Report on the British Burma

1875-76

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Part I.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH BURMA, 1875-76.

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INTRODUCTION.

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S ADMINISTRATION, 1875-76.

THESE records of national life and organization are fitly introduced with a few pages of prefatory comment. Intended as a "survey of the moral and material movement of the country as marked by the events of the year," the report, it is believed, will establish that the period under review has been one of steady and satisfactory progress. Though our rule in Burma becomes gradually more consolidated year by year upon the principles and procedure of older provinces, it cannot be overlooked that in this the latest pendant to our Indian dominion, there are many administrative axioms based on a community of race and religion, on a similarity of tastes and traditions which fail entirely of application. Burmese administration has its special conditions, demanding in many things special political appliances, and perhaps the greatest risk incurred is lest among a primitive agricultural race the sudden influx of material prosperity and wealth and the sudden introduction of modern rule and requirements should actually retard a natural and healthy development.

Frontier affairs.

2. The frontier history of the year has been stirring and impressive. The last report contained an account of the fatal journey of Mr. Margary, and the calamitous issue of the Western China Expedition. This year, a detachment of H. M's 67th Regiment traversed the territory of the King of Ava and the hill confines of the Kachyens on their road to meet the three Foreign Office delegates who were sent to investigate the murder of their countryman. Messrs. Grosvenor, Baber and Davenport arrived in Rangoon on 6th June 1876, so that the results of the travel they achieved will be fitly comprised in the chronicle of the current year. A less imposing and aggressive enterprise was the mission of Sir Douglas Forsyth, and his successful adjustment of the Western Karennee complication. The claims of Ava to this fragment of the old principality were neither ancient nor authentic, while our

intercourse with the present chieftain and his father had been friendly and uninterrupted, and ever presumed his entire autonomy and our own disposition to protect it. Notwithstanding a formal disclaimer of any suzerain rights which was obtained from the King's Ministry in 1865, their subsequent policy of menace and assumption necessitated a more effective guarantee. This was accordingly made the basis of the Calcutta negotiation in 1874; but the Burmese Envoys had no instructions, and nothing final could be agreed to. In the spring of the year under report, Sir Douglas Forsyth was charged with the conveyance of the ultimatum of the Indian Government. He arrived in Rangoon on the 21st May 1875; but at Thayetmyo his progress was arrested by the news of the amicable reception accorded to a Chinese frontier official, who was strongly suspected of complicity with the international outrage which had just been perpetrated. It was, however, explained that Lee See had been welcomed as the special Ambassador announcing the accession of the new Emperor at Pekin, and our Envoy proceeded on his journey, reaching Mandalay on the 12th June. Once arrived, the main object of the Mission was speedily accomplished, and the independence of Western Karennee formally recognized and secured. An expedition was despatched without delay to settle the boundaries of the newly-protected state, and, despite the presence of Burmese troops and some frothy intimidation, they experienced no difficulty in the work of demarcation, and the Nampay stream and three stone cairns sufficiently designate the southern extremity of foreign encroachment. The precautionary measures both Governments had adopted, the massing of troops and other military stir and movement caused a feeling of unquiet and fear throughout the main channel of inland trade which it took some time to allay, notwithstanding the promptitude of Avan compliance.

Hill Tracts.

3. The long tranquillity of the Hill Tracts has been disturbed by a solitary raid which the most turbulent clan of the Khyens directed against two villages newly arrived within our borders. No reprisals were attempted, but a change of out-post will effectually prevent any future attack; and it is not improbable that the raiders were ignorant of the tribe they assailed having availed themselves of our protection. There has been an entire freedom from internal discord and disputes, the fiscal reforms have not been unsuccessful, crime has shown a marked diminution, and the increase in civil litigation, which is chiefly con-

fined to petty trading debts, is so far satisfactory that it tends to show that the people prefer the new simple machinery to the former rough system of rapine and reprisal. Outside the frontier, the old intertribal violence still prevails. The Superintendent records nine authentic incidents of brigandage and bloodshed, in which 21 lives were lost and 177 captives abducted. Friendly intercourse and admonition are freely had recourse to, but it has been no part of Government policy to interfere with the non-tributary clans beyond the border by more coercive expedients.

Settlement and Survey.

4. The land tenure of the province has none of the onerous interest which attaches to the territorial complications of the adjacent continent. The peasant proprietary system universally prevails, and the greater part of the cultivated area is annually re-measured and assessed, one-fifth of the gross produce being the theoretical Government demand. The local survey department, which works under the orders of the district officer, has been employed throughout the year in revising the measurements of the rent-collectors in portions of the Rangoon district. In the 109,692 acres surveyed, they discovered a deficiency of 15,199, or 16 per cent. These startling results arise more from an imperfection of fiscal apparatus than from the faults or failures of individual agents. The Thoogyee can rarely cope single-handed with the various duties he has each year to discharge, and is forced to rely for statistical matter on district measurers and village headmen who have no special motive for either probity or precision. The province has now advanced sufficiently to claim the intervention of the professional survey; and with its introduction more accurate measurements will secure a more exact proportionment of the Government demand to the land under cultivation and the profits realized. One speciality of provincial settlement—the right to the free cultivation of contiguous land—can hardly be continued during many years to come.

Police.

5. In pronouncing on the efficacy of the Police, the area of its action and the idiosyncrasy of its organization and employment are three points which should be specially considered. The proportion of the force is one to every 13 square miles of country and 433 of population. There are more than the usual difficulties and defects in intercommunication, and the wide stretch of a thousand miles of frontier, besides the facilities it affords for evading the consequences of crime and for extended contact

with alien ferment and confusion, necessitates peculiar vigilance and defensive precautions. Add to this, the national distaste for methodical discipline and exertion, the great demand which exists for more discretionary labour, the incompetence of the rural constabulary, and the general impermanence of composition which results from all these causes, and it must be acknowledged that there are more than ordinary obstacles in the way of the proper cognizance of crime. In the year under review, moreover, there were other influences at work, which contributed to render it an epoch in the history of provincial crime. The menacing aspect of our foreign relations encouraged a sudden outbreak of atrocity in the Rangoon district which it cost very dearly to quell. The occurrence besides of jail conspiracies and organised sedition sufficiently proves that the criminal instinct, though curbed by years of vigorous government, still lies so close to the surface that a slight disturbance in the political atmosphere can revive it in all its former audacity and defiance.

The Police Force of the province comprised 6,734 men, besides 22 gazetted officers; and was maintained at a cost of £147,703. This shows an increase of 200 in number and over £4,600 in expenditure since last year's statistics. There were 18,701 cognizable cases investigated, as compared with 18,348 in 1874; but the augmentation is entirely owing to "simple hurt" and "mischief" having been included this year for the first time within the class of cognisable offences. As a fact, there was less aggregate crime reported, but several of its graver forms have shown a serious extension. Murder aggregates 77, an increment of five cases; dacoity 38, an increment of 15; while hurt by means of dangerous weapons advanced from 219 to 323, and house-breaking from 518 to 697. The increase under the two latter heads may be partly owing to more precise reporting and classification (simple thefts having decreased by 495 cases); but considering the shifting and unsettled state of the department care should be taken lest too much stress be laid on the former of these factors in estimating the absolute condition of every category. Hurt, cattle-theft, and dacoity have always been the favourite modes of provincial obliquity, and the causes are not far nor difficult to discover. The spirit of turbulence which under long years of native rule found frequent scope in defiant acts of crime has been checked and quelled even in its minor and less impulsive manifestations; but time and training alone can subdue the sudden passionate violence which prompts the infliction of personal

injury. The loss of live stock generally results from the crass negligence of the proprietors. The cattle are turned adrift for long periods in wide and distant pastures, without any guard or other precaution. It may be days before the loss is first discovered; a further delay will often ensue till the theft is established; and finally, when the report is made, the lifter is not seldom far beyond the power of detection. The cattle-markets which have been established throughout the country tend to the suppression of this offence, by notifying, centralizing, and authenticating the various sales; but preventive measures must be supplemented by the people themselves, in the shape of more careful protection of their property. In dacoities there has been till now a steady diminution. In 1871 there were 118 cases, and the figures were 65, 34, and 23 year after year till the period under report, when they rose to 38. There is reason to think that this sudden aggravation was episodic and abnormal. Nine dacoities were the work of two gangs of bandits in the Pegu sub-division, who only succumbed after severely wounding the District Superintendent and killing Colonel Hamilton, the Inspector-General. Next year should witness an improvement, as the unwieldy bulk of this difficult district has been contracted, and the local Police staff, both European and Native, considerably increased. The work of the Police as a detective and preventive agency appears somewhat unequal and anomalous. The proportion of property recovered to property stolen is only 28 per cent.,—the same low figure as last year; while, on the other hand, the proportion of convictions to arrests, *viz.*, 76 per cent., may compare favourably with any Indian statistics. The internal administration of the force has been far from felicitous. During the year under report, no less than 2,053 left the service, among whom 515 were dismissed, 1,215 resigned, and 76 deserted. It is difficult to exaggerate the evil which results from such constant changes in a department where continuity of administration is especially desirable; and effectual measures have been taken to prevent its continuance. Under recent orders, the Police functions of the Magistrate have been considerably enlarged. He will possess full powers of direct control of and intervention with his District Police; and it is confidently expected that the relaxation of interdepartmental restrictions will promote better discipline and durability.

Criminal Justice.

6. To turn from the detection of crime to the records of its punishment, the appendices will show that for the 26,614

offences reported, 39,889 persons were put on trial, and of these about two-thirds were convicted. Thus broadly summarized, the figures are all in favour of 1875 as compared with the previous year; but it has been noticed that the advantage is solely numerical, and that heinous crime has been unusually prevalent. This is indicated to some extent by the rise in the number of capital sentences from 22 to 33, and transportation from 31 to 44. The proportion of the various other methods of punition differ very slightly in one year from another, the excessive preponderance of fines (70 per cent. of the whole inflictions) being the most striking characteristic of native penal decisions. Among the District Courts, sentences under the Whipping Act are more frequent; solitary confinement has increased from 10 to 120 cases; and the magisterial use of preventive measures to supplement deficiency of police supervision, though still excessive, has shown a slight reduction. The work of the native Magistracy, though not conspicuous for legal aptitude or acumen, is at once serviceable and expeditious. The average duration of cases was only three days, nearly nine-tenths of the witnesses being dismissed within a day of their arrival; the percentage of appeals was only 3 per cent. of the total convictions; and of those little over a third were successful. It may be mentioned that though there are Honorary Magistrates in Burma in no case has their agency been called into operation,—a striking contrast with the Central Provinces, where nearly one-third of the cases are disposed of by the unpaid judiciary.

Jails.

7. The jails of the province may compare favourably with the rest of India—at least, so far as regards architectural capacity and contrivance. The majority of them have been built within the last ten years, conformably to the latest theory of technical construction, and, in the points of sanitation and security, the arrangements they admit of are nearly all that could be desired. It is the more to be regretted accordingly that in their location so little reference was made to the special exigencies of the place. Lock-ups were built at Prome, Myanoung, and Thayetmyo, crowded Irrawaddy stations, where the number of convicts annually admitted, excluding the two central jails, exceed a quarter of the aggregate of the province; while the sparsely-peopled districts of Sandoway and Toungoo can scarcely supply sufficient criminals to fill half the available space at disposal. The result is an extravagant amount of transfers, which only partially remedies the

evil of overcrowding, and though various improvements have recently been made both in the construction and classification of jails, in two at least of the Irrawaddy districts the prison accommodation remains defective. Despite these disadvantages, the health of the prisoners continues unusually good: cholera only occurred in ten cases, small-pox in one, and the mortuary rate was only 2·35 per cent. This year, the decrease in the numerical aggregate of crime has of course correspondingly affected the jail population, which numbered only 14,698 (including 1,800 transfers), as compared with 15,072 in 1874. Inherited prisoners were 4,601, and there were 8,292 fresh admissions; while the daily average fell from 4,824 in 1873 to 4,786 in 1874 and 4,546 in the year under report. This steady decline in the number of offenders, concurrent with as steady a growth of the general population, would seem to imply that the criminal classes are still in excess of their normal and natural complement, and that our coercive and deterrent machinery is gradually attaining the average pressure and predominance. The proportion of convicts to the total inhabitants of the country was ·43, the Hindoos contributing 1·78, which is far the largest percentage. The order of criminality varies little from year to year, the Buddhist population being the most immaculate, and Mahomedans and Christians coming next in succession. Juvenile prisoners increased from 136 to 178; but of these, 61 received corporal punishment, and should not have been included in the registers of admission. The class of habitual youthful offenders is of very recent growth in the province. It had 24 representatives in prison during the year under report, but it is hoped that the Reformatory Schools Act, which will shortly be enforced will succeed in suppressing any premature development of crime. At present the jail arrangements and accommodation are such that the segregation of juveniles and habituals has been scarcely practicable, and in only one station was any attempt made in this direction. The percentage of re-convictions, both among young and old, is annually increasing, and speaks ill for the deterrent or disciplinary influences at work during confinement. At one lock-up, the proportion of habituals was above 52 per cent., and the Inspector-General describes the place as more of a hostel than a house of correction. The main object of prison discipline is to make imprisonment unpleasant, and as it has been found that out-door labour fails of this effect, it is being steadily abandoned throughout the province. Arrangements are also being made in the larger

jails for the constant separation and seclusion of confirmed criminals, when their residence may become more tedious and distasteful. The large increment in prison offences, co-existent with a decrease in escapes and real criminality, no doubt infers an access of punitive vigilance and suppression; but the suddenness of the rise would rather seem to invite condemnation of past years than commendation of the present.

The cost of each convict was £5-17-7, against £5-17-8 in 1874. This enhancement is simultaneous with a perceptible decrease in almost every head of disbursement, including rations, guards, clothing, and contingencies, and results from unavoidable addition to fixed establishment. The total expenditure on the department amounted to £48,188, as compared with £40,297 for last year. Owing to the extensive manufacturing failures, the genuine money earnings decreased from £11,408 to £10,676, the work at Rangoon and Tavoy actually resulting in a loss of over £2 per convict. The net cost to Government of the prisons in the province, *viz.*, the total disbursements, minus cash receipts, amounted to £37,511, or £7-16-1 per head of average strength.

Civil Justice.

8. Since the 16th of September, the new Burma Courts Act (XVII. of 1875) has regulated all the civil procedure of the province. Though the ultimate adequacy of its provisions cannot yet be pronounced on, the extended jurisdiction it secures in admiralty and insolvency cases will no doubt prove a benefit to maritime and mercantile interests, and it seems to have disposed of all the unsatisfactory and doubtful conditions of the old enactment. Litigation is year by year expanding, both in numerical and monetary amount. 31,998 suits were instituted, against 29,935 in 1874, an advance of over 6 per cent.; while the average value has risen from £7 6*s.* to £7 16*s.* It is satisfactory to record that the additional work has not caused any additional delay, contested cases occupying an average of under eleven days, and uncontested cases of under six. The bulk of business is disposed of by the native judiciary, Deputy Commissioners reserving themselves almost entirely for appellate work; and nearly 25,000 suits were decided in courts of first instance. Intricate legal points are seldom involved, realty disputes are curiously rare, simple contract debts being the usual cause of action, while more than three-fourths of the total are uncontested. The standard of legal attainment is no doubt low, but a Burmese Judge can always supplement deficiencies by a more or less

copious solution of his own national code and custom. Judging by results, their jurisdiction is at once popular and decisive, only 11 per cent. of their decrees being appealed against, and only 4 per cent. reversed. Though no definite theory will fully explain the causes which affect the rise and fall of litigation, the large proportion of undefended cases would seem to prove an increase in the popularity of our judicial administration, rather than in any absolute tendency to litigiousness. There is a less dubious indication of the growing prosperity of the province than the multiplied resort to civil tribunals. In 70 per cent. of the applications some satisfaction was obtained from the judgment-debtor, and nearly half the decrees were executed in full.

Registration.

9. Within all the larger entrepôts of trade, the registration system is rapidly gaining ground. The total number of documents presented has risen from 2,755 to 3,536, of which only 2,770 were compulsory; and the disbursements have an access of only £80, while the receipts show an increment of more than double this amount. The value of the property affected has also very largely increased, aggregating upwards of £450,000 and the average value of each deed was as high as £131. Despite this appearance of progress, registration can scarcely be said to be making way in the interior of the province, nor can its statistics be accepted as any index to the commercial activity of the indigenous population. A glance at the returns will show that the improvement is chiefly due to the access of work in four head offices, and that more than three-fourths of the instruments registered were presented at the four seaports of Akyab, Bassein, Rangoon and Moulmein, and in 1,889 of these, parties other than Burmese had some interest in the deed. So too, out of the aggregate value of property affected, which is out of all proportion to the number of documents, upwards of three-fifths represent the value of instruments registered in the Rangoon Office alone. The utilization of the system as restricted solely to natives of the country may be well estimated by examining the work of the nineteen sub-divisional offices. In the office of one of the largest sub-divisions, the aggregate results of registration during the four years the Act had been in force amounted only to 11 instruments; and of these, seven had been presented by Natives of India. The reasons are very simple and conclusive. Apart from the general ignorance of the motive and meaning of the enactment, and the difficulties attending any attempt at

its actual recognition, there are few transactions among the Burmese peasantry large enough to require enbodiment in a stamped document, and of these an infinitesimal portion are sufficiently complicated to require any special endorsement. The majority of negotiations resolve themselves into a simple delivery of seisin, necessitating little in the shape of formula or condition. Under the present system of land settlement and appropriation, the Act must continue inoperative as regards the great mass of rural proprietors. Land is cheap and abundant; there are few motives or inducements for transfer or alienation, and, whenever such changes do occur, they are generally negotiated through the revenue official. The sole record appears in the pages of the land register, which is quite as accurate a *Domesday-book* as can be expected in the present stage of provincial development.

Municipalities.

10. Here, as elsewhere in India, Municipal government must be a process of slow evolution, rather than summary creation; and the results of the first complete year of municipal work are not especially imposing. It was neither possible nor expedient that the transition of power from a paid responsible officer to an unpaid irresponsible committee should take place absolutely and at once, and it seems only natural that the latter should at first be more of a consultative than an executive body. On the other hand, from the non-elective character of the system and the deficiency of public intelligence or interest among the natives of the country, who form but a small proportion of each committee, the institution might be objected to as not sufficiently representative, and a special proviso secures that not less than two-fifths of the members must be unconnected with Government. There is little else to characterize the provincial scheme except its one financial advantage: octroi in Burma takes the milder and safer form of rents from Government markets, and the amount realized from this item constitutes about a fourth of the total revenue of the four municipalities where markets have been for any time in existence. The aggregate income of the seven towns to which the Act has been extended was £147,230, and the total expenditure £118,653, showing on the 31st March 1876 a balance at credit of £28,577. Of the total receipts, Rangoon contributed the largest sum, £89,994, and its outlay was in proportion, £80,015. Henzada shows the smallest account, where the figures are £3,790 and £2,436 respectively. The relative expenses of management vary from £73 where it is 1·9 per cent., to £7,007, where it is 7·7 per cent. The total

outlay on conservancy was £24,476, which includes watering and lighting. The disbursements on public works were relatively largest in the thriving towns of Bassein and Toungoo, and a market at the former and a school at the latter place may be specially designated among local improvements. The Rangoon Municipality, as might be expected from its composition and capabilities, has shown the largest progress in organization and reform. It has built a bridge and a handsome bazaar, has partially provided the town with light and water, and has brought all its subordinate agency into efficient order and control. In all the towns the roads have been kept in order, and a good beginning has been made in the application of a strict conservancy system.

Military.

11. The disturbed state of affairs as regards our political relations with Upper Burma at the commencement of year 1875 caused a slight increase of the garrison of the province. The total number of troops was 4,616, and of these, 1,990 were Europeans and 2,626 natives. The total cost of the garrison establishment, including pay, Commissariat, Medical, and Ordnance staff, but exclusive of transport, was £277,415. The detachment of 50 soldiers sent last year to Bassein was removed in the month of October.

Marine.

12. The marine statistics sufficiently indicate the freedom and energy with which external trade can act upon rich natural resources. Though there was no exceptional influence or attraction, in every port of the province a large expansion of traffic occurred, and the additional shipping at Rangoon and Bassein is especially noticeable. The entrances aggregated 2,555 vessels, with 1,157,533 tonnage; the clearances, 2,772 vessels, with 1,173,251 tonnage. As compared with 1874, this shows an increase of 281 ships and 95,003 tons under the first head, and 442 ships and 199,815 tons under the second head. There was only one serious casualty at any harbour, and two important marine improvements have very largely reduced the dangers of the coast. The removal of the China Buckeer light to a more favourable position, and the construction of the Oyster Reef light-house off Akyab, both of which works were completed during the year, may be pronounced the final touches to a complete system of seaboard protection. The machinery is maintained both cheaply and well, the total expenditure, £5,431, being less by £2,428 than the departmental receipts. The Port Fund income of the four chief maritime towns was

naturally affected by the activity of trade. The receipts rose from £31,004 to £38,137, while the expenditure fell from £43,740 to £41,035. The increment in the Moulmein receipts chiefly results from additional steam communication having been started with the Straits Settlements. Inland steam navigation is almost exclusively in the hands of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, who have added another boat to their serviceable fleet. His Majesty the King of Ava also possesses four steamers, which start at eccentric intervals between his capital and Rangoon; but the vessels of the India General Company have finally ceased running. The Pilot Service has done good and useful work throughout the year, and only two river accidents occurred during their responsibility. The receipts of the fund amounted to £2,346, the disbursements to £2,256.

Weather and Agriculture.

13. The actual food-producing land of the country represents some 3,717 square miles out of the 38,866 which are returned as culturable in the statistics. But the latter figure is subject to sundry qualifications which may ultimately affect it in a very marked degree. By far the greater portion of the province has never been made the basis of any scientific exploration, and the work of the local Survey Department during the last two years sufficiently shows what little reliance can be placed on the rough calculation or description of unskilled native officials in even that fractional area which is the source of Government revenue and their own receipts. More accurate measurement may show an absolutely greater aggregate, but there can be little doubt it will at the same time reduce the ratio of non-cultivation. Even accepting the present returns of arable acreage as approximately correct, in the first place there must be deducted the large and increasing extent of State appropriations, and, in the next place, a considerable area must be reserved for grazing-grounds. It is not improbable that the murrain which is devastating some seaboard districts is partially due to the fact that concurrently with the extension of tillage sufficient regard has not been paid to the adequacy and accessibility of fodder. In every village enough space should be left in its environment to provide not only for present pasturage, but for future prospects of expansion, both in houses and cattle. Of the remaining land, that portion which is susceptible of immediate and profitable farming—though excessive, no doubt, as compared with the agricultural population—is not so strangely disproportionate as *primâ facie* appears. Most of the areas need some

artificial pre-adaptation, either directly by irrigatory works or indirectly by improved communication with the market; and as an embankment system tends to fulfil both these requirements, there seems every reason to believe that the purely peasant community will in the end be largely recruited from the class of middle-men and carriers which difficulty of intercourse at present necessitates. The rains in most places were both early and excessive, the average fall exceeding last year's by 24 inches, and there were vast inundations in the deltaic districts of the Pegu division, which rendered large tracts of land unculturable, while the area already planted was so long submerged as to destroy all hopes of harvest. At the commencement of the cold season, in the districts of Akyab, Bassein, Thonkwa, and Toungoo, there occurred a deplorable lack of the usual ripening showers, and the crops in consequence were meagre and poor, but elsewhere more favourable results appeared. Paddy land occupies about seven-eighths of the whole area under cultivation, and, though there was a necessary reaction from the extravagant demand of 1874, which was chiefly manifested in the large increase of fallows, rice tillage still showed an extension from 2,301,573 to 2,379,001 acres, an increment of 3·10 per cent. The grain has become somewhat cheaper, the average price having fallen from 4*s.* 10½*d.* to 4*s.* 8¼*d.* a maund; garden cultivation advanced from 146,201 to 149,984 acres, and vegetable gardens seem yearly becoming more popular. Miscellaneous cultivation still further retrograded from 76,803 to 64,170 acres, and the mischief of *toungya* operations seems to be steadily diminishing. The live stock of the province continues to multiply, though cattle-disease was very prevalent in three important districts, upwards of 14,000 head having died in Amherst alone. The veterinary classes were unavoidably discontinued towards the close of the year, but arrangements have been made for their resumption. The inroads of plague and murrain have largely raised the cost of cattle, while ponies are more numerous and cheap, and sheep and goats have also increased. Agricultural exhibitions were held at ten stations during the year, with medium success. The total amount expended upon them was £468, of which £84 was from private subscriptions.

Mines and Quarries.

14. The "lie" of metalliferous minerals is chiefly confined to the Tenasserim provinces, and tin is the only metal which has attracted scientific exploitation. Several large and valuable lodes have been struck by the European lessees of the Male-

woon mines in the Mergui district, but some delay has occurred in obtaining machinery from England. Elsewhere in the district the mines are worked by Chinamen, who are gradually concentrating their operations. They use no machinery, but sift the metalliferous earth they collect in excavating, and melt the product in rough furnaces. Petroleum wells are also worked by a Chinese firm in the district of Prome, and Government aid has been granted to the experiment. In May 1875, the late Mining Geologist submitted a special report on the minerals of the Tenasserim division. He is of opinion that the gold which is occasionally found in streams occurs originally in the granite formation. The cheapness of English iron seems to have driven native metallurgists out of the market, and several deserted quarries were encountered in the Shwegyeen district. The veins of lead ore examined were commercially valueless, and the shales noticed near Toungoo could not be utilized in either roofing or flooring.

Forests.

15. The somewhat tardy recognition of the climatic and commercial significance of forests causes peculiar consideration to attach to a province where there are few obstructive interests, and where the opulent vegetation has largely survived the wasteful *dah* of the woodman and peasant. A special scheme of departmental work and organization was sanctioned by the Supreme Government in 1874, and consequent efforts in conservancy and culture have been both strenuous and successful. The year under report was a period of emphatic improvement. The gross revenue rose from £107,480 to £177,902; the surplus from £41,216 to £97,276; while the proportion of charges fell from 61 to 44 per cent. The staff employed have been far from inactive, notwithstanding their numerical inadequacy, and the deplorable inroads of sickness and death. Nearly the whole alignment of one division was completed, several new forest tracts have been visited and explored, and fire protection has been effective in all the reserves throughout the province. Nor was the work of reproduction neglected. Upwards of 500 acres have been planted or prepared for the more valuable timber, and the large nursery at Magayee continues to be the field of many valuable arboricultural experiments. Salving operations were also successful, 9,670 logs being salved, of which 5,145 were Government and 4,525 private property. The outturn of teak advanced from 35,568 to 46,597 tons; and of other woods, from 4,664 to 11,754. The increase, especially in the former item is not, *ipso facto*, com-

mendable, as there is always a tendency for extraction to merge into exhaustion unless careful provision is made for future supply. The abandonment of the permit system and the introduction of direct government exploitation among other advantages will no doubt facilitate the adjustment of present yield to prospective requirements, but the discontinuance of girdling and the large preservative and reservative measures which were sanctioned in the year will ensure more effectively the progressive fecundity of our provincial forests. The imports of foreign timber, which were swollen this year by more than 47,000 tons, cannot long maintain their prodigal dimensions, and the marked deterioration of quality would seem to hint at some deficiency in production which must sooner or later eventuate in partial collapse. Although the evil day may be postponed for the time by the growing demand for inferior timber, it would be expedient to regulate our present consumption with special reference to the period when the foreign market may be altogether dependent upon Government resources.

Manufactures.

16. The skilled handicraftsmen of the province are mostly Chinese, and the larger manufactories are almost exclusively owned and conducted by Europeans, with natives of India as their subordinate machinists and engineers. The various industrial arts have as yet been very imperfectly developed among any Indo-Chinese race, though they seem to possess considerable aptitude for some forms of artistic labour. Burmese silversmiths have attained some proficiency in *répoussé* work, and their *alto relievo* studies are always quaint and clear in design, and occasionally finished in execution. The same remark applies to their carving in ivory and wood, and many *tasoungs* are encountered in the province with ornamentation as opulent in effect as it is original in conception. A loom and a rice-mill are part of the feminine apparatus of nearly every rural homestead, and, though Manchester imports are gradually displacing the native cloth, the silk manufactures of Mandalay are still renowned throughout the Burmese world for strength of fabric and beauty of pattern.

Public Works.

17. The progress on public works will for many years remain an effective criterion of the general prosperity of the country. The difficulties of intercommunication, which necessarily affect every phase of national development, are peculiarly prominent

in Burma, where the monsoon is heavy and protracted, and where most of the wealthier and more populous land is beset with the perils which attend the deltaic formation of a difficult river. The department have had to struggle not only with special hydraulic embarrassments, but in the face of a scanty labour market, which is scarcely adequate for the annual agricultural requirements. Not only is the need felt of expert mechanics and artisans but ordinary unskilled labour is at times unprocurable in any sufficiency, and every engineering project suffers more or less delay in execution. Despite these obstacles, during the year under report a rapid and vigorous advance was made in every branch of work, consequent on a large augmentation of both the establishments and the expenditure. The aggregate outlay rose from £353,200 last year to £678,141, out of a grant of £729,505. Of this, £505,060, or upwards of three-fourths, was disbursed on railways; £46,772 on military and other imperial ordinary works, £42,975 on irrigation, and £173,081 on provincial and local improvements. The most important works in hand are the two Railways from Rangoon to Prome and Toungoo, which are under construction and survey, the embankments on the west bank of the Irrawaddy, the irrigation works for the reclamation of the Thatone and Pegu plains, and the canal between the Pegu and Sittang rivers. It is expected that the Prome line will be completed and ready for traffic by the 1st of April next; but the full results of the project can only be realized by the extension of the line to Upper Burma, and its possible continuation to the confines of China. The survey of the Sittang Valley Railway did not practically commence till the end of November 1875, and within the working season which followed the entire alignment has been inspected and mapped. The Pegu and Sittang Canal has not shown favourable progress, for though the excavation is finished delays have arisen in fixing the lock-gates. Every energy will be devoted towards its speedy completion, as it is difficult to over-estimate the commercial and political importance of establishing an easy line of communication with the large military station on the north-east frontier. Among the minor imperial works, the completion of the Rangoon pagoda defences, the Thayetmo redoubt, and the Oyster Reef light-house deserve especial notice, while among provincial buildings, the Ma-oo-bin Court-house and Dispensary, and at Rangoon the High School and the Girls' School have been successfully constructed, and the Seamen's Home and new Law Courts showed a fair advance in the year. Court-houses have been also wholly

or nearly completed at Allanmyo, Donabyo, and in the Henzada district, while jail accommodation was considerably improved at Rangoon, Akyab, Thayetmyo, and Henzada, and new prisons completed at Kyouk-hpyoo and Ngathinegyoung. The main roads of the province have to some extent suffered from so large a portion of the labour supply being diverted to other works, and engineering efforts have been confined to maintenance rather than extension. On the Pegu and Toungoo road, bridging has shown fair progress, and the Rangoon and Prome road has been partially re-metalled. Some miles of road between Moulmein and Yeh and Moulmein and Toungoo have also been demarcated and cleared. Among the minor roads, those between Prome and Poukoung, and Prome and Toungoop, are considerably advanced, and the total mileage of the province has increased by 195 miles.

Legislature.

18. During recent years special attention has been paid to the legislative requirements of the province, and the period under report saw the promulgation of two important enactments affecting fisheries and curial procedure respectively, besides nine new Acts of general application. Early in the ensuing year, the Land and Revenue Bill and the Labour Bill became law, and are destined no doubt to regulate very largely the industrial movement of the country.

Post Office and Telegraph.

19. Postal work considerably increased, the number of covers having risen from 1,276,665 to 1,453,686. Of these, only 23,946 were delivered by the district dák agency, which is but slowly extending. The ocean mail services have been discharged without great irregularity by the British India Steam Navigation Company, who have put on another boat to Moulmein; while the correspondence between Rangoon and Mandalay is conveyed by the steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla, who have continued and improved their bi-weekly service with Bassein.

Telegraph communication is also growing in popularity and systematic extent. A new line was completed between Amherst and Moulmein, and an uninsulated line commenced from Bassein to Diamond Island. The number of messages in the British Burma Division increased from 53,913 to 59,418, and the receipts from £12,814 to £13,676, showing an expansion under every head. The Mandalay line continues to improve, and the total value of the traffic may be calculated at £2,000, against £1,600 in the previous year.

Revenue.

20. The rise of revenue under all the great heads is clearly the result of unstrained elasticity and healthy expansion of natural resources. The total proceeds of the year amounted to £2,004,813, showing an increase of £319,740 over 1874-75. Imperial receipts have risen from £1,486,445 to £1,745,802; Provincial, from £34,008 to £42,152; Local and Municipal, from £164,620 to £216,859. The surplus available for remittance to the Central Government, after deducting all the administrative expenditure of the province, aggregated £615,612. Excluding the military charges, the net balance to the credit of British Burma during the last eight years has averaged about £650,000; in 1868-69, it was £470,793; in 1875-76, £893,027, or nearly double. It should be noted however that much of the increase in the imperial revenue results from the realization of the dues of the previous year. The access under the head of Customs is to some extent misleading, and owing to the heavy remissions found necessary there was an actual diminution in territorial income. In the excise and stamp returns the growth is genuine and satisfactory, so far as it is indicatory of the growing wants of the population, and the growing perfection of administrative machinery. There were several special causes which contributed to swell the sum of imperial expenditure. The creation of a new district, the commencement of direct forest exploitation, and (last but not least) the extended operations connected with the two State Railways, sufficiently account for a rise in outlay of over £50,000.

The income from capitation tax and fisheries still remains the special feature of Burmese finance. The continuance of the former is no doubt due rather to its acceptability with the people than to any intrinsic advantages. The latter has been considerably liberalized and regulated of late, and as finally organized by the new Act presents few fiscal objections.

Turning to provincial accounts, the large disbursements, which necessitated two supplementary imperial allotments of £25,000 each, sufficiently attest to the activity of the year. The three main items of Jails, Police, and Education all show an enhancement of charges, while the Public Works expenditure is slightly below the figures of 1874-75. The aggregate revenue of the nine Local Funds increased from £78,011 to £121,027, and the payments from £86,519 to £119,464. This abnormal rise was due chiefly in the Five per Cent. Cess, to increase of revenue from Land and Fisheries; in the Town

Fund, to the Local Funds of all places but Municipalities formed under Act VII. of 1874 having this year been merged within it; and in the Pilot Fund to the accounts of last year only having comprised six months of operation.

Vital Statistics.

21. The general inadequacy of statistical machinery in the province appears most prominently in the defective character of all vital returns. The capitation tax rolls of 1875 show the population as 2,886,473; but, assuming the ratio of increase to be the same now as in 1872, when the census was last taken, 3,010,662 may be accepted as the more correct enumeration. The number of births registered during the year was only 59,451; the number of deaths only 40,370; giving a natal rate of 20·74 per thousand and a mortuary rate of 14·08. These proportions, though a slight improvement on last year, can neither of them be accepted as even approximately accurate bases for absolute physiologic deduction, though they may be of some service in indicating the annual relativity of error. The year was no doubt free from any serious inroads of disease. Cholera and small-pox continued to diminish, and the public health was unusually good. The fact would appear that, notwithstanding the heavy rainfall, the annual floods and thick vegetation, severe malarial fevers are not common in the country, and that the generality of attacks are simple, and readily amenable to proper treatment. This may partially arise from the special configuration of the soil, but the main causes are undoubtedly the superior physique, domestic comfort, and architectural contrivances of an Indo-Chinese race.

Emigration and Immigration.

22. In the strict sense of the term, there is no emigration from British Burma, and but little of permanent immigration. The province is unfavourably situated in this respect,—that the sole sources from which population can to any extent be supplied are countries where "heimweh" is both an instinct and a religion. The swarms of Indian coolies who flock to our ports every working season, and periodically return depriving the province of their permanent labour and of their accumulations, can scarcely be designated emigrants, as their visit was not an attempt at settlement, and their exodus has nothing in the nature of expatriation. The Chinese are less transitory denizens, and in some few cases are accompanied by their wives; but the great majority of them consider it incumbent to return to die in their native land, and few old men are seen

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among them. In neither instance can any difficulty occur in the strangers assimilating with the indigenous people. The Burmese are hospitable and receptive, and there are no trammels of caste or creed to prevent the freest association. It is only an exaggerated reluctance to lengthy exile which prevents their colonization, and forces the country to depend on its own natural resources for any genuine development.

The State immigrants of whom Government had introduced 7,396 up to the 1st of February 1876 are a most important addition to the labour market, if not to the fixed population. Very few have taken to any regular employment, but it is hoped that the new enactment providing for the import of labour will meet with a larger and more durable success.

Sanitation.

23. There are few special sanitary arrangements outside the larger towns, and municipal efforts in this direction have not shown any marked advancement. The population is as yet too scanty in the interior to support or require any elaborate conservancy measures, and the floods which annually cleanse the villages must long remain the chief hygienic agency at work.

Vaccination and Medical relief.

24. Vaccine operations are steadily extending. While the number of practitioners has only increased by one, the number of cases has risen from 21,154 to 24,218, and the percentage of success from 83·40 to 83·89. The total cost of the department was £1,233. The cost of each successful case, *viz.*, 10¾d., is slightly in excess of other parts of India, which probably arises from work being restricted to six months of the year. The Burmese have no prejudice against vaccination, but they regard it as a method less decided and secure than the inoculation which they have long been accustomed to. It is a question whether the latter dangerous system should not be entirely prohibited, when its practitioners could be utilized in disseminating the milder prophylactic.

25. A dispensary was opened during the year in the new district of Thonkwa, and there are 18 now in the province. The number of in-door patients has risen from 5,649 to 5,980; of out-door patients, from 53,323 to 58,750, showing an increase of nearly 6,000 in aggregate attendance. This improvement is not so emphatic as last year's, which may partially be explained by the absence of any violent epidemic. The Burmese, with whom other minor castes are included, consti-

tute 54 per cent. of the total attendance, and their special criminal proclivities are indicated by the large proportion of injuries, *viz.*, 1,558, while fever fell from 2,098 to 1,751. The mortuary rate was higher than in the previous year, and the mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa, *viz.*, 29 and 34 per cent. respectively, is specially noticeable. Deaths from respiratory diseases increased from 6 to 17 per cent., and from syphilitic diseases from 4 to 9 per cent. European troops, however, have largely benefited from the special machinery introduced, which has seen no extension during the year. As the result of the lock hospital which was established at Toungoo in 1874, the admission rate per 1,000 sunk at once to 60 from 151. Elsewhere, however, prevention and supervision do not appear to have been so effective, and at Rangoon and Moulmein the disease increased to some extent, while the total number of patients treated during the year aggregated 1,496, as compared with 1,189 in the previous period. The peculiar social conditions of the province make the work of registration extremely difficult, and at all the larger towns a large amount of unlicensed prostitution is at present almost inevitable. The total expenditure of dispensaries for the year was £6,685, and the income £9,150. Of this amount, £1,227 was contributed by Europeans and £388 by natives. The Lunatic Asylum at Rangoon numbered 192 inmates, 43 of whom were fresh admissions: 19 patients wholly recovered, and six were sufficiently improved to warrant their discharge under security. The net cost to Government of each insane was £7-0-11, the balance sheet showing a profit of £215, or £1-2-4 per man.

Education.

26. The cause of education in British Burma must remain for years closely interwoven with the work of the monastic order, who constitute far the most important of the two indigenous agencies which the department was instituted in 1865 to supplement and assist. The priesthood, if such it can be termed, with all the power and privileges it confers, is open for ingress or egress, without distinction of caste or class or circumstance, to every orthodox believer; it has nothing of the indelible character common to other creeds; it prescribes no acrid ascetism, it inculcates no impossible ideal, all that it enjoins as binding or behoving being a life of purity, temperance and truth. The hpoongyees were not originally created as a pedagogic class, nor indeed do their tenets recognise or require any form of effort in the interests of others, except such as may be supplementary or auxiliary to the paramount

object of their ordination. Propagandism, from either missionary or mercenary inducements, is entirely a thing of the past, and the work of national instruction was probably undertaken, not with any of the wider personal motives of influence, favour, or advancement, but with a view to qualify catechumens, or as a means of simple intellectual diversion. However, in course of time it came to be regarded as the peculiar function of the order, and lay schools, where both sexes are taught, were probably designed not to compete with but to complete the machinery of the monastic seminaries. It seems only natural that the hpoongyees should regard with suspicion any foreign intrusion on their own domain, and should prove an actual obstruction in the way of any permanent mental progress. The present State policy of kindly help and conciliation is no doubt the best, and must lead in the end to one of two effects, either the steady improvement of the kyoungs, or their general supersession by the alternative lay agency. The era of monastic rule may have well nigh passed; but the implement in its time has proved both apt and efficient, and its results have been real and large. Each Burman in his boyhood becomes an hierophant, and during the most receptive years of his life remains under the discipline and control of the village recluse, to whom the family authority is temporarily delegated. He is housed and clothed and fed in the kyoung, and the parents are put to no trouble or expense throughout the whole period of his tuition. The master, as a rule, is strict and peremptory, yet sufficiently attentive to the moral and physical well-being of his pupils to earn their continuous attachment and esteem. His teaching of course aims at no high standard and has a strong religious tinge; his method is crude and his conception cramped. Still the advantages of an existent machinery of such a character, with all its defects, cannot be overrated. The system is ready at hand and is popular. It secures all the benefits of discipline, diligence, and habits of punctual attendance among its pupils, which no more advanced machinery of our own could supply in a better way. It is the endeavour, as it is the duty, of the educational department to minimize, not impugn, the hpoongyee's antagonism, and (without insisting too rigidly on obstructive elaboration) to harmonize his work with our own higher efforts. Thus, the recent provincial scheme provides for the immediate Government tuition in high, middle class, and cess schools, primary instruction being largely left to the old native apparatus subject, wherever practicable, to depart-

mental supervision and aid. The period under report witnessed very considerable enlargement of the means of educational effort. Three fresh appointments were made to the inspecting staff, and its operations were extended to every part of the province, including six new districts within the year. Two additional middle-class schools were created and a system of annual competitive examinations was started with very attractive prizes attached. The results have been scarcely commensurate with the increased agency and expense. The medical classes generally failed, not from any lack of learners, but from their insufficient acquaintance with English. The Normal College at Rangoon has perhaps a more auspicious prospect. The total number of schools claimed directly or indirectly by the department rose from 1,194 to 1,206, and the number of pupils from 33,027 in 1874 to 38,447 in the year under review. But only two schools and 252 pupils represent the increase of immediate Government agency, while missionary work, with an increase of six schools, shows an increase of 733 pupils; and aided indigenous seminaries have multiplied by four schools and 4,435 pupils. On the other hand, the cost of education still represents £1 per scholar, or the same large figure as last year, while the total cost of the department advanced from £33,239 to £38,778, an increase of £5,539. Though the number of prize-winners has been contracted, some progress is apparent in the standard of qualification, and 19 per cent. of the girls passed a successful examination. Higher school education has hitherto had but a nominal existence, though the Rangoon Government High School established this year a class which may give it a better claim to the title. The middle class schools are 17 in number, and comprise seven Government and ten aided establishments. The former shows an advance of two on the record of 1874, while the latter have increased by one, the consequence of three new schools being endowed and two old ones being extinguished. The number of Government cess schools remained the same, though the attendance has risen from 571 to 623 pupils. The native schools comprise 874 monastic and 255 lay institutions. Last year there were 939 of the former supervised, and the decrease is attributed to the fewer number existing. One hundred fresh lay schools appear on the register of inspection, though neither in systematic position nor numerical extent can they compare with the monastic seminaries. From the help they afford in female education every attention should be given to their re-construction. This year, though the proportion of Govern-

ment female pupils is somewhat reduced, private schools have secured an increased attendance, the total increase having risen from 2,680 to 3,528, to which an attendance of 97 girls at the cess schools must be added. Strict Buddhistic regimen forbids girls being taught in the "kyoungs;" but their social independence and activity prevent any other obstructions being interposed in the path of their enlightenment. Women show little subservience or mental stagnation—in fact, the almost exclusive monopoly of petty commercial business has made them perhaps keener and more vivacious than the men, and, as such, a more useful channel for the gradual infiltration of knowledge through the whole social organism.

Note.—It has been found impossible to complete the trade statistics though the issue of this report has been postponed till now to admit of their incorporation. No further delay has been considered advisable, and the statement and returns will appear in a separate publication.

Part II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

In the Administration Report for 1872-73, pages 1 to 21, the following subjects have been treated in a permanent form for reference :—

	Pages.
Physical features of the country, area, climate, and chief staples	1 to 12
Historical summary	13
Form of administration	14
Character of land tenures, system of survey and settlements	15 & 16
Civil divisions of British territory	17 & 18
Details of the last census	19 to 21

Changes in the Administration.

Appointment of Mr Rivers Thompson as Chief Commissioner

2. On the 17th April 1875 the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C.S.I., was appointed Member of Council, and Mr. Rivers Thompson, B.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, assumed charge of the Administration.

Relations with Tributary States, and Frontier Affairs.

Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan.

3. The Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan, as defined in 1871, when Sir Arthur Phayre's original boundaries were to some extent modified, comprise a district about 60 miles long and 40 broad, covering an area of about 1,200 square miles. A spur from the Himalayas branching out into six distinct clear ranges, justify the appellation, and two chief rivers with their tributaries penetrate the confused debris of intervening hills. Till recent years, the whole of this region was the home of many wild and lawless clans, who lived amid constant rapine and disorder. Our policy has been to mark out a clearly-defined space on the skirts of our more civilized possessions, where, in return for order, security, and administrative help, the people must consent to certain restrictions on their pristine savage independence. Last year there were four tribes within our boundaries, numbering about 12,000 souls. Of these, one was probably the descendants of an old frontier colony from Arakan; the remaining three were more or less aboriginal. It is satisfactory to notice that a new tribe has claimed our protection, doubtless attracted by the peace and good will which have prevailed within our borders. There has been an entire freedom from internal discord and disputes. Crime has shown a marked diminution, and the increase in civil litigation, which is chiefly confined to petty trading debts, is so far satisfactory that it tends to show the people prefer the new simple machinery to the old rough system of raid and reprisal.

Trans-frontier affairs.

4. Outside the frontier, the old violence still prevails. Mr. Buckle records nine authentic incidents of rapine and bloodshed, in which 21 lives were lost and 177 captives were taken. It has been no part of the policy of Government to interfere with the non-tributary tribes beyond our Administration, except in so far as anything can be effected by friendly intercourse and admonition. These means should be freely had recourse to, and the Chief Commissioner notices with regret that the visits of the border Chiefs appear to be getting less frequent, and to be made yearly by the same men. The Mros seem the worst of the marauders, and they ventured one raid within our own jurisdiction. On the 16th of November they attacked the Chyen villages of Boungdway and Aitza. Seven women and five children were carried off, and one man was speared to death. Retaliatory violence was thought unadvisable, but efforts were made to recover the captives. Hitherto they have not proved successful, though it was alleged as an excuse that the plundered villages had only recently come under our protection, and that the raiders were ignorant of the fact. It may be mentioned that this foray is the first which has occurred during the past three years, and by a change of police station the villagers in this quarter are fully ensured against any future aggression.

Revenue administration.

5. Nearly the whole of the population are engaged in "toungya" cultivation, where the assessments are made personally, and not predially. The land revenue is actually collected in only one circle, and there are no excise restrictions. During the year under review a most important change was introduced, by which tribute at the rate of one rupee per family was substituted for the capitation-tax. The working of this experiment should have been specially reported on, but the Superintendent has given no satisfactory account of either of the new regulations which have just come into operation. The total revenue receipts show the sum of £536.

Civil and criminal justice.

6. The returns of civil and criminal justice call for little remark. There were only 27 offences reported, and of these 24 were bailable. There was only one suit for immovable property, and eighty per cent. of all the civil cases were decided *ex-parte*. The Superintendent of the Hill Tracts is also *ex-officio* head of the Police, which is largely recruited by Goorkhas and Tipperahs. The Assistant Superintendent and the two Chief Inspectors are European Officers.

Trade.

7. It being the first year in which any attempt has been made to register the trade on the Kooladan, the returns are probably not very reliable. The classification of goods will require some change, as the value of imports under the head of "miscellaneous" is nearly half that of the whole imports; whilst under the head of "exports," the item "unsold goods" is unintelligible. Tobacco should undoubtedly become an important article of export: the soil is particularly suitable to the produce, there is but little labour required in preparing the ground, and no tax is levied on the cultivation. There is reason to hope that the visit of Dr. Browne, who has been deputed to enquire into the

method of cultivating and curing tobacco, will lead to some practical improvement in both these respects.

Dispensary.

8. The report regarding the dispensary is one of the most satisfactory features of the year's work, and the large increase of patients, from 404 in 1874 to 1,441 in the year past, is no doubt attributable to the attention paid by the Assistant Apothecary in charge.

Western Karennee boundary dispute.

9. The year 1875 was marked by the mission of Sir Douglas Forsyth to Mandalay, and the final settlement of the Western Karennee complication. At the conclusion of the last war, while our northern boundary was definitely settled in 1854 and the northern boundary of Martaban in 1856, the north-eastern limits of the province were never actually determined, though the Sittoung or Poungloung watershed has been always regarded as the point of demarcation. The eastern slope of this limestone range forms an elevated plateau, roughly speaking, about 50 miles square, which has been for generations the home of a race of mountaineers called by the Burmese Karennees the Red Karens. Elsewhere there are White and Black Karens—so named from the colour of their dress, or, as others maintain, their natural complexion. All these epithets are used more or less vaguely to denote the various clans who are found between the sources of the Sittoung and the mouth of the Tenasserim, and who are sufficiently cognate to be designated by one generic title. The Burmese have proved no strangers to their foreign extraction, and used to employ all they could capture in unrelenting slavery. It is only quite recently the hillmen are beginning to recognise the amenities and immunities of British rule, and descend from their mountain homes among the dwellings of their former oppressors.

Karennee and its rulers.

10. Karennee, however (for the name is equally applied to the country and its inhabitants), from its natural advantages, has ever succeeded in maintaining its independence. Threatened by enemies on every side,—on the north and west the Burmese, on the east the Chiengmai Shans,—the Karens had defied them both from their rocky stronghold. Originally the whole of the Karens were under the nominal supremacy of one Chief, whose power, so far as can be seen, accrued from his position as religious representative of the people in Nat worship, his revenue mainly depending on the voluntary contributions of his subjects. His character of a judge and arbiter would naturally result from his sacerdotal functions, and did not include any powers of life and death, or indeed any punishment beyond a pecuniary mulct. For the last hundred years or so the country has been divided into five distinct principalities, most of them being ruled by the descendants of two Burmese adventurers, who obtained considerable power under Nga Rai, the last absolute monarch, and at his death were enabled to assert their independence in the several districts they had acquired.

Its relations to Ava.

11. Koon-tee, the Chief of Western Karennee, is the descendant of the old line of rulers, and his territory, though not so extensive as the eastern tract, is of greater value and importance. It has always been the desire

of the British Government that this country, or at least that portion of it which lies south of the Meeadai parallel and east of our own possessions, should remain free from all foreign interference; and during the last twenty years we have constantly maintained amicable relations with the Chief and his people, and recognized his entire and indisputable independence of Ava. Nor, indeed, were any pretensions to suzerainty advanced from Mandalay till the northern and eastern portions of the plateau had succumbed to external influence; and so recently as 1867, the King of Burma employed our friendly offices with the Karennee Chiefs, and in 1870 his Ministers officially guaranteed a strict policy of non-intervention. Towards the end of 1873, however, authentic information was received that the Burmese Government had asserted sovereignty over the whole country, and were prepared to enforce their claims. At the same time, the principal Chief of Western Karennee again renewed his old entreaty that we should undertake the government and protection of his possessions.

Intercessory negotiations.

12. In 1874, a representation was made to His Majesty the King at Mandalay that His Excellency in Council would not recognise or permit any extension of Burmese authority south of the prolongation of the British line of boundary, and suggested that the line should be definitely demarcated by two joint Commissioners from the two Governments. Further negotiations took place at Calcutta in the beginning of this year between the Foreign Secretary and Envoys from the King, but no settlement was arranged upon; and His Excellency the Viceroy intimated his intention of making a final communication on the subject to the Burmese Government.

Mission of Sir D. Forsyth.

13. In accordance with this announcement, Sir Douglas Forsyth arrived at Rangoon on the 21st of May as a special Envoy to the Court at Mandalay. A special messenger had been previously despatched to announce his arrival to the King, and on the 27th of that month he started for that capital, accompanied by Colonel Duncan, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and a suitable escort, and, after a satisfactory explanation had been given by the Burmese ministry of the friendly reception recently granted to the Chinese frontier official, Leh Si, who was strongly suspected of complicity with the murder of Mr. Margary, the mission arrived in Mandalay on the 12th June. The firmness shown by the Indian Government had made due impression, and in less than a fortnight Sir Douglas Forsyth was enabled to return to Calcutta bearing an agreement which secured Western Karennee against all fear of foreign aggression.

Demarcation expedition.

14. A few months later on, dispositions were made for the demarcation of the northern boundary of the newly-protected state. The expedition was placed under the command of Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, Assistant Commissioner of the Salween District; and on the 5th of February he arrived at Nyoungpalay from the south, where a rendezvous had been arranged with the party from Toungoo, consisting of Mr. Jameson, in charge of the Police-guard, and Lieutenant Lloyd, R.E., superintending the Survey. Two Burmese outposts were encountered right in the heart

of the country, who attempted some frothy intimidation, and prompted the other petty Chiefs to acts of obstruction and annoyance. Koontee indeed professed some faltering support, but his authority was too unsubstantial to be of any real assistance, though his people as soon as they became acquainted with the meaning and motive of our incursion strongly repudiated any intention, as far as they were concerned, of submitting to the claims of the Burmese authorities. Under such a demonstration all opposition gave way, and fortunately, there was no difficulty experienced in compassing the main object of our endeavour, and, with the help of the Nanpay stream and three stone cairns, a boundary-line was determined, approximating as nearly as possible to the original limits. The expedition party returned to Toungoo on the 6th of March without casualty or collision.

Temporary agitation.

15. The peaceful settlement of this old and awkward question is a matter for much congratulation. The precautionary measures which both Governments had taken had prepared the public for a different issue, and there was considerable stir throughout the King's dominions. This was intensified by the disastrous termination of the Western China expedition, and the wild and varied reports it gave rise to. Importation from Rangoon into Upper Burma almost entirely ceased, and goods were re-shipped from Mandalay. This excitement took some time before it subsided, and trade affairs assumed their ordinary aspect.

Changes in the Political Agency.

16. In July 1875, the Political Agency at Mandalay was raised to a Residency of the second class. Colonel Duncan, C.S.I., was appointed to be Resident, and Mr. Pilcher, B.C.S., to be Assistant Political Agent. Mr. Ney Elias also assumed charge of the Bhamo Residency from Captain Cooke, on the latter taking leave.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys, Settlements, and Waste Lands.

Survey and settlement operations.

17. THE operations of the Survey Department, as reorganized under the Rules framed in 1872 by the Special Revenue Committee, have not been very extensive or important.

The officers were exclusively employed in measuring and mapping within the Rangoon district, and the statistics they have collected invalidate to a painful extent the returns annually submitted by the native revenue officials. Within the eight circles where the department was employed, the actual area has been found to exceed the area given in the Thoogyees' assessment-rolls, by amounts varying from 8 to 26 per cent., and in the gross measurements by an average of 16 per cent; while last year the excess averaged something over 35 per cent. The startling inaccuracy of the district registers of cultivation is probably but partially due to deliberate fraud: the bulk of the blunders must be ascribed to incompetency, ignorance and neglect, and also to radical defects in the subordinate revenue machinery.

Work of department.

18. The following table exhibits the work of the department during the year under review:—

Circles.	Acreage. By Settlement.	Acreage. By Thoogyees	Increase above Thoogyees.	Per-centages.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Kazen	10,381	9,501	880	9·3
Padan	11,393	9,155	1,938	20·4
Mahlme	10,855	9,353	1,502	16·0
Kanoung-hto	12,590	11,643	947	8·0
Pyawbway	16,290	14,784	1,506	10·2
Kodoung	20,006	16,373	3,633	22·2
Kayagyoon	19,502	16,498	3,004	18·2
Kyoongalay	8,675	6,886	1,789	26·0
Total ..	109,692	94,493	15,199	16·0

The total area surveyed thus amounts to 109,692 acres, and the increase above the original measurements to 16 per cent.

The previous year's statistics exhibited an increase of nearly 25,000 acres, and a corresponding increase in revenue of about £5,700. Some slight obstruction was experienced by the department: a few of the villagers in one circle, who not unnaturally resented the rise in taxation, refused to show their holdings till punished for contumacy by the Native Magistrate.

The number of holdings surveyed amounts to 5,805, which gives an average of 19 acres to each holding. Only 12 had to be re-surveyed. The cost of the survey is estimated at £2,920, or at the rate of 6½*d.* per acre.

New Settlements, Arakan.

19. There were no fresh settlements made in the Arakan division.

In the Tavoy district of the Tenasserim division, land amounting to 11,473 acres, which had been leased in 1874-75, was exhibited in this year's register for the first time.

Statement of area under settlement for past two years.

20. The following statement shows the area under settlement in each of the last two years:—

District.	Area under Settlement.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1874-75.	1875-76.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Akyab	59,466	59,265	..	201
Northern Arakan	..	..	..	..
Kyouk-hpyoo	54,533	54,504	..	29
Sandoway..	8,588	8,583	..	5
Rangoon..	1,446	1,074	..	372
Thonkwa	..	7,730	7,730	..
Bassein	13,768	11,912	..	1,856
Henzada	123,981	118,659	..	5,322
Prome	154,756	154,469	..	287
Thayetmyo	..	..	..	..
Toungoo	28,695	28,366	..	329
Shwe-gyeen	..	..	..	..
Amherst	9,517	9,517	..	..
Tavoy	26,795	38,268	11,473	..
Mergui	..	..	..	..
Total ..	481,545	493,347	nett 11,802	..

21. *Grant lands.*—The area of land granted under the Revenue and other Rules, assessed during the year, was 27,021 acres, with a revenue of £2,379, against 13,070 acres and a demand of £1,860 in the previous year. There was a decrease of 148 acres in Arakan, but the increase in revenue was £69, which "is accounted for by the resumption of one grant in the Akyab district, and by other grants having been brought under enhanced rates of assessment." In Pegu there was an increment in area of 14,099 acres, and in revenue of £410, due to pottah lands having been brought under taxation. The area in Tenasserim remained the same as in the previous year, but the tax increased by £39, the land having come under a higher rate of assessment. 17,997 acres were granted under pottahs in Pegu, and 6,368 acres in Tenasserim, during the year of report.

Land granted under the Revenue and other Rules brought under assessment.

22. The area of waste-land grants in the Rangoon district under the rules of the 30th March 1865 has been further reduced during 1875-76 by the resumption of 2,882 acres, leaving a balance at the close of the year of 65,564 acres. There are 46 of these grants still in existence, one-half of which have been surveyed, and the remainder will be scrutinized as soon as an officer can be spared for the duty. The result of the investigations already made fully bears out what has from time to time been written regarding these grants: many of them were obtained by fraud and misrepresentation as to the status of the applicants; the areas were in many instances never surveyed, and plans were made which were utterly false and unreliable. The consequence is that grants of hundreds of acres have on actual measurement been found to be thousands in extent, original boundaries have been extended, adjoining land never granted has been rented out by grantees, and the revenue appropriated; and in a few cases not an acre has been brought under cultivation, the appropriation having been obtained entirely with a view to extort money from the surrounding villagers by taxing them for firewood, thatch-grass, and grazing. Orders have been issued for the erection of permanent boundary pillars on all the grants which have been finally demarcated, and this course will be followed with the remainder, as soon as they are examined.

Waste-land grants in the Rangoon district.

23. There are no Government or Wards' Estates in the Province.

Wards' Estates.

III.—PROTECTION

I.—*Legislative Authority.*

[*Vide* Report for 1872-73, page 26.]

Course of Legislation.

24. Previous to 1863, no special legislative action was brought to bear on British Burma. The Act of that year was the initial attempt to regulate the Courts of Civil Judicature in the province. Since then, there have been six separate enactments, more or less, dealing with the same design, of which two were passed in 1863, and one in each of the years 1866, 1872, 1873, and 1875. Up to the year under report, fourteen other Acts have been promulgated, exclusively affecting the province. Of these, two were to give effect to Lord Elgin's treaty, three dealt with port dues, two with excise, two with timber duties, while others regulated ferries, forests, steam vessels and Municipal government.

Acts of general application.

25. During the year under report, the Acts of general application passed by the Legislative Council of the Government of India were as follows:—

III.—An Act to correct a clerical error in the Repealing Act, 1874.

IV.—The Indian Merchant Shipping Act.

V.—An Act to remove doubts as to the rights and liabilities of certain Native soldiers.

IX.—An Act to amend the law respecting the age of majority.

X.—The High Courts Criminal Procedure Act.

XII.—The Indian Port Dues Act.

XIII.—An Act to amend the law relating to probates and letters of Administration.

XVI.—The Indian Tariff Act.

XVIII.—An Act for the improvement of Law Reports.

Acts affecting the province.

26. The following Acts, which relate solely to the province, received the assent of the Governor-General in Council on the dates specified:—

VII.—An Act to regulate Fisheries in British Burma, and to provide for the protection of the right, and for conceding the enjoyment of it to the public or to individuals gratuitously, or in consideration of fees or rent, and subject to suitable restrictions and conditions.—23rd February 1875.

XVII.—An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in British Burma, and for other purposes.—16th September 1875.

Acts repealed.

27. The following Acts were repealed on the introduction of Act XVII:—

VII. of 1872.—An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in British Burma.

I. of 1873.—An Act to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1872.

Bills.

28. The Burma Land and Revenue Bill, which was under the consideration of Government during the year 1874, was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India on the 23rd February 1875, and passed into law on the 18th January 1876.

The British Burma Labour Law, to which allusion was made in the report for 1874-75, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India, together with the report of a Select Committee, on the 15th July 1875. It became law on the 25th January 1876.

Police.

Strength of force.

29. The Police force of the province consists of 22 gazetted officers and 6,734 men. This is a large increase on the previous year, chiefly owing to the measures which have been taken for the protection of the Hill Karens in the east of the Toungoo district.

Total offences.

30. The total number of offences of all kinds in which the Police were employed was 19,306, as compared with 19,109 of the previous year. Of these, 18,399 were cognizable and 907 non-cognizable, against 18,032 and 1,077 respectively of 1874.

The details are as follow:—

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
A.—Cognizable offences—					
I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.	313	296	338	280	210
II.—Serious offences against the person ..	494	536	634	746	858
III.—Serious offences against property ..	955	668	794	739	957
IV.—Minor offences against the person ..	59	98	138	107	613
V.—Minor offences against property ..	8,631	8,760	9,644	9,983	9,618
VI.—Other miscellaneous offences ..	3,774	3,908	5,929	6,177	6,143
Total ..	14,226	14,263	17,477	18,032	18,399

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
B.—Non-cognizable offences—					
I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.	233	303	607	545	447
II.—Serious offences against the person ..	2	28	2	..	1
III.—Serious offences against property ..	22	15	32	29	34
IV.—Minor offences against the person ..	76	75	67	205	61
V.—Minor offences against property ..	96	179	172	202	218
VI.—Other miscellaneous offences ..	85	154	91	96	151
Total ..	514	754	971	1,077	907

Cognizable offences.

31. The aggregate increase in the statistics of cognizable crime is chiefly due to the alteration effected by the new Criminal Amendment Act (No. XI. of 1874), which came into force for the first time. By this enactment, simple hurt and mischief, as defined in sections 323 and 428 of the Indian Penal Code, are created cognizable offences. There were 498 cases of the former and 58 of the latter reported during the year under review. It will be necessary to bear this point in mind when referring to the following table :—

Year.	Number of cognizable offences.
1870	13,959
1871	14,226
1872	14,263
1873	17,477
1874	18,032
1875	18,399

Classification of crimes.

32. In an examination of the classified details of crime, Class VI., dealing with minor miscellaneous offences, may be conveniently omitted. The ratios of increase and decrease, as compared with last year, are as follows :—

Class.	Description.	Increase or decrease per cent. in results of 1875 over the results of 1874.	
I. ..	Offences against the State, &c. ..	..	—33
II. ..	Serious offences against the person ..	+ 15	
III. ..	Serious offences against property, &c. ..	+ 29	
IV. ..	Minor offences against the person ..	+ 472	
V. ..	Minor offences against property, &c. ..	..	—3
VI. ..	Other miscellaneous offences	..	—5

Increase in Class IV.

33. The large excess under Class IV. has already been explained, though, even excluding hurt cases, the increased proportion is as much as eight per cent. In actual numbers, Classes I. and V. show a diminution by 485 cases; Classes II., III., and IV., which include all the specialties of provincial wrong-doing, an advance of 338 cases.

Classes II. and III.

34. In Class II., the offence of hurt by means of dangerous weapons is almost entirely responsible for the increase; and in Class III., that of house-breaking. The former rose from 219 to 323 cases, and the latter from 518 to 697. Of the graver individual offences, murders have again augmented. The following series shows the history of the crime for the past six years:—

Year.	Number of cases.
1870	103 (including 19 by dacoits)
1871	86 („ 12 „).
1872	71 („ 6 „).
1873	60 („ 1 „).
1874	72 („ 1 „).
1875	77 („ 7 „).

Of these 77 cases reported, in 19 the cause of the crime was a quarrel, and 15 cases are traced to matters connected with women, nine were acts of revenge, four were committed by lunatics, four by criminals resisting capture, three without apparent cause, six remain undetected, and in only 17 cases was plunder the inducement.

Prosecutions.

35. The proportion of all kinds of cases under Class II., prosecuted successfully, was 61 per cent.; and of convictions to persons placed under trial, 64 per cent. In 1874 the ratios were 59 and 64 respectively.

Offences under Section 324.

36. Closely connected with the extreme crime of murder is the offence of hurt with dangerous weapons. This also shows a deplorable increase, from 219 cases in 1874 to 323 cases in 1875. It is in these offences that the Police experience the least difficulty of detection, as the injured person can always give some clue to his assailant.

Dacoity.

37. Turning to offences against property, the increase in dacoities is striking:—

1871	118 cases
1872	65 „
1873	34 „
1874	23 „
1875	38 „

The year opened with the happiest auguries. The crime had been showing an annual abatement, and there seemed every hope of its speedy extinction. In the spring months, however, the events connected with Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission, and the stir and peril which prevailed beyond the borders, in some degree affected our own possessions, and encouraged some obscure criminals in the Rangoon district to attempt an organized system of pillage. There were few Police in the sub-division, and these were under the supervision of a weak and timid native Magistrate, who could effect nothing against the marauders. The latter finally consummated their career of crime by murdering a policeman, badly wounding the District Superintendent, and shooting the Inspector-General. The gang succumbed to the attack which cost Colonel Hamilton his life, and now only one of the original organizers remains at large. Their actions were emulated by another band of dacoits in the same district under Loo Thit and Nga Kway, who were captured towards the close of the year, whereupon the sub-division resumed its usual tranquillity. In most other parts of the province quiet and order have been maintained, though some extra efficiency is required in the frontier patrols of the Thayetmyo district, where large bands of dacoits appear to have entered with impunity. The want of success was due in a great measure to the failing health of the District Superintendent, since dead, and the inexperience of his subordinate, who has been removed to a less responsible charge.

The Police working of dacoity prosecutions cannot be clearly exhibited. Six cases were the work of one gang, and three of another; and the accused were neither tried nor convicted for each individual offence. Accepting, however, the figures as given, in 28 per cent. of the cases reported convictions were obtained, and 60 per cent. of accused persons were convicted. In 1874 the proportions were 35 and 52.

Robbery.

38. Robbery remained almost constant at 108 cases; house-breaking increased from 632 to 872, and thefts diminished from 8,107 to 7,612. In a country where the flimsy building materials employed by the natives afford no protection against forcible intrusion, there must be some correlation between the latter offences, as the section defining house-breaking is comprehensive enough to include nearly every description of forcible domiciliary theft.

Cattle-theft.

39. Progress in the control of cattle-lifting is infinitesimal, though efforts have been made, by the establishment of cattle markets in most districts, and by the localization of sales under proper superintendence, to aid the Police in repressing this favourite offence. It cannot be said, however, that the crime has decreased; detective attempts have been far from felicitous, and only half the stolen animals were recovered. The figures are as follow:—

1873	951 cases.
1874	833 ,,
1875	821

Criminal Justice.

45. The foregoing chapter treats of the prevention and detection of ill-doing. We turn now to the records of its punishment as exhibited in the action of the Criminal Courts. From the statistical forms in the appendix, it may be calculated that there are in the province 150 tribunals, exclusive of those of the Recorder and the two Magistrates exercising jurisdiction within the town of Rangoon. This number does not include the Courts of certain departmental officers who have been invested with powers for the trial of special offences, and who exercise judicial authority to a very limited extent.

The High Court jurisdiction in criminal matters is distributed among several authorities: the Judicial Commissioner exercises power over the whole of the province except the town of Rangoon, and European British subjects. In these two respects the Recorder of Rangoon is vested with some of the functions of a High Court,—the remainder being assigned to the Special Court, and the High Court of Fort William in Bengal. The other criminal tribunals are the Sessions Courts, the Magistrates' Courts of Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab, and the District Courts of the province.

Criminal work.

46. The criminal work before the Courts contrasts with that of 1874 as follows:—

Year.	Cases reported.	Persons under trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Undisposed of.
1874	27,363	44,300	14,261	29,331	210
1875	26,614	39,889	12,734	26,264	201

These figures show a decrease of 749 offences reported—a result which must not be too readily accepted as any accurate index to the actual criminality of the country.

COURTS IN THE TOWN OF RANGOON.

Town of Rangoon.—Court of Sessions.

47. The statistics of the town of Rangoon show a remarkable improvement. There were 47 cases and 82 persons committed for trial before the Recorder as a Court of Sessions, and three cases where European British subjects were committed to him as a High Court. Of these, one escaped, one was transferred, 13 were acquitted, 38 convicted, and 29 remained for disposal at the end of the year.

Magistrates' Courts.

48. In the Magistrates' Courts, there were 3,526 cases and 7,101 persons brought to trial. Of the latter, 2,064 were acquitted and 4,929 convicted,—a percentage of 70·8, allowing for committals and pending cases. The accompanying table, which exhibits the result of magisterial sentences for 1874 and 1875, is satisfactory, so far as it shows an increase of solitary confinement and decrease of simple imprisonment:—

Description of punishment.	Percentage to total number of sentences.	
	1874.	1875.
Rigorous Imprisonment	17·9	12·4
Fine	74·6	80·2
Whipping	3·6	3·5
Solitary Confinement	·06	·26
Simple Imprisonment	1·5	·90

The reduced range of punishment is wholly owing to the reduced number of non-bailable offences, as may be seen from the following statement :—

	1874.		1875.	
Dacoity	1	..	0	cases.
Robbery	13	..	2	do.
House-breaking	78	..	34	do.
Theft	989	..	744	do.
Murders	13	..	5	do.
Hurt by dangerous weapons ..	33	..	20	do.
Total ..	1,127	Total ..	805	

On the other hand—

Extortion	increased from ..	1	to	4	cases.
Possession of stolen property	do. ..	78	,,	87	do.
Grievous hurt ..	do. ..	10	,,	13	do.
Hurt	do. ..	24	,,	63	do.
	Total ..	113	Total ..	167	

The year was not wholly barren of sensational crime, and two tedious cases excited public attention in a very marked degree. One was a prosecution of the promoters of a Chinese lottery, who had attempted a wholesale system of bribery, from the Superintendent downwards. The accused, five in number, were all convicted; but one of them escaped on appeal, and the sentences of two others were somewhat modified. The other trial has gained notoriety as the Conspiracy Case, in which Moung Bwah, a Burman political refugee, and thirty others, including one Mussulman and two Chinamen, were arrested on a charge of treason against the Queen. Twenty-six of the offenders were committed to the Court of Sessions. Many of them had been under Police surveillance during the earlier part of the year, when our political relations were somewhat unsettled; but the climax of commotion had long been passed when discovery of this strange plot supervened.

Excise and gambling.

49. Owing, probably, to the appointment of a special officer, there has been an increase in the number of excise cases. A considerable proportion were for

the illicit possession of *ganja*, but, under a recent ruling, most of these are no longer punishable, and, unless some legislative alteration is effected, a considerable reduction next year may be expected. Gambling shows a slight diminution, and with three exceptions the cases were unimportant.

Special Court.

Special Court.

50. The criminal work of the Special Court consisted of nine appeals from the Recorder exercising the powers of a Sessions Judge, all of which were rejected, and three criminal references. This shows a slight excess over the work of 1874.

Courts under the supervision of the Judicial Commissioner.

Decrease in crime.

51. Turning to the criminal work of the Courts under the control of the Judicial Commissioner, we find a total of 22,706 offences reported and 32,788 persons put on trial. Of these, 21,335 were convicted. These figures contrast favourably with last year's returns, but the decrease is mainly in bailable cases. The Sessions Courts disposed of 196 persons.

Punishments.

52. The distribution of punishments was as follows :—

Description of punishment.	1874.	1875.
Death	22	33
Transportation	28	40
Solitary confinement	10	120
Rigorous imprisonment	4,302	4,221
Simple imprisonment	206	295
Fine (only)	15,969	14,246
Whipping	752	1,000
Surety and recognizance, &c.	1,270	1,118

It is gratifying to find that Magistrates have begun to take advantage of the clauses of the criminal law permitting sentences of solitary confinement, and that the larger jails are at last in a position to execute them. The great proportion of sentences of rigorous imprisonment and of taking security and recognizance remained the same in both years; the proportion of fines decreased, and of whipping increased. In both cases the change is for the better, though even yet the use of the Whipping Enactment might well be extended. The penal record of the two past years is as follows :—

Description of punishment.	Percentage to total punishments.	
	1874.	1875.
Rigorous imprisonment	19·0	19·1
Fine (only)	70·8	64·5
Whipping	3·2	4·5
Sureties and recognizances	5·6	5·6

Detention of witnesses.

53. Although the number of trials decreased, more witnesses were examined than in the previous twelve months. Of 51,609 persons, 6,020, or over 11½ per cent., were detained for two or more days, the remainder, or 88½ per cent., being dismissed the day of their arrival in Court. This is an improvement on last year, when only 86 per cent. were exhibited. As the Judicial Commissioner remarks, this result is not unsatisfactory, and, if compensation be liberally paid, witnesses would not have much to complain of. In some districts, however, the detention is still excessive, and in Rangoon notably it is enormous. The average duration of cases in the Magistrates' Courts is only 3·06 days.

The number of appeals from Subordinate Magistrates is little over 3 per cent. of the convictions. Of the 1,561 applications to the various appellate Courts, 60 of which still are pending, in only 393 cases were the sentences reversed.

Fines.

54. The Native Magistracy appear at length to be learning that fine is not a fitting penalty for all offences.

	Fines imposed. £.	Realized. £.
1874	... 31,139	23,115
1875	... 27,683	19,518

Though the average amount was £1-16, or two shillings less than last year's figure, the proportion realized (only 70 per cent.) shows a large deficiency. Of this amount, £5,866 were awarded, and £3,314 actually paid, to parties injured. This shows a liberal advancement on all previous compensation, but in some cases the fines paid as rewards to excise informers and apprehenders have been wrongly included in the last two items.

Whipping.

55. Sentences of whipping increased from 752 to 1,000. This kind of correction is singularly efficacious, and is steadily recommending itself to the Burmese judiciary. It might with advantage be allowed in sundry cases of hurt, where exact retaliatory measures would seem the most repressive and appropriate.

56. In the last year's report, the Chief Commissioner commented on the excessive use by the Magistrates of their preventive jurisdiction. The present statistics exhibit a marked improvement. Referring to criminal statement No. 4, the total number of persons ordered to furnish security amounts to 1,118, as compared with 1,270 in the previous year.

Preventive jurisdiction.

57. The Sessions work has somewhat increased. There was a total of 212 committals, and of these 142 resulted in convictions. Thirty-two capital sentences were referred for confirmation to the Judicial Commissioner, and one passed by the Judicial Commissioner in exercise of transferred jurisdiction to the Special Court. The Pegu Division, as usual, contributed far the heaviest quotum of crime. The average duration of appeals was 38 days, and 13 cases were left pending at the end of the year.

Sessions work.

Prisons.

58. The prisons of the province consist of two central jails, at Rangoon and Moulmein, where long-term prisoners other than life convicts are confined; one divisional jail at Akyab; one first-class district jail at Thayetmyo; one second-class district jail, at Bassein, four fourth-class district jails at Toungoo, Henzada, Kyouk-hpyoo, and Sandoway; and six district lock-ups, at Tavoy, Myanoung, Promo, Shwe-gyeen, Mergui, and Ma-oo-bin. The last town is the head-quarter station of the new district, and the lock-up was opened during the year under report. Of the seven sub-divisional lock-ups which were sanctioned last year, one was completed at Ngathaingyoung, but there has been some delay in occupation. Special Superintendents are appointed to the two central jails; the others are in charge of the local Civil Surgeons, or of Assistant Commissioners.

List of prisons.

59. All the establishments were visited at least once during the year by the Inspector-General, and, notwithstanding the four changes in the incumbency of this office, the work of supervision has not been neglected. The general results obtained by the Thayetmyo, Akyab, Myanoung, and Moulmein prisons have been satisfactory, while Promo and Tavoy have retrograded.

Inspection work.

60. The total prison population of all classes amounted to 14,693, consisting of 4,601 prisoners remaining from the previous year, 8,292 fresh convictions, and 1,800 received by transfer. The last item should be neglected in computing the true aggregate. The daily average, which was 4,824 in 1873, declined to 4,786 in 1874, and to 4,546 in 1875. There is thus a decrease in every separate item,—in gross population of 329, in inherited prisoners of 384, in admissions of 104, and in daily average of 240. The presumption of a reduced scale of sentences which the decline in the daily average suggests is substantiated in the statistics

Prison population.

furnished by the Inspector-General. The terms of imprisonment are noticeably shorter than in previous reports, especially in that class of convicts condemned to over three years' confinement. It is obvious, however, that only one item—the register of admissions—supplies any index to the actual criminality of the country for the year under report; and even here the record of offences undetected or punished otherwise than by incarceration should be carefully collated. The Police Report has shown there was a smaller aggregate of ill-doing, but a lamentable increase in heinous crime.

Admissions.

61. The decrease in the number of prison inmates has been most prominent at Rangoon, Bassein, and Thayetmyo. The jail population of these delta towns was no doubt affected by the creation of a new district and a new lock-up at Ma-oo-bin, which received 419 prisoners during the year. The diminished totals at Bassein and Thayetmyo are a matter for congratulation, as last year's overcrowding must have had injurious effects.

Transfers.

62. The transfers from jail to jail increased by 253, having been 1,990, as compared with 1,737 in the previous year. This access of work chiefly resulted from the partial enforcement of a most salutary rule, which requires that convicts should be released in the district where they were originally confined, instead of being left to swell the vice and vagrancy of the larger towns. Thus, out of the 662 prisoners despatched from the Rangoon Jail, only 204 were transfers to relieve overcrowding, the remainder left to be released, to give evidence, or to stand other trial.

Religion of prisoners in Jail.

63. The following table exhibits the number of prisoners of each religious denomination, and their percentage to the population. An annual addition of 2½ per cent. has been made to the results of the last census, in 1872, this being the estimated rate of progress :—

Religion.	Population in 1875.	Number in jail.	Percentage in Jail in 1875.
Christians	56,221	401	·71
Mahomedans	107,335	702	·65
Hindoos	39,407	703	1·78
Buddhists	2,631,418	10,513	·39
Others	118,803	574	·48
Total ..	2,953,184	12,893	·43

Contrasted with the previous year's statistics, Christian convicts have increased 44, and Mahomedans 52, while Hindoos have slightly, and

Buddhists very largely, diminished. It must be remembered that a large number of Europeans are sentenced under military and marine laws. The Hindoos appear to furnish the greatest proportion of criminals, and the indigenous inhabitants the least. The percentage of imprisoned malefactors to the total provincial population is ·43.

Female prisoners.

64. The number of female prisoners convicted during the past five years, with the ratios per cent. to total convictions, is indicated in this statement :—

1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.	
Number.	Ratio per cent. of total convictions.	Number.	Ratio per cent. of total convictions.	Number.	Ratio per cent. of total convictions.	Number.	Ratio per cent. of total convictions.	Number.	Ratio per cent of total convictions.
236	3·58	306	4·08	346	4·07	355	4·22	450	4·88

Of the total, 340 were married, 29 unmarried, and 81 were prostitutes. Last year the figures were 300, 41, and 67 respectively. The small proportion of female offenders has often been commented on in previous reports. The number has step by step advanced, and now the percentage, amounting to 4·88 of the aggregate convictions, is only 0·81 less than in the neighbouring presidency of Bengal during the year 1874.

Juvenile prisoners.

65. Last year juvenile prisoners somewhat decreased. The present register shows a considerable access, the number standing at 178, as compared with 136 in 1874. Of the 165 male admissions, 61 were only sent to jail to be whipped, 26 were sentenced to periods short of one month, 60 males and all the females received sentences of between one and twelve months, and 16 were condemned to terms of between one and three years. Of the total number, 15 had once before been incarcerated, and 9 more than once ; 113, or 63·48 per cent. were wholly illiterate ; 59 had received a little education, and 6 could read and write well. The largest proportion were imprisoned in the Prome and Myanoung districts ; Rangoon, Moulmein, and Bassein are next in order. The statistics are not encouraging, and a reformatory is urgently needed. Pending its institution, rules for the management and instruction of youthful offenders have been drawn up and included in the new *Jail Manual.*

Ages of prisoners.

66. Turning to the ages of the adult criminal population,—10,589, the great mass of malefactors, were between 16 and 40, 1,932 between 40 and 60, and only 194 over 60. The statement show-

ing their previous occupation has been somewhat simplified, and agriculturists, non-agriculturists, domestic servants, and Government employés are made to include all the varieties of vocation. There were 10,912 of the first two classes, as compared with a total of 11,327 last year. Domestic servants were fewer by 37, and Government employés have increased from 366 to 400. 936 are described as of no occupation, as compared with 1,072 in 1874. The increase of convictions of Government servants is chiefly due, as in last year, to the deplorable lack of discipline among the Police.

Simple imprisonment.

67. Simple imprisonment shows a ratio of 8·19 per cent., an increase of 2 per cent. over last year's calendar, which is not satisfactory. The highest proportion of this class of punishment was awarded at Bassein, 13·42 per cent.; Moulmein, 12·39; and Mergui, 10·25. The statistics have not been tabulated in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's directions, and fail to supply the information required for the accurate analysis of this important item.

Previous convictions.

68. In the crucial item of previous convictions, the record is far from encouraging. Last year they were 18·27 per cent. of total convictions: this year they rose to 19·16 per cent. The aggregate of prisoners confined in the lock-up at Mergui was 78, and of these, 41, or 52·56 per cent., were convicts who had been in jail before. The Prome and Tavoy prisons show also an excessive proportion, 36·38 and 35·65 being the respective ratios. These results speak ill for the deterrent or disciplinary influences at work. From the Inspector-General's account, the Mergui lock-up seems more a hostel than a house of correction. The inmates are well furnished and fed, have little or nothing to do, and the custody itself is so insecure that no prisoner need stay against his will. Re-convictions no doubt may be much reduced in frequency under a proper system, which will provide special buildings and appliances for their treatment; and arrangements are being made in the central jails for establishing separate wards for habitual criminals. The Bassein Jail is the only one as yet where segregation has been introduced, and a sufficient interval has not hitherto elapsed to pronounce upon its definite operation. Meantime, it is satisfactory to learn that confirmed delinquents will fail to find at Bassein the ease and idleness they appear to enjoy elsewhere. The new *Jail Manual* contains rules for the classification and constant seclusion of this description of prisoners; but, so far as can be seen, many years must elapse before they can be carried out in other jails than those of Toungoo, Bassein, and Thayetmyo.

Escapes.

69. In one particular at least there are real grounds for congratulation. Only 22 escapes occurred,—the smallest number since jails were first established in the country. Of these, seven took place from inside the building, and 15 from outside; and in all but four cases were re-captures effected. Ten jails, including the Rangoon Central Jail, show for the first time a pleasing blank in this return; and among them,

Thayetmyo, the third largest and most important prison in the province, for three years has stood pre-eminent. The general improvement may reasonably be ascribed to the system of night-guarding alluded to in last year's report, which came into force on the 1st of January in all the larger jails; and still further progress may be expected, as outdoor labour is being very largely prohibited. Statement No. V. has been slightly modified. In 1874 it showed the number of prisoners remaining uncaptured among those who had escaped during the previous seven years. The present return includes a period of ten years. The number remaining at large on the 31st December 1874 amounted to 270, as compared with 152 shewn in the previous statistics.

Prison offences.

70. The large increment in prison offences is very noticeable. Last year the Chief Commissioner had to record his opinion that a high percentage of punishment was not, *per se*, to be condemned, and that a low proportion was no criterion of comparative morality among the convicts. This year the ratio has risen from 59·38 to 110·80, the total number of offences being 5,037, as compared with 2,842 in the previous returns. The Chief Commissioner's remarks could hardly have been construed as an incentive to inflicting correction indiscriminate or undeserved, so that this sudden and large exaggeration must cast the gravest doubts on either the punitive vigilance or statistical accuracy of previous years. The absolute amount of whipping has increased from 1,808 to 2,480 cases, but the relative aggregate has diminished from 63½ to 49·23 per cent., which compares favourably with other parts of India. There were only two cases of violent crime, and criminal offences were only 22 in number. In the middle of the year a wide-spread organized plot to break out of the Rangoon Jail was discovered through the agency of an informer. Its origin was probably due to infection imported into the jail by prisoners convicted during the season of political excitement between April and July. The enquiry which it necessitated disclosed grave carelessness on the part of the Jail officers in the selection of prisoner-officials, an alarming absence of their acquaintance with the sentiments and actions of the convicts, and culpable laxity in their conduct of the searches for weapons, &c., during egress from the work-sheds. An immediate result of the discovery was a resolution by the Chief Commissioner, requiring all the higher grades of Jail officers to pass a colloquial examination in the vernacular within a year of appointment. Under the old state of things, it was possible for convicts to arrange the details of an outbreak within the hearing of a jailor with perfect impunity. Shortly after the close of the year a similar attempt, though of a different origin, was made in the Moulmein Jail, and attended with partial success. Indeed, so far as the jail guard was concerned, the success was perfect—a result entirely due to the pusillanimity of the police. The re-organization of the guards, and their more immediate subordination to the Jail Superintendents, is a matter which will be dealt with during the present year. In such large and ill-constructed jails as those at Rangoon and Moulmein this measure is very necessary, and seems to demand the employment of a military guard for their proper custody.

Education.

71. The educational attainments of the jail population have been apparently ascertained with greater accuracy and care. Last year, out of a total of 8,396 new admissions, 14·49 per cent. could read and write well, 33·17 could read and write a little, and 52·34 per cent. were entirely uneducated. This year, among 7,887 males and 405 females, a percentage of 54·87 were found wholly illiterate, while 30·41 per cent. were partially, and 14·71 more completely, qualified. Of the female prisoners, 44 could read and write, or 10·86 per cent., as compared with 8·73 in 1874. Inside the jails, educational appliances are more or less defective, though the strange results of statement No. VII. are no doubt unreliable. The new *Jail Manual* may effect some improvement.

Employment of prisoners.

72. The percentage of convicts employed as jail officials was 4·76, as compared with 3·38 in the previous year. The daily average showed 225 males and one female, and, judging from the proportion of punishment, their conduct was better in 1875 than in 1874. The figures are 54·66 and 96·25 in the two years respectively. Last year, the eligibility of long-term prisoners to jail appointments was definitely recognized. The Central Jails are the only ones appreciably affected by this alteration of the old rules, and in both establishments the percentage of punishment among convict officials has largely decreased. The experiment may accordingly be pronounced successful if proper care is exercised in selection.

Expenditure.

73. The following table shows the aggregate expenditure incurred for maintenance and guarding, and also the cost per head :—

	1874.						1875.						Difference.		
	Expenditure.			Per head.			Expenditure.			Per head.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Rations	12,683	5	9	2	13	0	10,885	10	10	2	7	10	—	5	2
Fixed Establishment.	6,776	16	8	1	8	4	8,669	6	3	1	18	1	+	9	9
Police Guards ..	4,892	16	9	1	0	5	4,259	4	9	0	18	5	—	2	0
Extra Establishment.	428	15	7	0	1	9	..			..			—	1	9
Hospital Charges ..	602	0	0	0	2	6	628	1	1	0	2	9	+	0	3
Clothing ..	1,007	19	8	0	4	2	679	11	6	0	3	0	—	1	2
Contingencies ..	1,781	6	3	0	7	4	1,635	6	6	0	7	2	—	0	2
Total ..	28,173	1	6	5	17	8	26,737	0	11	5	17	7	—	0	1

A change has been prescribed in the statement No. X., which renders comparison this year somewhat difficult. The decrease here shown is due to a smaller daily average number of prisoners, reduction in the price of rations, police guards, clothing, and contingencies, and the exclusion of the cost of extra establishment. On the other hand, however, there is a heavy increase, amounting to £1,892-9-7, in the amount paid on account of fixed establishment, which is chiefly due to the institution of a new system of night guarding. In the old form of statement there was included the cost of guarding extramural labourers; but this kind of expenditure is now exhibited in statement No. XIII. The total cost per convict including extra establishment may be estimated

at £5-18-5, or 9*d.* more than in 1874. The items of food and clothing, which are the real criterion of financial success and economical management, show a satisfactory decrease. The diminished cost of rations was due to the fall in the price of paddy, and the saving in clothing is more apparent than real. It must be ascribed in a great measure to the unpunctuality of some of the jails in submitting their accounts.

Employment of prisoners.

74. The statement dealing with the employment of prisoners has been considerably altered from that prescribed in previous years: the results may be thus summarized:—The number of effectives has decreased by 73, the number of prison servants by 43. The percentage of the latter, though slightly reduced, is still too high, 6·16 per cent. of the average number of effectives being employed as prison officers. Extramural labour is being steadily diminished; only 191 convicts were so engaged, as compared with 238 last year. Though the high rates of the wage-market render this far the most remunerative method of utilising exertion, as a form of penance it has been found wholly inoperative. It is not distasteful to the prisoners, and it affords opportunity for escape and other abuses which are only too frequently availed of.

Financial results.

75. The results of the manufacturing department in 1874 were an apparent credit of £9,829-1-9; but the contrast is adverse to 1875, and in a much higher degree than would *primâ facie* appear. The increased credits were confined to items where credit is wholly to be deprecated. Nothing can excuse the progressive surplus in unrecovered debts and raw material. The cash balances of the two years is the only fair criterion of comparison: they appear as follow:—

1874	£4,956
1875	£1,518

The jails which are responsible for this excessive deterioration are Rangoon, Tavoy, and Bassein, the two former showing a loss of more than £2 per convict, the latter of more than £1. The result in Rangoon is partly attributable to the complete break-down of the new saw-mill owing to defective machinery supplied from home, and to the sinking of the masonry foundations. For the rest of the failure the Deputy Superintendent of Manufactures is responsible, and his procrastination and incapacity cannot be sufficiently reprimanded. With the completion of the alterations and additions which have been sanctioned, and the transfer of the mill to the Superintendent's immediate charge, the Chief Commissioner anticipates something better than last year's series of accidents and blunders. The deficiency in Bassein can only be partially explained by the large quantity of manufactured timber in stock at the close of the year; while in Tavoy it appears entirely due to the omnipresent maladministration.

Cost per prisoner.

76. In previous Annual Reports, the nett cost per prisoner has been calculated by deducting from the gross cost, not only the cash profits, but all increases in value of plant, stock, manufactured goods, and outstanding bills. For this year a new statement has been prescribed, but, for the purposes of comparison, a similar balance-sheet to last year's is appended:—

Dr.	£	s	d	£	s	d	Cr.	£	s	d	£.		
To Maintenance and Guarding							*By Receipts*						
Rations	11 337	1	2				Extramural labour profits . ..	879	1	10			
Fixed Establishment	9 224	5	0				Balance in favour of Manufactures	9,454	4	1			
Police Guards	4 648	16	0				Sale proceeds of surplus vegetables ..	108	17	1			
Hospital charges	657	10	1				Miscellaneous receipts .. .	234	12	0			
Clothing	683	11	9								10,676	15	0
Contingencies	1,785	0	6				Net cost to Government .				37,511	19	5
				28 336	4	6							
Expended on additions alterations and repairs by Public Works Department ..	..			17 631	7	11							
Do do. Jail Department ..	..			425	7	8							
Inspection charges													
Salary of Inspector General	1,195	18	9										
Do. Deputy do.	120	0	0										
Do Clerks and servants ..	372	6	0										
Contingencies	26	15	7										
Travelling expenses	80	14	0										
				1,795	14	4							
Total .	..			48 188	14	5	Total .	..			48,188	14	5

Dr.

To Maintenance and Guarding.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rations	10,865 10 9	
Fixed Establishment	8,669 6 3	
Police Guards	4,239 4 8	
Hospital charges	628 1 1	
Clothing	679 11 6	
Contingencies	1,635 6 6	
		26,737 0 9
Expended on additions, alterations, and repairs by Public Works Department	...	17,631 7 11
Do. do. Jail Department...	..	425 7 7
Inspection charges	...	1,795 14 4
Total for convicts ...	..	46,589 10 7
Civil prisoners	..	320 11 10
Under-trial prisoners	..	854 8 0
Insanes	...	177 16 11
Abkaree prisoners	...	246 7 1
Total ...	...	48,188 14 5

Cr.

By Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Extramural labour profits	879 1 10	
Balance in favor of Manufactures	9,454 4 1	
Sale proceeds of surplus vegetables	108 17 1	
Miscellaneous receipts	234 12 0	
		10,676 15 0
Net cost to Government ...		37,511 19 5
Total ...	..	48,188 14 5

77. The gross expenditure was thus £48,188-14-5, and the nett cost was £37,511-19-5, while the nett cost per prisoner was £7-16-1. In 1874, the gross expenditure was £40,297-9-10; nett cost, £28,888-13-1; and nett cost per prisoner, £5-16-4. In these statistics credit has been given for the entire manufacturing balance in 1875. The real increased cost of the Department will be obtained by adding, to the nett cost shown, the excess of cash credits in 1874 over similar credits last year. The real cost to Government—*viz.*, total expenditure *minus* cash receipts—amounts to £45,435-18-11, or £9-9-1 per head of average strength. The large increase is due to causes before explained, and also to the immense expenditure on jail public works. This amounted to £17,631-7-11, as compared with £9,330-3 6 in 1874.

Gross expenditure.

78. During the past year the Rangoon Jail was the only one overcrowded to any dangerous extent, and this will be remedied when all the under-trial, debtor, and European prisoners are moved into the new buildings. The Thayetmyo prison can now accommodate 580, instead of 384 inmates; and there was no pressure in either that station or Bassein. The jails of the province are capable of holding 5,881 prisoners; the daily average was 4,516, and the highest number on any one day was 4,979. The Moulmein, Toungoo, Kyouklipyoo, and Sandoway jails had a large amount of vacant space.

Overcrowding.

79. The admissions into hospital, the daily average of sick, and the ratio per cent. of admissions rose slightly from last year, while the deaths largely decreased. The figures are :—

Admissions into hospital.

	Admissions.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per cent. of admissions to average strength.	Deaths.
1874 ..	2,883	135	60·23	143
1875 ..	2,954	144	64·98	107

The enlarged accommodation at Thayetmyo has had the most favourable effect. Mortality diminished from 13 to three cases, and the percentage of sick to average strength was only 3·14.

80. There were ten cases of cholera, and from half of these the patients recovered: four occurred in the Moulmein Jail, and one at Rangoon. Only one small-pox admission took place, and death supervened. Febrile complaints decreased considerably, but three cases of enteric fever were reported for the first time in the jails of the province, and proved fatal without exception.

Diseases and mortality.

81. There were 648 males and 139 females in civil confinement during the year. Of these, 747 were new admissions, *viz.*, 614 men and 133 women. The average daily number was 55 males and 12 females, the proportion of the latter having considerably increased. Last year the statistics were as follows :—

Civil prisoners.

	Males.	Females.
Number received during the year ..	442	105
Total population	483	113
Average daily number	41	7

82. The operations of the manufacturing department have scarcely met with success. The following is an abstract of the account, showing how far the credits claimed have a real existence:—

Earnings.

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.
Cash and transfer credits in Treasury	28,650	15	9
Excess on outstanding bills over 1874	559	19	11
Excess value of raw material over 1874	2,747	9	5
Excess value of manufactured goods on hand	146	13	7
Excess value of plant, &c.	4,590	2	4
Total ..	36,695	1	0

Dr.

	£.	s.	d.
Cash balance in hand at commencement of year	120	4	9
Cash drawn from Treasury	27,011	15	1
Total ..	27,131	19	10
Balance in favour of Manufactures	9,563	1	2

83. Under-trial prisoners showed a total of 3,279, and a daily average of 121, as compared with 3,064 and 113 during the previous year. The increment is no doubt owing to the large aggregation in the statistics of serious crime. Of those imprisoned, 1,720, or 52·45 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 56·52 in 1874; and 1,352, or 41·23 per cent., were released, 84 were transferred, 8 died, and 113 remained at the close of the year. The death-rate (6·61) was heavy as compared with that of convicted prisoners.

Under trial prisoners.

84. The total number of insanes aggregated 94, and the daily average was 25, the previous year's figure being 16. Fifty-three were released, and 17 transferred to the Lunatic Asylum; two died, and 22 remained at the end of the year. The average cost per head was £7-2-3¼.

Insanes.

85. Ticket-of-leave convicts numbered 538 men and 28 women. Of these, 40 men and one woman were released, four were remanded to jail, and 34 died. As was remarked last year, many of this class are very old and decrepit. As a rule, they are well conducted, and regular in their attendance at musters.

Ticket-of-leave convicts.

86. The State prisoner from the Punjab, Ram Singh, and his follower, Nursoo, have as usual been confined in the special quarter allotted to them in the Cantonment of Rangoon. The others—Lukka Singh, Brahma Singh, and Jowar Singh—have been confined at the outpost jail at Kyouktan, near Moulmein. At first they were inclined to be troublesome, but are now quiet and well-behaved. Two Baroda State prisoners, Salim and Nursoo, are incarcerated in the Moulmein and Rangoon Jails respectively.

State prisoners.

Civil Justice.

Burma Courts Act.

87. *The incompleteness and imperfections of the Burma Courts Act of 1872 were noticed last year. The new Bill then under discussion has since developed into law as Act XVII. of 1875, and regulated the provincial procedure since the 16th of September 1875. It seems to have disposed of all the unsatisfactory and doubtful conditions of the old enactment, but the ultimate adequacy of its provisions cannot yet be pronounced upon. The extended jurisdiction secured in admiralty and insolvency cases will doubtless prove a benefit to the large mercantile interests of our seaport towns. There has been some progress in the translation of the Acts of the Indian Legislature, and a compilation from two standard commentaries on the Buddhist law has been completed.

Change in *personnel* of Courts.

88. One considerable change occurred in the *personnel* of the principal Courts. Mr. Quinton, C.S., assumed the officiating appointment of Judicial Commissioner from the 17th of April 1875 during the absence of Mr. Sandford on furlough.

Superior Courts.

89. The work of the Superior Courts during the last two years is shown in the following table :—

Civil.

Court of Appeal or Reference.	Appeals.		References.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
High Court, Fort William ..	3	2	..	..
Special Court	2	14	3	3
Recorder's Court	..	..	20	27
Judicial Commissioner's Court ..	106	115	8	32

The income realized from stamp fees in the Special Court amounted to £131, while the expenditure was *nil*, the ministerial duties of the Court having been discharged by the Judicial Commissioner's establishment.

Civil work of province.

90. The Civil business of the entire province may be seen from this statement :—

Number of Cases.

Instituted.						Disposed of.					
Suits.		Appeals.		Total.		Suits.		Appeals.		Total.	
1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
28,478	30,652	1,457	1,346	29,935	31,998	28,118	30,253	1,401	1,310	29,519	31,563

For the increase of 2,174 in the number of suits, the Rangoon Small Cause Courts are responsible for 1,213, the Bassein district for 378, and the Moulmein Court for 373. The remainder of the excess is almost entirely due to the formation of the Thonkwa district, and the consequent augmentation and accessibility of the tribunals in that portion of the country. Of the cases disposed of in 1875, 10,939, or 34 per cent., were contested, the proportion being nearly 40 per cent. in 1874. Among the District Courts the ratio fell from 42 to 39, the further decrease being wholly due to the results exhibited in the Rangoon Small Cause Court, where the Second Judge shows a percentage of only 13·1 contested suits:

Applications for execution of decree.

91. There were 9,540 applications for execution of decree, and in 7,489, or 79 per cent., some satisfaction was obtained; and 5,167, a proportion of 54 per cent., were executed in full. The coercive department of the Rangoon Small Cause Court still maintains its remarkable efficiency: out of 3,493 applications, 2,317 were completely and 1,111 partially complied with, and 65 were pending.

Inspection of Courts.

92. During the year under review the Courts at the head-quarters of eight districts were inspected by the Judicial Commissioner, and instructions were issued in continuation of previous orders for the arrangement of records in judicial cases and English correspondence, where a great want of system was apparent throughout the province.

Courts exercising jurisdiction in the Town of Rangoon.

Recorder's Court, Rangoon.

93. The civil jurisdiction of the Town of Rangoon is conducted by the Court of the Recorder and the Courts of Small Causes. The calendar of the former tribunal is appended :—

Years.	Number of suits filed.		Value of property under litigation.
	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	
			£
1872	141	308	67,900
1873	179	305	77,100
1874	124	257	28,200
1875	121	317	42,082

YEAR.	Number of regular suits instituted during the year.	Number of miscellaneous suits instituted during the year.	Total number of suits instituted during the year.	Number of regular suits disposed of during the year.	Number of miscellaneous suits disposed of during the year.	Total number of suits disposed of during the year.	Number of regular suits pending at the close of the year.	Number of miscellaneous suits pending during the year.	Total number of suits pending during the year.	Value of suits instituted during the year.	Value of stamps.	Value of suits disposed of during the year.
										£.	£.	£.
1874 ..	124	257	381	124	258	382	37	14	51	28,200	1,409	32,144
1875 ...	121	317	438	141	315	456	17	16	33	42,082	2,335	68,053
Increase,	...	60	57	17	57	74	...	2	...	13,882	926	35,900
Decrease,	3	..	.		..		20	...	18	...		

The monetary area of litigation has considerably recovered from the decline of last year, but in actual numeration there is still a slight decrease. The average value of each suit since 1872 has been—

					£.
1872	..	..	..	..	480
1873	..	..	..	..	430
1874	..	..	..	..	227
1875	..	..	..	..	347

and the average duration increased last year from 82 to 103 days. It is understood that the delay is partly owing to distant Commissions which were issued in one or two important cases, and the Chief Commissioner has no reason for questioning the diligence of the Court in the disposal of its civil business. But the fact remains that lawsuits have become lengthier in the year under review; and it seems to the Chief Commissioner that, with a light file and a strong bar, some acceleration is not impracticable. It is but reasonable to ascribe the absence of important litigation, which the Recorder finds a difficulty in explaining, to the continuous prolongation of civil suits.

The miscellaneous work of the Court may be classified thus :—

Name of Miscellaneous.	Nos.
Reference from Small Cause Court	27
Memorandum by Judicial Commissioner, under Section 70, Burma Courts' Act..	3
Proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act	3
Applications for review of judgments	8
Ditto to sue *in formâ pauperis*	10
Ditto for letters of administration and probate	36
Ditto for removal of attachments	16
Ditto for discharge from custody	4
Ditto under the Minors' Act, No. XL. of 1858	2
Ditto Act XXXV. of 1858 (Lunatics Act)	1
Ditto under Section 4 of Act XXIII. of 1861, for an order to Small Cause Court to entertain a suit when any of the defendants reside out of the jurisdiction	19
Ditto by Advocates for license to practice in Courts subordinate to the Recorder	8
Processes forwarded by other Courts for service on defendants residing within the jurisdiction of this Court	21
Applications for execution of decrees	136
Other miscellaneous suits	23

There were two applications filed during the year under the Insolvent Act; there was one review of judgment, and two references under the Indian Divorce Act to the High Court at Fort William for confirmation of decrees for dissolution of marriage. Furthermore, there were two appeals preferred to the High Court during the year, neither of which have yet been determined; but of the two pending at the close of 1874, one was withdrawn by the appellants, and in the other the decree of the original Court was reversed.

The total revenue of the Recorder's Court during the year 1875 amounted to £2,465, and the expenditure to £4,375, showing a deficiency of £1,910. In the previous year the total receipts were £1,531, the payments, £4,632; and the deficit, £3,101.

Small Cause Court, Rangoon.

94. The reports from the Small Cause Court suggest matter for grave reflection. The appointment of a Burman Extra Assistant Commissioner as Second Judge is now fairly on its trial, and

the capacity of the occupant must be gauged by other tests than a mere pigment of vague popularity. The scope and character of the work now disposed of necessitates a degree of special judicial training and attainments, a dignity of curial demeanour which it is hardly reasonable to hope for among the native judiciary. There is no intention, however, on the part of the Government of abandoning the maintenance of a Court presided over by a Burman official. The most glaring defects are directly traceable to the entire absence of necessary supervision and control. This will be partially obviated by placing the whole establishment absolutely under the order of the First Judge, and making him more or less responsible for ministerial management. The Recorder, moreover, has been requested to submit a detailed report, exhibiting whatever further reforms may be required, both as regards the distribution of business and general directory interference.

Court of First Judge.

95. In the Court of the First Judge, the total number of suits instituted was 7,139, as against 5,430 in 1874, showing an increase of 1,709. The number of regular suits was 3,674, as against 3,001 in the past year, and of miscellaneous, 3,465, as against 2,429. At the close of the year 266 cases were pending, as against 180 at the end of 1874. The value of litigated property has risen from £34,406 to £54,423, or upwards of £20,000.

Court of Second Judge.

For the Court of the Second Judge, the following table may be referred to:—

Year.	Number of regular suits instituted during the year.	Number of miscellaneous suits instituted during the year.	Total number of suits instituted during the year.	Number of regular suits disposed of during the year.	Number of miscellaneous suits disposed of during the year.	Total number of suits disposed of during the year.	Number of regular suits pending at the close of the year.	Number of miscellaneous suits pending at the close of the year.	Total number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Value of suits instituted during the year.	Value of stamps.
										£.	£.
1875 ...	1,809	985	2,794	1,821	987	2,808	10	20	30	11,641	1,020
1874 ...	1,196	452	1,648	1,193	438	1,631	22	22	44	6,748	568
Increase,	613	533	1,146	628	549	1.177	..	...	...	4.893	452
Decrease,	...	...	...	...	..	...	12	2	14	...	...

The present year thus shows a large increase in every important item.

Ex parte cases.

96. The inordinate proportion of *ex parte* decisions has not been satisfactorily explained. The number of contested cases in each Court in 1874 and 1875, is given below :—

1874.

Court.	Number of cases.	Contested.	Percentage of contested cases to total number disposed of.
First Judge ..	3,002	815	26·9
Second Judge ..	1,193	309	25·9

1875.

Court.	Number of cases.	Contested.	Percentage of contested cases to total number disposed of.
First Judge ..	3,587	808	22·5
Second Judge ..	1,821	239	13·1

Though the number of contested cases has thus diminished, their average duration has risen from 17½ to 23½ days in the First Judge's Court, and from 7½ to 10 in the Second Judge's Court. The delay is only partially explained by the frequent changes which occurred on the bench of the former tribunal, and by the extraordinary number of commissions which have issued during the year.

COURTS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

District Courts.

97. Leaving the Town of Rangoon, the transactions of the district judiciary are gradually extending. The number of suits instituted during the year was 24,793, and 24,806 were disposed of. The increment is equivalent to 3·9 per cent.—slightly more than the estimated annual expansion of 2·5 per cent., which corresponds with the growth of population. The creation of a new district and a partial re-arrangement of territorial jurisdiction has no doubt affected the ratio. The state of the files at the close of the year was even more satisfactory than the bygone record. Only 171 suits were pending, and of these but three had been instituted above four months. The tardiness of decision arose in every instance from the absence of the defendant or essential witnesses.

Calendar of cases from 1870 to 1875.

98. The disposal of cases since 1870 has been as follows :—

Years.	Number of suits disposed of.	Value.
		£
1870	22,325	137,669
1871	22,068	185,177
1872	21,236	164,640
1873	23,460	165,290
1874	23,802	173,965
1875	24,806	193,610

Average value of suits.

99. The average value of each suit advanced from £7 in 1872, to £7 6*s*. in 1874, and £7 16*s*. in 1875. This high average chiefly results from the reduced number of petty cases for 10*s*. and under.

Suits for immovable property.

100. The suits for immovable property amounted to only 1,256, or 5 per cent. of the total litigation. This is a falling-off from last year, and is easily explained by the fact that, apart from the vague character of proprietary rights prevalent throughout the province, the bulk of realty cases are decided in the Revenue Courts.

Disposal of cases.

101. Glancing at the various incidents of procedure, 9,814, or 39·5 per cent. of the cases disposed of, were contested, 14,894 were uncontested or referred to arbitration, and 98 were transferred. The amount of judication *ex parte* and by default has slightly declined, though there is a large diversity of results in the various Courts. Seventy-seven per cent. of the sum total of litigation was decided in favour of the plaintiff, arguing a comparative absence of unfounded claims. Only 250 cases in the entire province were decided by arbitration, showing a decrease of 135 from last year's statistics. Of these, 55 were in the Prome district, and 21 in Bassein.

Average duration of suits.

102. The general average of duration of suits is, if correctly shown, satisfactory. Contested cases only occupied 10·9 days, and uncontested cases 5·8, a slight improvement on the last two years, while the average number of adjournments remained the same, 1·5. A further diminution of these reported figures is hardly desirable.

Detention of witnesses.

103. The real test, however, of judicial dilatoriness lies in the dealings with witnesses. Here some ground appears for unfavourable comment, especially in the Pegu division. 34,724 witnesses were examined ; and of these 4,208, or 13 per cent., were detained for more than one day. The worst results appeared in the Rangoon district, where nearly half the number of witnesses were similarly delayed.

104. The number of decrees issued during the year was 18,838. There were 5,911 applications for execution, and of these nearly 50 per cent. were wholly, and 20 per cent. partially, satisfied. 1,750 were struck off the file, and 221 were pending. There is some slight deterioration from last year's statistics. The coercive machinery of the District Courts is sufficiently commendable. Of the 1,615 persons for whose arrest civil processes were issued, only 311 were actually imprisoned; and of the 3,321 processes issued affecting property, movable and immovable, 1,276 resulted in sales. The proportion of unfructuous processes cannot be accurately computed from the statistics supplied.

Applications for execution of decrees.

105. The miscellaneous judicial work consisted of 5,334 applications, chiefly connected with mesne and final coercive process, of which 5,255 were disposed, and 79 left pending.

Miscellaneous judicial work.

106. The total number of appealable decisions passed by the District Courts was 10,871, of which 1,217, or 11 per cent, were appealed. The proportion of reversals and modifications to appealable decrees were 4 per cent., and the proportion of successful appeals 28 per cent.

Appeals.

Appeals from the Courts of First Instance to Deputy Commissioners aggregated 1,225, or not quite 5 per cent. of the cases disposed of. From the 27 original decrees of District Judges, five appeals were preferred, which proved in three cases more or less successful.

107. The number of processes served by the peons of the Civil Courts was 87,092; the amount of fees realised, £8,023, and the surplus of receipts over expenditure, £2,479. Last year, the figures were,—76,604 processes; fees realized, £6,702; and surplus, £1,840.

Processes.

108. In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the 111 appeals instituted or pending, 10 were rejected, 86 were disposed of, and 15 undecided at the close of the year. In 40, or over 48 per cent. of the cases disposed of, the decisions were confirmed. There were also 32 references received, of which 29 were adjusted.

Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Registration.

109. There were 33 registration agencies in the province, 14 of which were district offices. In the Pegu division, one registrar's office and one sub-registrar's office has been created since the year 1874-75. No changes occurred elsewhere.

Registration agencies.

110. The following table exhibits the general financial and working results of the last two years:—

Financial and working results of two years.

Office.		Number of offices.		Total number of documents registered in Books I. III and IV.		Total amount of ordinary fees.		Total of other receipts.		Total receipts.		Total expenditure.		Balance.	
		1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
						£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ARAKAN.															
Akyab ...	...	2	2	240	440	48	85	19	24	67	109	32	30	35	79
Kyouk-hpyoo	...	1	1	4	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Sandoway...	..	1	1	6	9	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Total	...	4	4	250	454	50	87	19	24	69	111	32	30	37	81
PEGU.															
Rangoon ...	...	5	2	1,090	1,208	270	308	62	70	332	378	215	273	117	105
Thonkwa ...	...	...	5	...	24	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Bassein ...	...	3	3	76	362	10	63	3	10	13	73	4	26	9	47
Henzada ...	...	4	4	226	176	38	28	1	1	39	29	7	8	32	21
Prome ...	..	4	4	159	276	26	44	3	2	29	46	8	14	21	32
Thayetmyo	...	2	2	87	219	14	35	1	4	15	39	14	26	1	13
Total	...	18	20	1,638	2,265	358	482	70	87	428	569	248	347	180	222
TENASSERIM.															
Amherst ...	...	3	3	534	573	116	129	25	18	141	147	107	94	34	53
Tavoy ...	...	1	1	17	13	4	2	1	3	5	5	1	1	4	4
Mergui ...	...	1	1	82	73	12	11	...	...	12	11	4	3	8	8
Shwe-gyen	..	2	2	42	52	7	7	...	...	7	7	2	2	5	5
Toungoo ...	.	2	2	192	126	28	17	3	1	31	18	11	8	20	10
Total	..	9	9	867	837	167	166	29	22	196	188	125	108	71	80
GRAND TOTAL	...	31	33	2,755	3,556	575	735	118	133	693	868	405	485	288	383

The present year's review thus shows an increase of 801 in the number of documents, of £175 in the amount of receipts, and of £95 in the net balance to the credit of the Department. This improvement seems chiefly due to the access of work in four offices, *viz.*, Akyab, Bassein, Prome, and Thayetmyo. In Akyab, the successful results of the past year's rice trade, and the stimulus lent thereby to

commercial speculations, no doubt affected the number of registrable transactions. In Bassein, the increase is ascribed to an influx of money-lending Madrassees, while the Thayetmyo and Prome statistics seem more genuine subjects for congratulation, the increase apparently proceeding from a dawning appreciation of the advantages of the Act. A safe index of the popularity of the system is furnished by the returns of optional presentation. While compulsory registration from the causes above assigned has advanced from 2,142 to 2,770, a growth of 628 documents, instruments optionally registered show an addition of only 184.

Registration of immovable property.

111. The transactions connected with immovable property generally come under the two main heads of sale and mortgage. Out of a total of 2,946 registrations, affecting realty valued at £390,874, 2,613 were of these descriptions, including 176 deeds optionally registered. There were only 25 leases. Last year the figures were as follow:—

Registrations affecting immovable property ...	2,264
Value of property	£308,650
Sale and mortgages	2,148
Leases	39

The following table exhibits the various classes of documents:—

Order	Class of Document	Number and Percentage of each class to total number.				Fees on each class	
		1874-75	Percentage	1875-76	Percentage.	1874-75.	1875-76
						£	£
1	Sale, mortgage, lease, &c., of immovable property over £ 10 in value	2,142	77·7	2,770	77·9	456	582
2	Conveyances of movable property	199	7·2	213	6	36	36
3	Miscellaneous documents affecting transfers of movable property	156	5·6	204	5·7	29	38
4	Sale, mortgage, lease, &c., of immovable property under £ 10 in value	122	4·4	176	4·9	15	30
5	Obligation for payment of money	117	4·2	186	5	32	47
6	Miscellaneous	19	0·6	7	·2	7	2
	Total .	2,755		3,556		575	735

Movable property.

112. The number of instruments presented affecting movables aggregated 603, an increase of 180 over the past year's statistics. Among these 213 were instruments of sale, and 186 obligations for the repayment of money. Only five wills were presented and two written authorities to adopt, as compared with twelve and seven respectively in 1874. An unmixed benefit conferred by the Act is its authentication of powers of attorney. The returns this year exhibit 246 general and 267 special, an increase of 48 over last year. Only 40 of these were presented outside the seaport towns of Akyab, Bassein, Rangoon, and Moulmein.

Expenditure and receipts.

113. The department is not expensively administered, and the balance is far in excess of previous years. The only salary allowed is to the Sub-Registrar at Rangoon, who gets £ 8 a month, and the only establishments sanctioned are at Akyab and Moulmein, the clerical agency being paid elsewhere by a percentage on results. The total expenditure during the year was £485, the access being chiefly due to salaries which were granted to the Rangoon official during the course of the previous year having been paid for the whole of the year under report.

The receipts of the department aggregating £ 868 accrued from the following items :—

	£
I.—Fees on registration of documents affecting immovable property	612
II.—Fees on registration of documents affecting movable property ...	121
III.—Fees on miscellaneous registration	2
IV.—Fees from other sources	133
Total ...	868

Municipal.

Municipal Act.

114. The Act to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the towns of British Burma was passed on the 24th March 1874. Municipalities were established in seven of the principal towns of the province, *viz.*, Akyab, Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein, Henzada, Prome, and Toungoo, their organization differing in no important respects from the analogous institutions existing elsewhere in India, except in the details of special taxation. As the appointment of Members rested entirely with the local Government, it was provided that not less than two-fifths of the number should be persons other than salaried officers of Government. The system has now been in operation during the whole of the year under report, and it will be advisable to examine with some detail its progress, position, and prospects.

Work of Municipalities.

115. The first few months that followed the initiation of Municipal government were necessarily devoted to constructive, rather than executive, work. Establishments were organised, bye-laws promulgated, and the method and matter of assessment designed. One important item of revenue—the rent from public bazaars—is a speciality of the province, and deserves all fostering and encouragement. It has nothing in the nature of an exaction, is entirely in accordance with the temper, tastes, and traditions of the people, and serves, moreover, as a valuable index of the development of retail trade. The other two chief sources of income, common to all Municipalities, are, the taxes on houses and lands, and the proceeds from the sale of licenses. The first consists of an assessment levied at a maximum rate of one pie per square foot on all ground occupied by buildings, and a further tax on town lands in lieu of capitation tax, which has been transferred from Imperial to Municipal revenue during the year under report. In Henzada, however a poll tax is still collected. A statement of the various receipts and disbursements of all the seven Municipalities may be referred to :—

Receipts.

Towns.	Balance at credit on 1st April 1875.	Tax on houses and lands.	License fees.	Lease of tolls at ferries.	Wheel tax.	Rents of houses, gardens and markets.	Fines and escheats.	Conservancy.	Grants from Provincial and Local Funds.	Loans and recoveries of advances, &c.	Lighting tax.	Miscellaneous.	Income during the year.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Akyab	*2,052	100	1,192	373	123	239	225	...	1,965	...	...	231	4,448	6,500
Rangoon	3,596	15,734	6,344	...	2,510	1,778	1,750	5,111	11,577	§39,391	2,148	3,651	89,994	93,590
Bassein	682	4,486	940	365	43	2,608	567	...	500	...	...	269	9,778	10,460
Henzada	†1,693	926	210	28	...	1,281	44	...	...	...	...	1,302	3,790	5,483
Prome	‡1,273	3,634	695	30	...	3,132	300	...	...	...	...	3,123	10,914	12,187
Moulmein	2,164	3,074	2,492	182	1,430	893	726	...	1,500	...	...	219	10,516	12,680
Toungoo	509	1,915	357	112	139	2,564	222	...	...	...	...	512	5,822	6,330
Total ...	11,969	29,869	12,230	1,090	4,245	12,495	3,834	5,111	15,542	39,391	2,148	9,307	135,262	147,230

N. B.—The following items are not included in the above—

* £2,445 due by the Akyab Fund to Local Funds.
† £2,770 do. Henzada do. Provincial Services.
‡ £5,676 do. Prome do. Local Funds.
§ Loans ... ... £ 27,000
Recoveries of advances made, deposits, &c. „ 12,391
Total ... 39,391

Disbursements.

Towns.	Management. Head Office.	Management. Cost of Collection.	Police.	Advances Recoverable Refund of Deposits.	Conservancy.	Lighting.	Watering.	Public Works.	Interest on debt.	Re-payment of debt.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Balance at Credit on 31st March 1876.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Akyab	149	...	...	...	752	...	...	2,120	120	1,200	285	4,626	*1,874
Rangoon	7,007	1,789	4,231	3,942	8,016	4,635	8,456	22,535†	1,195	17,000	1,209	80,015	13,575
Bassein	605	366	1.179	...	385	...	...	4,468	...	...	943	7,946	2,514
Henzada... ...	73	225	512	...	153	...	...	1,219	...	...	254	2,436	3,047
Prome	637	189	1,010	...	451	...	...	1,908	352	3,676	287	8,510	3,677
Moulmein ...	957	431	2,786	...	753	...	23	3,619	...	...	925	9,494	3,186
Toungoo	511	180	630	...	580	272	...	3,147	...	...	305	5,625	705
Total ...	9,939	3,180	10,348	3,942	11,090	4,907	8,479	39,016	1,667	21,876	4,208	118,653	28,578

* Includes £700 paid on first instalment for purchase of Municipal Office.
† Less £1 245 due to the Akyab Port Fund.

116. In accordance with the directions contained in the enactment, all the Committees submitted special accounts of their work during the past year. The report from the Rangoon Municipality, as being more or less a representative institution, may claim some special notice. The average strength of the Committee has been thirty, including two Mussalmans, two Chinamen, and four Burmans; and the average attendance at special meetings, sixteen. There have been fourteen meetings during the year, besides frequent consultations of the Sub-Committees; and the President mentions that the majority of the members take an energetic interest in the affairs of the city. The year has been one of continuous activity. The initial wants of staff, plant, and material have been amply provided, fire, water, and ordinary conservancy measures efficiently organised, and several considerable works completed.

Rangoon.

The Committee have had to protect and administer an area of twelve square miles, permeated with 76 miles of road, and a population computed at 108,000. The ordinary annual cost of this Government is about £43,000, distributed thus:—

	£
Establishment	3,080
Police	4,500
Sanitation and Conservancy	13,760
Lighting	2,940
Public Works	16 180
Collection	1,000
Miscellaneous	2,500

The actual expenditure is nearly double this amount, aggregating £80,015. This arose from the re-payment of £20,942 in loans and advances, and also from extraordinary charges under the heads of Public Works, Conservancy, and Lighting. It may be doubted whether this estimate will not be exceeded for many years to come, as exceptional expenses are still being incurred, and the interest on the Government loan of £27,000, which was borrowed to erect a market, represents a large annual charge.

To meet the rising wants of the town, a rise in taxation was unavoidable, and three new imposts have been laid on the inhabitant, during the last two years, *viz.*, the horse tax, the lighting rates and the night conservancy tax. The first has been found far from satisfactory in its operation, and has since been abolished. The night conservancy tax at first occasioned some discontent, arising from unfairness of assessments; but after they were carefully revised, there was a complete cessation of complaints. The lighting rates were originally levied only in the parts of the town directly benefited; but the proceeds being insufficient to cover the current expenditure, other localities were made to contribute half proportions. It should be mentioned that, in consequence of the revenue agency having been re-organised and extended, the work of assessment and collection immensely improved in uniformity, punctuality, economy, and ease. Out of a total demand of £37,840, the sum of £35,488 was realised, leaving a balance of only £2,352, being 5 per cent. less than the arrears of the previous year. The general abstract shows the gross receipts of the Municipality at

£93,590, which includes the Government loan of £27,000. There was a balance of £13,575 to the credit of the town at the end of the year.

Under the head of "Sanitation and Conservancy," the supply of water is always a prominent item. In Rangoon it claims especial consideration, as the site of the town being so nearly on a dead level, any successful system of drainage by gravitation necessitates a full and frequent percolation. The difficulty is, to discover a sufficient reservoir, and the choice at present seems to lie between the Royal Lakes, in the vicinity of the town, and the Puzoondoung river, at a point above tidal influence. There are serious objections to either scheme—to the former, from its inadequacy; to the latter, from its expense; and meantime provision is entirely made from wells and tanks. A valuable addition has been made to the latter during the year, besides a series of hydrants which have been erected in all the main thoroughfares in connection with a most acceptable system of street-watering, and whose contents are also utilized for domestic purposes. The drainage of the city is very defective. The Engineer remarks:—"The soil of the low-lying district of Rangoon is fearfully polluted by liquid sewage deposited on its surface, and constantly giving off noxious gases; and, were it not for our lengthened rains, the death-rate of the town would, I am convinced, be increased tenfold." There is no sub-soil drainage; and the surface drains are constantly getting out of order, and have to be periodically cleansed out and repaired. The ordinary day and night conservancy arrangements have been efficiently maintained, special labourers having been imported from Calcutta. It may be mentioned under this head that measures were taken to reduce the number of pariah dogs which infest the city, and nearly 8,000 were poisoned, at a cost of £45.

Turning to the subject of Public Works, the scheme of Municipal markets has been definitely matured. Two years ago, Rangoon contrasted most unfavourably with other towns of the province, in having all its bazaars in the hands of private speculators, to whom profit and economy are the first considerations. The natural objection to checking individual enterprise in any useful direction long hindered Government from starting any markets of its own in the city. In 1874, however, a first experiment was made in the suburb of Puzoondoung, and a building was completed at a total cost of £2,058. Its success seems far from being assured, and the returns have hitherto been inappreciable, but some improvement is expected during the current year. Another large bazaar has been erected on the Strand, at a cost of about £30,000, under far more prosperous conditions; a profit is expected estimated at 15 per cent. on the total cost, and no expense has been spared to ensure its continued popularity. Two other works which deserve attention were, the erection of an iron-girder bridge over the Puzoondoung Creek, and the partial lighting of the town, begun in June 1875. Nearly 500 lamps are burning every night, at a cost of 9*s*. 4½*d*. each per mensem. Hydrocarbon oil is consumed, which has been found considerably cheaper than coal gas; the results have given general satisfaction, and the system is being considerably extended.

The strength of the Municipal Police is 245, and its effective proportion only one to 670 of the population. In Madras the proportion is one to 470; in Calcutta, one to 539. Having regard to these figures, the percentage of detection of offences against property, amounting to 52·6, furnishes a not unfavourable criterion of the general management of the force. The year under report shows a decrease of 30 per cent. in the number of this class of offences committed, and an increase of 8·4 in detections. One-third of the cost of the Police is defrayed from the Imperial Treasury.

Akyab.

117. The operations of the other Municipalities may be briefly adverted to. The Akyab Municipality commenced the year with a deficiency of nearly £400. Its actual receipts were only £4,448, excluding £1,000 arrears not yet collected; and its expenditure on public works alone amounted to £2,120. Roads were repaired and metalled, drainage works continued, a timber bridge constructed, and the Municipal bazaar rebuilt. A private bazaar was also purchased for £1,500, and the property taken over on the last day of the financial year. It will be incorporated with the old Government market. A loan of £1,200 has been repaid to the District Fund, and, excluding the cost of the Police, which was estimated at £1,669, the net balance at the credit of the fund was £629. A loan of £3,300 is being negotiated, to pay for the newly-purchased bazaar. The expenses of establishment, including conservancy, medical, bazaars, and cattle-pound, were £510. The Municipal taxes only realized £237, and an annual grant of £720 is made from the Port Fund.

Moulmein.

118. The Moulmein Fund is in a flourishing state: its opening credit balance amounted to £2,164, its receipts to £10,516; its expenditure to £9,494, and its closing balance to £3,186. The expenditure on public works amounted to £3,619. A new slaughter-house and a good stone wharf were constructed, and progress was made on the work in the river wall and Strand road. No expense was incurred in the establishment under this head, the works being all executed under the immediate supervision of the Conservancy Officers.

Toungoo.

119. Toungoo is also thriving. The receipts amounted to £5,822; the disbursements, to £5,625; and the balance at credit was £705. Under the head of "Public Works," over £3,100 have been expended. Lighting has been commenced in the town, a school-building completed, besides new roads, culverts, and bridges, and the usual minor repairs, under the superintendence of a Staff Officer, whose services have been utilized as an Engineer. No new taxes have been imposed, and the revenue seems sufficiently elastic.

Bassein.

120. The total collections of the fund during the year amounted to £9,778. It is satisfactory to notice that the largest item of revenue, *viz.*, £2,608, accrued from Government bazaars. The house assessment recently conceded from Imperial revenues realized £2,408.

The expenditure amounted to £7,946, of which £4,468 were on public works. The area comprised within the Bassein municipal limits is larger than Rangoon, covering about 14 square miles. Several new roads have been completed, and communication made easy and direct between the different parts of the town. A spacious bazaar has been constructed, in place of the old and unservicable building previously standing; and its entire cost, £6,667, will probably be defrayed from its proceeds within three years from the date the work was undertaken. Among other engineering improvements may be mentioned the construction of two hospitals, three guard-houses, and two bridges; besides a slaughter-house, conservancy stables, culverts, and drains. The Municipality is entirely free from debt, and there was a balance of £2,514 to its credit at the close of the year.

Prome.

121. The Prome Municipality has done substantial work. Commencing with a debt of £5,676, they have paid off £3,676 within twelve months; and the state of their finances promises an early liquidation of the balance. No less a sum than £2,830 was credited from bazaar rents. Under the head of "Public Works," eight miles of road have been laid down, besides the ordinary construction and repairs.

Henzada.

122. The revenue of the town of Henzada—the only Municipality which retains a capitation tax—amounted to only £3,790, and this sum scarcely admits of very ambitious or imposing results. The fund is, however, in a solvent state and its assets largely exceed its liabilities. A total sum of £1,219 was expended on public works, £300 of this being on account of a police station-house and magazine, not yet completed. The rent from the bazaar realized £1,166.

Military.

European troops.

123. During the year 1875, the force stationed in the province, consisted of two European regiments,—the 1-21st, posted at Rangoon; and the 67th, divided between the frontier stations of Thayetmyo and Toungoo. The Artillery were composed of the 5th, 6th, and 7th batteries of the 5th brigade, the 7th battery of the 6th brigade, and the G. battery of the 9th brigade. The total numerical strength of European Infantry and Artillery, including 130 recruits, aggregated 1,990 men, out of the 2,106 remaining at the end of the year; 28 having died, 98 deserted, and 120 having been invalided.

Native troops.

124. The Native troops numbered 2,626, as compared with 2,437 at the end of the preceding year, comprising 121 sappers, and 2,505 soldiers of the 6th, 15th, 17th, 39th, and 4th Madras Native Infantry. There were 320 fresh recruits, 40 deaths, and 70 were invalided, while 20 were discharged or deserted.

Number and cost of garrison.

125. The total number of troops was 4,616, besides 633 camp followers. The total cost of the garrison, including Pay, Commissariat, Medical, and Ordnance staff, but exclusive of transport, was £277,415, the pay and allowances of Europeans having amounted to

£54,560, and of Natives to £65,892. The detachment of 50 soldiers sent last year to Bassein was removed in the month of October.

Control of garrison.

126. The garrison is under the command of a Major-General, with the usual Divisional Staff, and is controlled by the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.

Marine.

Number of vessels entered and cleared.

127. The annexed statements exhibit the number of vessels which have entered and cleared at the ports of British Burma during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76, and will facilitate comparison between the results of these two periods:—

Entered.

Ports.	1874-75.		1875-76.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Akyab ..	337	192,829	339	178,270	2	..	..	14,559
Rangoon ..	838	565,021	880	543,376	42	..	..	21,645
Bassein ..	102	69,980	146	94,918	44	24,938	..	..
Moulmein ..	474	189,895	555	262,697	81	72,802	..	..
Tavoy ..	284	18,471	355	32,938	71	14,467	..	..
Mergui ..	197	10,683	219	24,202	22	13,519	..	..
Kyouk-hpyôo	42	15,651	61	21,132	19	5,481	..	..
Total ..	2,274	1,062,530	2,555	1,157,533	281	Net. 95,003	..	..

Cleared.

Ports	1874-75.		1875-76.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Akyab ..	310	172,410	377	195,501	67	23,091	..	..
Rangoon ..	799	493,819	893	551,187	94	57,368	..	..
Bassein ..	103	71,020	149	88,450	46	17,430	..	..
Moulmein ..	509	190,758	618	267,606	109	76,848	..	..
Tavoy ..	368	18,968	443	24,740	75	5,772	..	..
Mergui ..	199	10,810	231	24,635	32	13,825	..	..
Kyouk hpyoo	42	15,651	61	21,132	19	5,481	..	..
Total ..	2,330	973,436	2,772	1,173,251	442	199,815	..	..

It will be noticed that there has been an increase in every particular except in the amount of tonnage entered at Akyab and Rangoon.

128. The annual record of each of the principal ports may be briefly commented on. In Akyab, the casualty returns show a very satisfactory blank. There was no wreck, collision, or accident within pilots' waters, though the *China*, a large colonial-built vessel, was burnt at sea in latitude 16° 40′ N., longitude 90° 20′ E., and the crew saved by a Swedish vessel, and landed at the town. On an enquiry being held by order of the local Government, the fire was found to have occurred through the carelessness of the chief officer. All the various items of revenue increased, except in the receipts for main wharf dues, which shows a contraction of £111. This is explained by the fact that during the year the south-west monsoon was a very boisterous one, and in many instances the boats landing cargo from the steamers were obliged, from stress of weather, to discharge in the creek. There are no vessels of any kind belonging to the Imperial Marine Department in Arakan. Of the three boats belonging to the Port Department, one is in a bad state of repair, while the two others are in fair condition. A grant of £720 is made from the fund to the local Municipality.

Akyab.

129. At Rangoon, the revenue collected as port dues and port light dues shows a large accession of £2,166. This is ascribed principally to an increase of 49,402 tons of shipping, which cleared for the United Kingdom and European ports. At 8¼*d.* per ton, this accounts for nearly £1,700, while the remainder is owing to the extension of the coasting trade and the larger number of steamers engaged in it. As in Akyab, the wharfage dues have diminished by £826, though no reason is assigned for the gradual disuse of this accommodation. Cargo-boat licenses and floating-stage dues have also decreased. The one is explained by the larger number of steam launches, which have facilitated the use of bigger and fewer boats; the other by the withdrawal of one Company's steamers from the up-river traffic.

Rangoon

There are four schooners and a tender attached to the Marine Department of this port. Of these, the *Pharos* and *Dauntless* were employed as light-house tenders, while the *Fairy* and *Spy* were used as pilot vessels. A steam-launch was also utilized in river survey.

130. The port of Bassein is in a very flourishing state. Despite a largely-increased expenditure owing to a contribution to the Municipality of £500, and various improvements to buoys, the credit balance has risen from £3,426 in 1874 to £4,029 in 1875, which the Master Attendant attributes to the normal and progressive development of the local trades. A growing proportion of foreign vessels are being employed, chiefly under the Norwegian and Italian flags. Two accidents occurred from the negligence of pilots, one of them resulting in the total loss of the Italian barque *Michelino*; the other had no serious consequences. A buoy vessel and cutter are attached to the department: the former has undergone considerable repairs, and is now in good condition; the latter will require to be replaced. A small schooner, the *Alguada*, is also in use as a light-house tender.

Bassein.

Moulmein.

131. The increase of the revenue and tonnage at Moulmein result from there having been a bi-monthly steam communication, as well as a monthly one kept up regularly throughout the year by the British India Steam Navigation Company between that port and the Straits. It was observed, too, that the steamers engaged in the rice traffic were of much larger tonnage than usual, and the shipments of this staple to the Straits and to Europe showed considerable augmentation.

There was an increased expenditure of £508, owing to the purchase of 300 tons of coal for Government use during the year, none having been provided in 1874. The new buoy vessel which was brought on the establishment at the close of the previous year was steadily employed in sounding and surveying the river. The schooner *Amherstia* was laid up nearly the whole of the year, and the greater part of her establishment paid off. The calendar of shipping casualties is not a serious one. At the commencement of the year, the British barque *Annie*, a very old vessel in the country trade, grounded while attempting to get into dock, and became a total wreck. No blame was attached to the pilot in charge. The only other enquiry was in the case of the barque *Thracian*, which grounded on the Goodwin Sands while entering the river in ballast, but was subsequently got afloat and brought into the port. The Belgian barque *Mokanna* capsized during a squall in the south-west monsoon and grounded, but was righted, re-masted, and subsequently left the port with a cargo of timber for Calcutta. Two vessels, the American barque *John N. Cushing* and the British barque *Elizabeth*, put into port through stress of weather. Both had sustained damage, and were condemned and sold, and finally broken up and burnt as being past repairs.

Steam communication.

132. Steam communication has increased this year throughout the province. In 1874 the British India Steam Navigation Company commenced to run a monthly steamer from Calcutta to Rangoon, touching at the coast ports and Bassein. Soon afterwards Chittagong was made the terminus, at which place cargo is now transferred to a connecting steamer. This transhipment is not entirely satisfactory, but is at least an improvement on the circuitous route from Rangoon. The Company have the almost exclusive navigation of the eastern seas; they have been running an extra steamer between the southern ports and the Straits Settlements, and the former monthly communication has been converted into a fortnightly one. The inland steam traffic is in the hands of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, who have a fleet of ten steamers, being one in addition to last year's number. The steamers belonging to the India General Company were taken off the line last year, and the four steamers belonging to the King of Ava have been very irregularly despatched. The number of voyages made by all the steamers employed were 102 upwards and 105 downwards, as compared with 84 and 86 in the previous year.

Lights.

133. This year witnessed the perfecting of the system of lighting the coast. This was effected by the completion of two important works—

(1.) The removal of the China Buckeer light from the shore to the edge of the sands.

(2.) The construction of the light-house on the Oyster Reef, off Akyab.

The substructure of the former was erected during the fine weather of 1874-75, and within the short space of four months the building was taken down and re-constructed in its new situation, some five miles to the southward. This light is now one of the finest and most useful on the coast; its flash can be seen from the masthead of a vessel at a distance of five and twenty miles. In the Oyster Reef light-house the light was first exhibited on May-day. It is situated in latitude 20° 5′ north, longitude 92° 39′ east, and is a fixed white dioptric of the second order, visible all round the horizon to a distance of 15 miles in clear weather. The light-house stands on screw piles, in four fathoms at low water spring tides, and marks one of the greatest perils on the Arakan coast,—a stretch of shallow water about fourteen miles W. ¼ N. from the port of Akyab, lying directly in the track of Calcutta steamers.

Four and a half years have been spent in the work, including five fine seasons from November to April, and, after disheartening failure and much subsequent toil, the structure has at length been completed. The coast of the province is now thoroughly protected from beyond Akyab on the north to Amherst on the south. Each of its chief ports is clearly marked—Akyab, with two lights, "Oyster Reef" and "Savage Island;" Bassein, with one, "the Alguada;" Rangoon, with two, "China Buckeer" and "Eastern Grove;" and Moulmein with one, "Double Island." The southernmost point of Pegu has, moreover, the "Krishna" to warn mariners off its sands; and the light on Table Island, one of the Cocos group, about 200 miles further south, protects the shipping against that rock-bound coast. Throughout the year under report the lights were kept in excellent order, the health of the establishments was generally good, and the several stations regularly visited by the sailing tenders or by chartered steamers.

The total receipts on account of the seven light-houses, the Oyster Reef not having been commenced during the year, amounted to £7,859. The total expenditure aggregated £5,431, leaving a balance of £2,428, or 1·89 per cent. on the original outlay.

The cost of maintaining the light-houses is exceedingly moderate, most of the light-keepers being natives of India, whose pay and rations are provided at a small expense in comparison with the charges for Europeans; and the department generally is economically managed. Its revenue could well afford to keep up an efficient steamer, which is much wanted, there being no sea-going vessel whatever attached to the province, now that the *Nemesis* has been withdrawn in consequence of her being unfit for further sea service. The Chief Commissioner has urged on the Government of India the speedy provision of a suitable steamer for the marine requirements of the province.

Rangoon Pilot Service.

134. The Rangoon Pilot Service has now been organised for two years, and there are 22 members on actual service, being one less than the number employed during the previous year. Two vessels, the

Fairy and the *Spy*, were placed at their disposal. The former, from its age and general unfitness, will require to be replaced. The Pilots have done good and useful service, and only two slight accidents occurred to ships under their charge. The receipts of the fund aggregated £2,346, while the expenditure, including £360 disbursed under the head of purchase and repairs, was £2,256.

Port Fund.

135. The revenue derived from the ports of Tavoy and Mergui are credited to Local Funds, and are not included in the Marine statement. The income and expenditure of the other ports is appended :—

Receipts.

Items.	Akyab.		Rangoon.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-Phyoo.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75	1875-76.	1874-75	1875-76.	1874-75	1875-76.	1874-75	1875-76.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Port-dues ...	3,225	3,680	11,860	14,026	2,028	2,880	4,199	6,176	56	46
Rents ...	989	876	5,196	6,610	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fees and fines ...	1	26	2,168	2,337	...	1	30	5	1	...
Sundry receipts...	105	119	1,008	1,005	8	75	130	275	...	...
Total ...	4,320	4,701	20,232	23,978	2,036	2,956	4,359	6,456	57	46

Expenditure.

	Akyab.		Rangoon.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-hpyoo.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Marine—										
Vessels and boats	643	508	3,500	1,677	2,266	1,094	3,180	1,105	...	...
Signal-staff	50	29	147	124	...	37	12	24	...	...
Main wharf	42	42	100	66	...	...	95	77	...	...
Light-houses	465	338	1,098	1,576	...	...	543	671	...	...
Other expenditure	561	741	372	1,134	15	158	347	612	33	75
Grant to Municipality	...	720	1,000	1,500	...	500	500	1,000	...	...
Minor Establishments (General Management)—										
Salary of Conservator, &c. ...	630	657	3,154	2,850	391	390	870	870	...	...
Establishment	154	149	860	918	166	186	298	320	2	2
Contingent charges	10	20	58	717	4	8	8	15	...	5
Supplies and services	...	...	105	55	64	...	...	...	...	...
Interest on loans	...	...	640	640	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works—										
By Public Works Officers ...	369	996	17,421	16,103	23	168	199	1,885	...	...
By Civil Officers	100	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debt Account—										
Loans to Funds	1,245	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	266	...	...
Total ...	4,269	4,200	30,455	27,367	2,929	2,541	6,052	6,845	35	82

The results are satisfactory under each aspect: the receipts have increased from £31,004 to £38,137, while the expenditure has diminished from £43,740 to £41,035. The credit balance at the end of the year was £11,748.

Imperial Marine.

136. Under the head of Imperial Marine, there has been a very large reduction in pay and allowances, and a very large increase in the purchase of stores. The accounts are appended:—

Imperial Expenditure, Marine, 1875-76.

	£
Pay and allowances	4,162
Stores	8,925
Light-houses	5,594
Subsidies to S. B. Companies	7,800
Miscellaneous	534
Total ..	£27,015

Receipts.

	£
Shipping fees	284
Coast light dues	7,859
Miscellaneous	243
Total ..	£8,386

Visit of H. M. S. *Briton*, *Philomel*, &c.

137. Her Majesty's steamer *Briton* visited Rangoon in May 1875, and, after a stay of nearly five months, left for Trincomalee. Her Majesty's steamer *Philomel* arrived in September of the same year. The French man-of-war *D'Assus* also put into the port, and the Government surveying vessel *Clyde*, from Calcutta.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

Area under cultivation.

138. The area of cultivation is steadily extending. In 1873-74, it amounted to 2,410,117 acres; in 1874-75, to 2,669,879 acres; and this year's returns show an acreage of 2,729,464. The sudden rise in the last statistics was due to the abnormal agricultural activity caused by the extravagant demand for rice in 1874, and the exceptionally high prices it commanded. The diminished harvests of that year, and the rapid depression of prices to the ordinary level, have no doubt influenced the present ratio of increase, which, though only 2·23 as compared with 10·77 in 1874, is nevertheless far from discouraging. The improvement in the several divisions is appended:—

	Increase Acres.	Per cent.	Decrease Acres.	Per cent.
Arakan ...	3,532	0·78	...	...
Pegu ...	57,886	3·42	...	...
Tenasserim...	...	...	1,833	0·34

Rice cultivation.

139. The land under rice cultivation increased from 2,301,573 acres to 2,379,001. In Arakan, the actual increment amounted to 1,330 acres, the area left fallow showing an extension of 2,350 acres. This resulted from many highly-taxed lands having remained untilled to allow them to recover their fertility during the slack season which was anticipated. In Pegu, the additional area amounted to 71,546 acres; in Prome and Thayetmyo, the rain-fall was favourable, and the harvest beyond the average; in the Irrawaddy delta, the floods greatly interfered with the tillage, but the exact decrease which is referrible to this cause in the separate districts is difficult to compute, owing to the formation of a new district since the last statistics were issued. In Rangoon and Thonkwa there was a large increase in fallow land, *viz.*, 15,167 and 8,066 acres respectively; but in Bassein and Henzada there was a decrease under this head. In Tenasserim, the assessed area was extended by 2,202 acres; but the actual cultivation decreased by 17,739 acres, fallow land having suddenly advanced from 10,150 to 30,094 acres. This startling discontinuance of tillage occurred almost entirely in the Amherst district, and is ascribed to the prevalence of cattle-disease, and the fall in the paddy market.

Garden and orchard cultivation.

140. The area under garden cultivation increased from 146,201 to 149,984 acres. Of the increment, Arakan contributed 498, Pegu 2,041, and Tenasserim 1,244 acres. In Arakan, the spread of this class of culture is ascribed to the gradual abandonment of *toungya*. Vegetable gardens are yearly becoming more popular. The actual increase it is difficult to ascertain, as the returns appear neither uni-

form nor reliable. There must always be some difficulty in obtaining exactness in these statistics which mainly depend upon the somewhat arbitrary classification of the native tax collectors, who have no vernacular equivalent for the English term, and include under the head of "vegetables" whatever amount and variety of miscellaneous produce may seem to them specially appropriate. Cocoanut cultivation slightly increased, but the returns are inaccurate. Betelnut, which is principally grown in the Tenasserim division, is shown with greater correctness, and a slight increase of 50 acres probably approximates to the truth. Dunnee has risen from 21,747 to 24,423 acres, the cultivation in Sandoway being 1,795 acres, as compared with *nil* in last year's report: it is chiefly planted in the Arakan and Tenasserim divisions. On the other hand, plantains and betel-leaf have diminished, the acreage being reduced from 15,395 and 1,808 to 13,812 and 1,643 respectively. The fall in plantains is entirely due to the Pegu division; in betel-leaf, to the entire cessation of this production in Amherst, where last year the area aggregated 629 acres. Doorians only occur in the three southern districts of the Tenasserim division, and there was a total increase of 117 acres. Chillies, again, only occur in Pegu and Arakan, and about three-fourths of the esculent are found in Akyab and Thayetmyo. The data furnished with reference to mixed fruit trees and other products permit no comparison with last year's returns.

Miscellaneous cultivation.

141. In Pegu and Tenasserim the area under miscellaneous cultivation was largely contracted: this arose from the heavy inundations, which did not subside in time to allow the usual tillage. It is carried on for the most part on islands and the banks of streams, which are cleared of elephant grass before the waters rise, and planted when the floods subside from the freshly fertilized soil. This year the premature commencement of the monsoon interrupted both the cutting of the *kcing* and the burning of the jungles for *toungya* operations. In Arakan there was a slight increase of 260 acres. The total acreage in the province amounts to 64,170 acres, as compared with 76,803 in last year's statistics. Tobacco is cultivated extensively in the Hill Tracts of Arakan, where the land is not taxed, and the area in Sandoway is steadily spreading. An officer is now employed visiting the various tobacco-producing districts of the province, with a view to improving its cultivation and preparation. There is no doubt it can be grown with most favourable results, both as to quality and quantity; but at present the methods of cultivation and curing are so meagre and crude that the plant when brought into the market can ill sustain competition with the superior produce of Madras and Bengal. Wheat is only planted in the Thayetmyo district, and the extent it occupied fell from 51 to 11 acres. It is grown abundantly in Upper Burma. The production of oil-seeds increased very extensively in the same district, and the total area rose by more than a thousand acres throughout the province. The soil of Thayetmyo, where there is little inundation, is peculiarly favourable to these special products, and the cultivation of oil-seeds, cotton, and tobacco. Though the acreage this year has largely diminished, it contrasts most favourably with other districts. Indigo

is as yet purely experimental: only 89 acres are planted—a decrease of more than a hundred from the statistics of 1874. Tea, as was mentioned last year, is only cultivated on one estate in Akyab, on an area of 110 acres. The outturn is estimated at 20,400lbs., being 600lbs. less than that produced in 1874-75. The exportation amounted to 14,272 lbs., and the selling price in London is quoted at from one to three shillings a pound.

Toungya cultivation.

142. Under the head of *Toungya*, in each division there was a satisfactory decrease. The assessment is made personally, not predially, so that very accurate statistics of area cannot be expected. The year showed a total of 52,686 cultivators and an estimated area of 109,288 acres, as compared with 63,327 persons and 132,232 acres in 1874-75. The decrease in Pegu and Tenasserim was partially due to the early setting-in of the rains, which prevented the firing of the jungle—a necessary but mischievous preliminary. In the Thayetmyo district, however, where the greatest decrease (13,446 acres) took place, it is ascribed entirely to the superior attractiveness of paddy cultivation; and in Prome, where the falling-off aggregated 2,278 acres, to the strict enforcement of forest rules. The rats still continued to infest the watersheds of the Salween and Sittoung: they have been journeying steadily southward, and the Assistant Commissioner at Pahpoon prognosticates trouble and scarcity from their prolonged depredations.

Potato plantation.

143. Potato cultivation on the Karen hills beyond Toungoo has now passed the experimental stage. The harvests have been abundant, and the natives are sedulously devoting themselves to this form of agricultural enterprise. Seed is very largely in request, and the Deputy Commissioner confidently predicts that in a year or two the produce will be equal to all the local demand.

Agricultural shows.

144. The annual agricultural shows which were initiated in 1873 have been held at ten stations during the year under report. They appear to have been fairly successful, but the scheme still appears novel and incomprehensible to ordinary native intelligence, competition does not appear to extend; every competitor expects a prize, and, though this idea was partially deferred to at Mergui and Bassein, it is scarcely compatible with financial expediency. No live stock were exhibited in Arakan, and the local breed seems poorer than elsewhere in the province. At Akyab, rice and raw cotton were the chief features of the exhibition; at Thayetmyo, cotton, silk, and tobacco; and at Bassein, paddy and pottery. The shows are mostly held in the hot weather, and, considering the nature of the inducements and the difficulty of communication, it would be unreasonable to expect cattle or bulky articles for exhibition to be conveyed from any distance to the central station; but, were the usual seasons of festivity utilized, and the occasion made less formal, and less disconnected with the general rejoicing, a larger and keener public interest might be expected. The total amount expended on the ten exhibitions was £468 of which £384 was Government and £84 private money.

145. STOCK.—The live stock of the province continues to multiply, though murrain, hoven, and dysentery yet ravage the Irrawaddy delta, Amherst, and Shwe-gyeen. Buffaloes have risen from 630,708 to 643,664. The increase is chiefly in Akyab and the delta districts, the Tenasserim division having sustained some diminution. Cows and bullocks also became more numerous in the former localities, and at Henzada there was an access of nearly 9,000. Horses are still rare in the country, and are used exclusively as articles of luxury; but ponies have increased by 640, and Arab stallions have been imported into Thayetmyo and Prome, to improve the breed. There are no donkeys in the province, the two noticed in last year's returns having disappeared from Bassein. Elephants have risen from 1,119 to 1,235; sheep and goats, from 18,400 to 18,741; and pigs from 95,371 to 99,700. Nearly half the total of sheep and goats are found in the Akyab district, while swine are chiefly bred by the Karens in Bassein and Henzada.

Number of cattle.

146. The prevalence of cattle-disease interfered seriously with cultivation in the Thonkwa, Bassein, and Amherst districts, 14,120 head having died in the last-named locality alone, two-thirds of which were in the townships of Martaban and Thatone. The disease seems to increase in virulence year by year, and the comparatively low price of paddy (which has fallen from £7-10-0 to £5-6-0 within the year) has not yet enabled the past losses to be repaired.

Cattle-disease.

The pupils who passed through the veterinary classes in Rangoon, where a school was established as detailed in last year's report, have done some good and useful work; but their number is far too small, and since the 1st March 1876, when the special Surgeon employed returned to military duty, the classes came to an end, and fresh recruits were unavailable. A new instructor, however, has recently been obtained, so that an increase of agency and supervision may be expected.

147. RATES OF RENT, PRODUCE, &c.—The average rent of an acre of paddy-land is slightly higher this year, consequent on the high rates prevailing in the Rangoon, Thonkwa, and Bassein districts. A similar increase is noticeable in the land suited for *dunnee*, oil-seeds, sugar, and *toungya*, the other items remaining more or less stationary. The average yield of rice is probably over-estimated at 1,400 lbs. per acre. The cultivation of cotton seems marvellously productive on the hill slopes of Northern Arakan, the crops averaging 1,200 lbs. an acre, while the general average of the province is so low as 456. The yield of tobacco is about 461 lbs., of sugar about 1,290, and of tea, 350.

Rent and produce.

Rent and yield of cultivated land.

148. Rice, the food staple of the province, is somewhat cheaper. Last year it was quoted as 4*s.* 10½*d.* the maund of 80 lbs.; this year it is only 4*s.* 8¼*d.*, the variations in value ranging from 6*s.* 7¼*d.* at Rangoon to 3*s.* at Kyouk-hpyoo, the cheapest station in British Burma. The prices of

Prices of produce and labour.

wheat, sugar, fibres, and indigo have slightly lessened, while salt and tobacco have become more expensive. The inroads of plague and murrain have largely raised the cost of cattle, but ponies are more numerous and cheap, and elephants have increased but little in value. Skilled labour (of which there is little indigenous to the province which can be estimated at a daily wage) realizes 2*s.* 7¾*d.* a day; and unskilled, about one shilling. Among the Hill Tracts, the rate of cooly hire was only six pence, while in Akyab it amounted at times to two shillings.

Weather and Crops.

Rain-fall and crops.

149. The monsoon commenced generally all over the province between the 20th and 24th April. The rains were both early and excessive, and in July, at an Arakan station, there was a fall registered of nearly 82 inches. During this month and the following there were vast inundations in the deltaic districts of the Pegu division. The Irrawaddy embankments were topped in several places, and the lower lands of the Nga-woon river, in the Bassein district, especially suffered. Large tracts of paddy were submerged and rendered unculturable, while the area on which crops had been planted were so long inundated as to destroy vegetation. A comparative table of the rain-fall for the last three years is appended :—

Number.	Stations.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total Rain-fall, 1875.		Total Rain-fall, 1874.		Total Rain-fall, 1873.	
		Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.
1	Akyab	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	1½	15	3¼	40	5	52	6¼	20	6	20	8	2	4	..	...	...	...	152	4	134	6	179	6
2	Kyouk-hpyoo	...	1	...	...	2	...	4	1	14	6	62	...	60	1	31	...	26	3	9	4	1	9	...	...	220	5	165	3½	158	...
3	Sandoway	...	5	..	...	...	2	2	5	9	8	46	9	81	8	35	5	35	6	17	3	.	3	...	...	230	4	148	5½	229	8
4	Rangoon	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	9	16	9	15	5	17	6	9	5	7	9	3	1	3	9	...	..	79	5	69	½	131	1
5	Bassein	..	1 ¾	...	...	...	..	2	6	7	2½	16	..	43	1¼	23	7¼	13	7	6	7½	...	...	...	..	114	2¼	110	5	106	3
6	Henzada	...	8	..	...	...	.	3	1	9	7	11	2	31	6½	20	5	10	7	6	1	1	2	...	...	94	9½	64	7	83	6
7	Prome	...	..	..	...	..	..	2	5	3	...	7	7	11	5	6	2	6	.	7	..	..	...	...	...	43	9	27	7½	88	3
8	Thayetmyo	...	.	...	...	...	...	3	5	6	6	8	1	16	2	8	1	10	8	5	2		3	.	...	58	8	50	4	43	3
9	Toungoo	...	.	..	..	...	..	5	6	4	8¼	9	1¼	22	4¾	27	¼	10	5	13	.	...	..	...	5	93	½	61	..	61	...
10	Moulmein	...	...	...	...	..	..	2	5½	19	½	55	7	51	6	37	6½	38	7	21	4½	2	7½	...	...	229	4½	203	6½	212	4
11	Tavoy	...	..	...	½	...	..	6	4	10	7	40	8¾	63	9	42	½	43	6½	21	1¾	1	1	...	...	229	9	210	4½	166	7
12	Mergui	...	1	..	1	...	¼	1	2	16	2¾	30	1¾	30	6¼	22	6½	15	9½	13	6½	1	2¼	...	¼	137	4	148	2¼	135	8
13	Shwe-gyeen	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	17	3	41	3	55	7	22	...	26	1	8	3	1	4	...	...	172	1	142	...	114	1

Towards the close of October, the rains almost entirely ceased, and in the great seaboard districts of Akyab, Bassein, Thonkwa, and Rangoon there was a deplorable lack of the ripening showers which the farmers expect at the commencement of the cold weather. The harvest, in consequence, was generally light, and below the average in quality, and an abnormal amount of remission was found necessary. Elsewhere, however, there seems to have been no want of rain, the crops were good, and all the revenue collected.

Temperature.

150. The register of temperature shews that the maximum thermometer in the shade at 4 P.M. averaged 102 degrees at Thayetmyo during the months of March and April. The lowest average maximum temperature at the same hour during the hot months of March and April was 85, registered at Akyab in March, and 89 in March and April at Tavoy. The minimum thermometer in the shade registered at 10 A.M. shewed the lowest average temperature at Toungoo during the month of January, when it averaged 53; and the highest average minimum temperature, 62, was registered at Tavoy in February. The greatest mean range of the thermometer, 25, was registered at Thayetmyo, and the lowest throughout the year at Tavoy. The maximum solar thermometer in vacuo registered at 4 P.M. shewed according to the returns that the greatest average intensity of solar heat, *viz.*, 168 degrees, prevailed at Bassein during the month of May; it is quite impossible to accept this as true. The highest temperature in the sun's rays, registered at Thayetmyo, where it was higher than at other stations except Bassein, was 154 degrees in March, and again in November. If the registration of the thermometer at Rangoon had been correct, a comparison of the results obtained there with those sent in by the observer at Bassein would have shewn the absurdity of the latter; but unfortunately the returns of observations at Rangoon were quite untrustworthy until November.

Forests.

Classification of forests.

151. The forests of the province may be classified under two main heads,—State reserves, and the areas outside these reserves. Each head will be dealt with separately.

Area of State forests.

152. At the close of the year 1874-75 the area of State reserves amounted to—

	Acres.
Teak reserves	335,880
Cutch	17,600
Fuel	39,313
Total ..	392,793

Of this extent, only 39,313 acres are entirely unencumbered by alien rights and privileges. During the year under report, no addition has been made to the teak and cutch appropriations; but the fuel reserves have been increased by 32,294 acres, for the benefit of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

153. The demarcation of Government forests is but slowly progressing. In the Prome division, the boundaries of four reserves have been finally settled, and in the Tharrawaddy division some preliminary steps have been taken; but, with the exception of the new fuel reserves, no other progress can be reported in this respect. The insufficiency of officers is the main difficulty.

Demarcation.

154. The work of survey and protection shows more satisfactory results. Several new districts have been visited and reported on. A line has been surveyed by a special staff, including all the more valuable teak-producing areas in the Tharrawaddy division, with the exception of three outlying forests, *viz.*, the Tankyen-chyoung, the Shinthego, and the Htindin-chyoung forests. The alignment is marked by a continuous blaze-line, and new settlers have been prohibited from entering. The prior inhabitants are still permitted to cut *toungyas*, subject only to the restriction laid down by the Forest Rules of 1865, forbidding this species of cultivation in teak localities. It may be mentioned that the line is everywhere kept at a sufficient distance from permanently-cultivated tracts, and does not therefore inflict any unnecessary restraint or hardship on the people. Two villages only have been included: one was bought out for £20, and the other yet remains. A Forest Officer was specially deputed to examine the forests and Karen *toungyas* within the line of demarcation. He had completed the inspection of the Thongzai, Koon Beeling, Kaden Beeling, and Mokka districts, when a severe attack of jungle fever compelled a discontinuance of the work. The total cost of the demarcation work, including salaries and allowances, was £1,108.

Survey and protection—Tharrawaddy Division.

155. In the Rangoon division, a survey and map have been made of the tract near the important plantation of Magayee, including the areas taken up for arboriculture and other experiments. The proposed reserve has been defined by a blaze-line, and every complication with existing rights has been carefully avoided. It is the intention to connect all the reserves in the Rangoon division towards the Yoma range, and to form one large appropriated tract on the west of the watershed. The forests on the Pegu, Lekpan, Beingda, Yaynway, and Zamayee streams have also been explored, as well as those at Baunee and Tandaugyee, with a view to select boundary lines suitable for State reserves.

Rangoon Division.

156. In the Salween division, an examination was made of the Dully forest of the Attaran district, where it is proposed to establish extensive plantations as near as possible to the market. The report furnished by the Forest Officer was favourable, and the forest will as soon as possible be taken up as a reserve.

Salween Division.

157. The Prome reserves need considerable re-constitution. The demarcation lines have been selected with reference not so much to the habitat of teak and other valuable forest growth, as to the precarious rights of a few hundred hill cultivators. Large areas are included which produce

Prome and Sittoung Divisions.

no useful timber, while some of the most valuable tracts have been omitted. In the Sittoung division, eighteen circles of teak-producing forests were visited and inspected, but the results have not as yet been reported.

Fire-conservancy and protection.

158. The system of fire-conservancy shows a vast improvement on the previous year, when considerable damage was done in the best-protected plantations. Fire-paths have been successfully used throughout the province; they are from 40 to 50 feet broad, cleared round or intersecting the reserves, and, with the exception of two small fires, which occurred at the same places as last year in the Rangoon division, have proved entirely efficacious. In the Tharrawaddy division, 18,665 acres were protected; in the Rangoon division, 1,804 acres; in the Prome division, 13,122 acres; in the Sittoung division, 3,440 acres; and in the Salween division, 10,723 acres. The total cost incurred was £1,874-17-4¾, or an average of 9½*d.* per acre. Under the head of general protection of the State reserves, it may be noted that only 18 prosecutions for breaches of Forest Rules occurred, involving 25 accused, of whom 19 were successfully charged and six escaped conviction.

Cultivation.

159. Cultivation is either directly effected by Government plantations or indirectly by private labour. In the Government plantations at Magayee, 150 acres, which were last year prepared, have been sown with teak, *thitka*, and *padouk*. The teak seedlings showed failures of 8 per cent., the *thitka* 50 per cent., and the *padouk* 73 per cent. The large proportion of failures among the two latter trees seems due to a want of proper discretion having been exercised. Three hundred and twenty acres have been newly prepared for cultivation in 1876-77, at a cost of £512, which will be the largest area planted in one year.

The indirect agency utilized for the re-production of teak and other timber within State reserves are the *toungya* cultivators. In the Prome division, the death of the forest official prevents any statistics of their work being furnished at present. In the Tharrawaddy division, 107 acres were planted, at a cost of 14*s.* per acre; and in the Salween division, 12,920 plants were sown on an area of 79 acres. Two clearings sown in the Phapoon reserve were failures. In the other divisions there is no *toungya* cultivation of timber produce.

There is a third method of propagation of the better kinds of wood, which has hitherto been unaccountably neglected. It consists, not as above, in the exclusive cultivation of special tracts, but in aiding natural production by dibbling in seeds to take their chance among the mass of promiscuous vegetation. Over an area of 30 acres, seed of teak and other valuable trees was planted to compensate for the deficiency which annually occurs from decay, extraction, and other causes. The experiment, which was remarkable neither for its magnitude nor its results, deserves some mention as being a partial recognition of the main defect of the selection system as pursued in the province, *viz.*, that it fails to supply a local and liberal remedy for the constant extraction of selected species among a composite peuplement.

160. Experimental arboriculture has met with varying degrees of success: 228 trees of *Ficus elastica* are growing vigorously at the Magayee plantation. The average height of the six older trees planted in 1873 was 10 feet 5 inches; of the 144 transplanted last rains into the forest, 3 feet 3 inches; and of the 78 trees in the experimental gardens, 3 feet 2 inches.

Special arboriculture, *Ficus elastica.*

161. The cultivation of this creeper is also promising. At Magayee, 719 plants are growing on trees, and 6,672 are ready for planting during the rains.

Chevanessia esculenta.

162. Iphecacuanha has proved a failure. One plant is all that is left. Of the three *rhea* plants which survived last year from the original 16 supplied, one of them has been divided into five. There are now seven specimens, and all are thriving. The two plants which were not disturbed seeded last November.

Iphecacuanha. Rhea.

163. The sapan trees at Magayee flowered in March, and some of the seed has been collected. Nine hundred and forty gamboge plants were received at Magayee from Moulmein: they were located in a nursery, and 933 are growing well; they will be transplanted in June. Of *Acacia arabica*, the seed germinated within 36 hours after sowing, and there are now at Magayee some 25,000 seedlings of about nine inches high. Of Spanish mahogany, four seedlings have been raised, in addition to the 17 reported last year; and of the vanilla plants, 34 are thriving.

Other trees.

164. The lac nurseries at Magayee have been interlined with a forest growth of *Cajanus Indica*, and natural reproduction of the insect has proved successful, forty-nine of the large trees being now covered with their incrustations. In the Sittoung division the cultivation proved a failure. In the sericultural experiments, the breed of indigenous silk-worms seems to have improved, as cocoons are purchased in some numbers from Magayee. The introduction of the Tussa worm has not yet been secured.

Lac and Silk.

165. The cinchona plantation in the hills near Toungoo, at Thantounggyee, in the Sittoung division, has been generally fortunate. During the year 31,200 seedlings and cuttings were planted. A clearing of 10 acres only has been made during the year, which seems to be sufficient as a school for young Karens who are engaged in learning the method of cultivation. The drug is generally appreciated by the people, and fair progress has been made in its cultivation and dissemination. Several thousands of cuttings and seedlings have been distributed to the Karens belonging to the Roman Catholic and Baptist Missions, and further supplies will be granted this year. The expenditure is heavy, amounting to £849-12-0. Fifteen trees planted in 1871 are annually measured, and record is kept of their increase in height and girth. They average now 12 feet and 1 foot in these respective dimensions.

Cinchona.

166. The various operations of thinning, weeding, and pruning have been regularly carried out at the various plantations. Such trees as had their terminal buds destroyed by last year's fire were stumped or thinned, and 284,800 fresh shoots were also thinned, at a cost of £40-12-0. In the present rudimentary state of Government reserves, conservancy works can scarcely be expected to attain the scope and importance a few years' progress will doubtless superinduce.

Minor Conservancy operations.

In the Tharrawaddy division, materials have been collected for the re-roofing of the rest-houses, and a few pathways have been constructed in the Mokkha Beeling reserves. No girdling took place during the year in any of the State reserves.

Unreserved forests.

167. There are two classes of unreserved forests in the province :—

(*a*) Forests declared Government forests under section IV. of the Forest Rules of 1865, and under the Forest Rules of 1875, published in the *British Burma Gazette* as notification No. 49, dated March 30th, 1876.

(*b*) The entire unalienated forests and wastes throughout the country.

This unreserved area is affected from time to time by the extension either of State reserves or of new permanent cultivation.

Government Forests.

168. The year under review witnessed the consummation of several important measures affecting the former class. Large tracts in the Pegu and Tenasserim divisions were added to the State reserves, and twelve varieties of trees have been protected. Executive interference was absolutely necessary, owing to the rapid and wasteful destruction of the forests. To secure the co-operation of Civil Officers, rules were drawn up and published as notification No. 18, dated 16th February 1876, prescribing a system of permits to regulate the extraction of all valuable produce within Government forests.

Unappropriated forests.

169. In the other class of unreserved forests, during the year an area of 203⅝ acres were cultivated with 104,551 teak and 11,914 maisalee. Artificial teak *toungya* cultivation has now been entirely discontinued, as there were no sufficient means of protection. In forests which are exposed to annual conflagration, attempts at reproduction, either natural or artificial, must generally fail, and nothing will further be essayed in this direction. The same remarks apply to conservancy operations.

Blasting operations.

170. In the Prome division, blasting operations have been continued on the Hlowa stream, and other streams have been cleared from obstructions in the Tharrawaddy, Sittoung, and Rangoon divisions.

Girdling.

171. One thousand nine hundred and forty-four trees were girdled in the Shwelay forest, and 1,632 in the Toungnyo forest. Both are in the Tharrawaddy division.

Permit system.

172. It was mentioned last year that the permit system of working the forests is entirely relinquished, except in those outlying tracts where direct Govern-

ment agency is more or less impracticable. In the Sittoung division there are only three forests leased out to permit-holders, and the leases expired on the 1st December 1876. In the Salween and Attaran forests, private exploitation is still permitted, subject to a severe penalty attaching if timber is felled below 7′ 6″ girth at six feet from the ground.

Out-turn for the province.

173. Turning to the yield and working of the forests, the following table exhibits the total out-turn of the province during the years 1874 and 1875 :—

Teak.	1875-76.			1874-75.	
	Logs.	Sleepers.	Tons.	Logs.	Tons.
Government timber brought to Central Depôts by Government contractors :—					
Rangoon	17,194	2,014	17,802·3	11,504	11,813·8
Moulmein	15,352	..	10,966·5		
Delivered by contractors in the province	3,230	..	2,887·0		
Obtained from the river salvage and miscellaneous sources ..	7,462	477	7,982·9	1,445	1,411·2
Obtained from sea-shore salvage	1,558	..	801·8	511	500·8
Total Government Teak ..	41,796	2,521	10,440·5	13,458	13,728·8
Worked out by permit-holders,	10,343	..	6,094	26,384	21,517·0
Free grants	125	..	62·5	646	323·0
Total Teak ..	55,264	2,521	46,597·0	40,488	35,568·8

Out-turn of woods other than teak.

	1875-76.				1874-75.	
	Logs.	Pieces.	Sleepers.	Tons.	Logs and sleepers.	Tons.
Brought to Central Depôts by Government contractors :—						
Rangoon	1,630	..	..	1,606·4	4,709	4,539
Moulmein	389	..	7,888	421		
Delivered by Government contractors in the province ..	..	23,650	650	9,716	4,179	125·3
Drift, confiscated, and waif ..	..	..	364	10·9	..	..
Total other woods ..	2,019	23,650	8,902	11,754·1	8,888	4,664·3

These figures show an increase of 19,842 tons of teak timber brought into depôt by Government contractors against 1874-75; and of 13,108 tons against 1873-74, the yield of which year was largely augmented by the confiscation of the Burma Company's timber. The total out-turn of Government teak from all sources has increased 26,711 tons; but, from only 6,094 tons having been extracted by permit-holders, the gross out-turn of British Burma teak is merely 11,028 tons in excess of last year's total. The increase of 7,089·8 tons in the extraction of woods of other kinds is due to the delivery of a large number of Pynkadoe logs to the Railway Department. The out-turn in Thitka and Thitkadoe from Government forests has fallen off, and the trade in these woods has shifted again into the hands of private parties, who supply themselves from unreserved forests. However, it must relapse to Government, in consequence of the notification declaring the tracts west of the Irrawaddy Government forests.

Method of extraction.

174. The timber is now universally extracted by departmental contractors. The only casualty occurred in the Beeling forest, where, in consequence of the contractor's dishonesty, his agreement was annulled and his timber confiscated. In the Tharrawaddy division, permission was given to the Railway Department to enter the forests and convert into sleepers all refuse teak below 12 feet in length. They extracted 2,040 sleepers, aggregating 3,060 cubic feet.

Yield of forests beyond the frontier.

175. The yield of forests beyond the frontier, so far as the amount of imported timber can be considered a criterion, has again largely increased. The logs enter our territory by three main channels,—the Salween, Sittoung, and Irrawaddy,—and the results for the two past years have been as follow:—

	1874.		1875.	
	Logs and pieces.	Tons.	Logs and pieces.	Tons.
By the Salween river ..	99,811	133,746	138,609	166,330
By the Sittoung river ..	29,356	26,381	38,327	38,327
By the Irrawaddy river ..	7,772	5,783	12,030	8,293
Total ..	136,939	165,913	188,966	212,950

The transit of the Salween is regulated at the Kadoe revenue station, which is a vast timber dock managed by Government agency. There are no frontier dues levied on any of the tributaries of this stream, and the foreign timber is brought down to Kadoe, where it is reported, registered, stored, and kept, and released when sold, on the payment of a duty of seven per cent. Each timber-importer has

his mark or marks registered at Kadoe, and only such timber as bears his recorded mark is made over to him. The timber coming from Government leased forests is subject to the same registration, and the same payment of revenue. Salved timber pays the salvage rate as well. The large increase in foreign production this year is partly due to the favourable floating season, partly to increased facilities of trade, and partly, no doubt, to short-sighted exploitation. The prevalence of the last-mentioned cause is very perceptible in the excessive proportion of inferior timber at Kadoe, which within the last three years has increased seventy-two fold, while the total foreign importation has not quite doubled. Much of this alarming access is no doubt to be ascribed to more accurate registration, and a discontinuance of the loose arrangement which allowed importers to pay the higher rates on inferior timber and have corresponding entries in their certificates. A stimulus has also been given to the trade in cheaper woods by the *ad valorem* duty on their selling price, which last year superseded the old fixed tariff of 2*s.* 9*d.* per log, and has proved successful on every side. But it is to be feared that the deterioration results in a great measure from the gradual exhaustion of the better material.

Financial results.

176. The financial results of the year show a very favourable advance on last year's statistics—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Receipts.—Departmental timber operations ..	142,995	16	0			
Other revenue	34,906	4	0			
				1,77,902	0	0
Expenditure.—Conservancy and Works ..	65,201	19	6			
Establishment	15,423	8	6			
				80,625	8	0
Leaving a surplus of £				97,276	12	0

The gross revenue and cash surplus have been larger than in any year since the formation of the department in British Burma, while the proportion of charges to gross receipts was only 44 per cent. Last year, the receipts amounted to £107,480, and the disbursements to £66,263, while the cash surplus aggregated only £41,217. The revenue derived this year from salvage is a very satisfactory item: 9,670 logs were salved, of which 4,525 were claimed as private property.

Government sales.

177. The price realized by the sales of teak timber at the Government depôts averaged £3-18-0 per ton, a rate which is considerably higher than what has ever before been obtained, last year the price being £3-8-0, and in 1873 only £2-16-0. There is still, however, a remarkable difference between the monetary produce of Government and private timber, which partly arises from the somewhat stringent conditions which regulate State auctions. The invariable rule of cash payments before delivery has been found a great deterrent to wholesale or speculative purchasers, and some modification might be introduced, not incompatible with complete security. It was found that a relatively higher rate was realized from the timber after its conversion; but great judgment must be exercised to prevent interference with established commercial interests.

178. The produce of Government timber other than teak includes the sum of £10,239-15-5, which was paid by the Railway Department for 23,650 pyenkado pieces. The deliveries cost £10,910-8-11, so that a loss was sustained on the whole transaction of £670-13-6..

Timber other than teak.

Last year, it was mentioned that 144·66 tons of padouk timber had been consigned to the Madras Gun-carriage Factory. They realised £976-2-0, or £6-15-0 per ton, after deducting all expenses of delivery.

179. There were 79 elephants belonging to the department at the beginning of the year, and 13 more were purchased, making a total of 92. Among these, 12 deaths occurred, ten elephants dying among a batch of 13.

Working stock.

A schooner was bought for the South Tenasserim division for £250; and a gig for the depôt at a cost of £45. The purchase of two steam launches and several boats has been sanctioned. At the Rangoon and Moulmein depôts the usual annual repairs were executed. At the former station the house was re-roofed, a small boat-house built, and the seasoning-shed completed. In the Moulmein depôt a new elephant shed was erected at a cost of £47, and the lower guard-house was pulled down and re-built on a more convenient site.

180. The export of teak from the two provincial seaports amounts to 162,164 tons, as compared with 115,806 tons in 1874. Though the trade is steadily increasing, the traders' profits are lessening fast. The cost of extraction is higher each year as the supply gets scantier and further removed; and the Home and Indian markets are too overstocked to allow a proportionate rise in price. The chief consignments are made to India and the United Kingdom, though Mauritius, Ceylon, Foochow, and other ports are occasionally supplied.

Export trade.

181. The exports of Minor forest produce from Rangoon and Moulmein are appended:—

Minor Forest produce.

	Rangoon.	Moulmein.	Value.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	£
Cutch	294,200¼	1¼	188,329
Caoutchouc ... ... / India-rubber	3,079⅔	...	20,119
Wax	623½	13½	3,974
Resins	3,742	...	2,990
Vegetable oils	6,272⅚	4,023	12,596
Stick-lac	11,160¾	333	26,548
Cardamums	1,016 9/14	...	2,866
Total ...	...	...	2,57,422

Large quantities of seed were also despatched for Government use in Bengal, Berar, Assam, Madras, the Punjab, and the United Kingdom. The local consumption of minor forest produce is so manifold and extensive that it is impossible to ascertain its dimensions, though the recent taxation of cutch and wood-oils will in future years throw some light on the subject. The trade in bamboos is annually decreasing in all the larger towns; wooden houses are superseding the old bamboo huts, and tiled and shingle roofs the primitive thatch. A project is being considered for the utilization of bamboo in paper-manufacture.

The minor botanical resources of the older divisions have been reported on at various times. This year an account has been furnished of the South Tenasserim division. The country seems rich in gamboge, oleaginous and resiniferous woods, but lac, caoutchouc and cardamums are very sparingly produced. In the Yoonzaleen, in accordance with instructions from the Public Works Department, 1,070 viss of pine resins were collected. As a financial speculation this has not proved successful. The resin is of the first quality, but, from the difficulty in obtaining labour in the few pine forests, the cost of production is too high to render extraction profitable. There are various collections of botanical specimens at Mergui, Rangoon, and other places, but no further steps have been taken towards establishing a Forest Museum in connection with the Phayre Institution at Rangoon.

Free grants of floating timber.

182. The practice of free grants of floating timber has been discontinued to a great extent, and only 125 logs, valued at £150, have been accorded, as compared with 646 last year.

Establishment.

183. The health of the establishment has not been good. Two officers, Messrs. Watters and Elsner, succumbed to cholera; another had to be transferred to India from failing health; and another left for Home on medical certificate. Several casualties and cases of illness have also been reported among the subordinates, including Mr. Rozario, an old servant of Government, who died at Kadoe.

There have been several changes also in the *personnel*. Five new officers have been added to the department, and two transferred to India. A native Assistant Conservator and nine subordinates had to be dismissed for various causes.

Mines and Quarries.

Metalliferous minerals in the Tenasserim division.

184. Metalliferous minerals are chiefly found in the Tenasserim division: tin in Mergui and Tavoy; lead in Maingay island, Amherst, and Toungoo; iron in Amherst and Shwe-gyeen; copper and antimony in the hill confines of Toungoo. Gold exists in the Shwe-gyeen river, a limpid stream which flows from the western hills; and the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that large quantities are discovered in some unknown spot up the valley. During the year under

report, some samples of leadore found in the Pahpoon district were forwarded to Calcutta for assay in the Geological Survey laboratory. One of them gave as much as 50 per cent. of lead to the mass, and, on the metal being reduced, the proportion of silver averaged upwards of 31 ounces to the ton of lead.

Special report by Mining Geologist.

185. A special report on the minerals in the north of this division was submitted by the late Mining Geologist in May 1875. After prolonged local enquiries he came to the conclusion that the minute quantities of gold which appear to be found do not come from quartz reefs, nor are they brought down the rivers from their sources; but are sparsely disseminated throughout the granite of the country, where they are found in the disintegrated debris. The cheapness of English iron seems to have driven native metallurgists out of the market, and several deserted quarries were encountered in the Shwe-gyeen district, chiefly of hœmatite and ferruginous laterite. Some soft frangible shales were noticed near Toungoo, but are described as entirely useless for either roofing or flooring. The veins of lead ore discovered near the Yoonzaleen were also commercially valueless. From Shwegyeen to Pahpoon, little else of rock was to be seen but granites of various kinds, hard closely-grained syenites, red and variously tinted porphyries, and the softer and easily-decomposed variety of the dual constituents of quartz and felspar. Gneiss and red aluminous shale are occasionally seen, but in small proportion to the great granite framework and water-shed dividing the Sittoung from the Beeling and Yoonzaleen streams.

Tin.

186. Tin, however, is the only metal which is worked scientifically and well. The mines to the south of the Mergui district, in the townships of Lenyah and Malewoon, have always attracted considerable attention, and the ore is said to become more plentiful the further south it is followed. A European firm three years ago took a lease of the Malewoon mines, and have opened out roads and imported machinery, with a view to their thorough exploitation. Several large and valuable lodes have been struck, pronounced to be equal in yield to some of the best Cornish mines; but the out-turn of metal has hitherto been inconsiderable, owing to the time which has intervened in obtaining machinery and the milling furnaces. Large quantities of crushed ore have, however, been collected, and are available for smelting.

Elsewhere, the mines are worked by Chinamen, who use no machinery, but excavate cuttings from 15 to 20 feet below the surface, and sift the earth in artificial channels. The metalliferous deposit is then melted in a rude kind of furnace. The amount of Chinese operations has somewhat diminished lately, partly from the scarcity of labour, partly from a fall in the price of tin. The royalty of 5 per cent. on exportation, in addition to the light ground tax imposed by Government, has caused the less productive lodes to be relinquished; and though the amount of royalty was nearly ten pounds in loss of excess of last year's return, five mines less were rented, involving a loss of £24 in revenue.

The following table shows the quantity and value exported during the last two years :—

	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Cwts.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.
		£		£
Exported by Steel and Co.	122	1,256	297	902
" " Chinese	581	2,681	629	2,616
Total ..	1,003	3,937	926	3,518

A considerable quantity of the tin exported by Messrs. Steel and Co. was in the form of tin sand, while the Chinese export was all smelted : this accounts for the relative value of the metal.

Petroleum.

187. Petroleum wells were worked by a Chinese firm in the Padoung township of the Prome district. The success was inconsiderable, and Government sanctioned an advance of £100 for further experiments. Petroleum also exists in Kyouk-hpyoo and Thayetmyo.

Limestone, &c

188. Limestone abounds throughout the province. It is worked in the Kyouk-hpyoo district, Sandoway, Bassein, Amherst, and Thayetmyo. Coal is found to some extent in Mergui.

Manufactures.

Mills.

189. The most important mills in the country are those employed, in the sea-port towns for the cleaning of rice, and for the sawing of timber. There are now about forty-five steam rice-mills in the province, which are mainly worked for the preparation of cargo rice, but machinery for polishing the grain is also being introduced, and it is hoped that a trade in clean white rice will be opened out in course of time. The majority of the timber mills are at Moulmein, but there are several in Rangoon also. In Thayetmyo, there is a mill for pressing sugar-cane, a little of which is grown by Shans near the town. In Mergui the solitary steam saw-mill has been closed, but one has been started at Tavoy by a Burmese firm to cut sleepers and scantlings.

Weaving.

190. Weaving is carried on throughout the province, silk and cotton goods being manufactured in large quantities, chiefly for home use, in small hand-looms. A loom usually forms part of a Burman's household furniture, and it is worked by the female members of the family. The articles generally woven are waistcloths for men, petticoats for women, and cotton quilts for use as coverlets. The cloths are rough but strong, and some of the silk goods are of considerable value.

191. A coarse description of salt is made on the sea-coast, which is used chiefly in the preparation of *ngapee*, a favourite article of food amongst the Burmese. This manufacture has fallen off to a considerable extent of late years, however, owing to the introduction of European salt, which is sold at a less price than that of local manufacture.

Manufacture of salt.

192. The gold and silversmiths of Burma are very clever in the particular kind of work which they turn out. Cups and bowls are the chief articles made, and for originality and boldness of design they are unequalled.

Gold and silver work.

193. Lacquered-ware, which consists of fine cane and bamboo work covered with colored lacquer, on which fanciful and sometimes elegant designs are traced, is manufactured to a considerable extent in the Prome and Thayet districts for domestic purposes.

Lacquered-ware.

194. Carving and guilding are carried on in the chief towns, mainly, however, in the decoration of religious buildings. Ivory "dah" handles are also very skilfully prepared and ornamented.

Carving and gilding.

195. A rough description of silk, which is altogether worked up in the province, is prepared in the hilly tracts of Prome and Thayetmyo. It is a branch of industry repugnant to the feelings of a Buddhist, as, according to the method followed in Burma to obtain the silk-thread, the worm has to be killed, hence the rearing of the silk-worm is confined to only one class of people, the *Yabeins*. Umbrellas of oiled paper, after the Chinese fashion, are also manufactured extensively.

Silk.

Umbrellas.

196. In the Prome district, the substance called *cutch* is manufactured in large quantities for exportation to Europe. Cutch is an extract of the *Acacia catechu*, and is used for dyeing purposes.

Cutch.

197. A manufactory for the preparation of refined burning-oil from earth-oil, or petroleum, produced in Upper Burma, and for the manufacture of candles from the paraffine extracted from the crude oil, has been in operation in Rangoon for some time, and has, it is believed, been fairly successful. Considerable quantities of this burning oil are exported to Calcutta and the Straits, and the candles are used locally to some extent.

Manufactory for preparation of earth oil.

198. A lac manufactory has also been started, and both shellac and dye of excellent quality is being prepared.

Shellac and lac-dye manufactory.

199. Measures are, it is understood, being taken to grow fibre-producing plant on a large scale with the ultimate view of manufacturing cloth. Indigenous fibres are now utilized in some parts of the country for making fishing-nets, &c.

Growth of fibre-producing plants.

200. The growth and manufacture of tea in the Arakan hills is now meeting with success: about 110 acres are under plants at Poungda-breng, on the Mayoo river.

Tea.

Trade.

The annual returns of Trade and Navigation for 1875-76 not having been received in time to include in this report the section on Trade and the Returns appertaining thereto have been omitted. The annual report on the trade and customs of the province for 1875-76 will be printed as usual.

Public Works.

Strength of department.

201. The *personnel* of the department was very largely augmented during the year under report. It is now constituted as follows :—

One Chief Engineer, who is Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department—on the 2nd February, Colonel Oliphant, R.E., having obtained two years' furlough, made over charge of this office to Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E.,—one Assistant Secretary, twelve Executive Engineers, three of whom were on furlough, thirteen Assistant Engineers, and twenty-nine Upper Subordinates.

The Irrawaddy Railway Staff, which was formed at the close of the previous year, consists of—

1 Engineer-in-Chief.
7 Executive Engineers.
11 Assistant Engineers.

In addition to these, the Rangoon and Sittang Valley Railway Survey employs an establishment of four Executive Engineers.

Expenditure.

202. The total expenditure of the province is shewn in the abstract appended :—

Service Heads.		Original Budget grants.	Final grants.	Outlay.	Differences. More.	Differences. Less.
		£	£	£	£	£
Imperial Ordinary ..	Military ..	36,600	36,600	34,240	..	2,360
	Other Services ..	3,200	3,200	12,532	9,332	..
Total, Imperial Ordinary ..		39,800	39,800	46,772	6,972	..
Imperial Irrigation (Agricultural.)	Capital ..	15,250	32,300	38,841	6,541	..
	Revenue ..	4,650	4,650	3,600	..	1,050
	Ordinary, Agricultural ..	900	900	534	..	366
Total, Imperial Irrigation ..		20,800	37,850	42,975	5,125	..

Service Heads.		Original Budget grants.	Final grants.	Outlay.	Differences. More.	Differences. Less.
		£	£	£	£	£
Imperial State Railways ..	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway ..	a430,000	490,000	409,755	..	80,245
	Rangoon and Sittang Valley Railway Survey ..	5,000	5,000	5,558	558	..
Total, State Railways ..		435,000	495,000	415,313	..	79,687
Grand Total, Imperial ..		495,600	572,650	505,060	..	67,590
Provincial		124,956	124,956	143,354	18,398	..
Municipal		..	..	3,200	3,200	..
Local		37,000	31,899	26,527	..	5,372
Grand Total, Provincial and Local		161,956	156,855	173,081	16,226	..
Grand Total, on all Budgets ..		657,556	729,505	678,141	..	51,364

a The above includes the grant for expenditure in England. The final Indian grant was £305,176, outlay £280,671, showing an unexpended balance of £24,504.

Excluding expenditure on State Railways from the accounts of the current year as extraordinary works for which provision is made from Loan Funds, the total appropriation and outlay on ordinary works for the last four years may be seen from the following table :—

Budgets.		1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.		
		Totals.	Excess.	Lapse.	Totals.	Excess.	Lapse.	Totals.	Excess.	Lapse.	Totals.	Excess.	Lapse.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imperial Ordinary	Final Grant	45,869	..	..	44,032	..	..	38,300	..	..	39,800	..	..
	Outlay ..	38,353	..	7,516	44,117	85	..	33,925	..	4,375	46,772	6,972	..
Imperial Irrigation	Final Grant	30,000	..	..	29,000	..	..	30,000	..	..	37,850	..	..
	Outlay ..	30,019	18	..	28,915	..	85	22,149	..	7,850	42,976	5,126	..
Provincial	Final Grant	133,010	..	..	156,000	..	..	163,000	..	..	124,956	..	..
	Outlay ..	128,881	..	4,128	141,916	..	14,084	163,187	187	..	143,353	18,397	..
Local and Municipal	Final Grant	60,138	..	..	58,407	..	..	66,876	..	..	31,899	..	5,372
	Outlay ..	48,075	..	12,063	48.188	..	10,219	54,689	..	12,188	26,527	..	..
Grand Total	Final Grants	269,017	Total Lapse.		287,439	Total Lapse.		298,176	Total Lapse.		..	Total Excess.	
	Outlay ..	245,328		23,689	263,136		24.303	273,950		24,226	..		25,123
Percentage of Lapse on		..	8·806		..	8·455		..	8·125		..	..	
Charges for Establishment		37,374	..		40,423	..		39,085	..		..	40,573	

Establishment.

203. The accompanying statement exhibits the percentage of establishment charges on the outlay for works and repairs during the past year, as compared with the four previous years :—

Services.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Imperial Ordinary	22·6	18·23	16·6	23 68	23·0
„ Irrigation	22 6	19·80	22·5	23 12	23·0
Provincial	22 0	19·29	20·6	15·88	17·27
Local	18·4	17·21 5·75	15·9	14·00	14·0

The operations of the department may be best surveyed under the three heads of (1) Imperial works, which includes Military, Post-Office, Telegraph, Irrigation, and Railways; (2) Provincial works; and (3) Local works. They will be reviewed in this order accordingly.

Imperial Works.

Pagoda defences.

204. Military.—*Rangoon.*—This work has now been completed at a total outlay of £40,777, the expenditure during the year being £681, against a final estimate of £40,706. The concrete platforms in the several bastions are completed, but as yet no guns have been mounted. The Ordnance magazine within the pagoda defences, completed in 1873-74 at a cost of £4,041, was found to be defective in several essential points. Its situation was too exposed, and the interior was very dark and damp. A defilade bank, to effectively shut out the building from view, was completed during the year at a cost of £268, and six new windows were opened out in the side walls, and other minor improvements carried out, at a small outlay of £113.

Harbour defences.

205. This work is still in abeyance, pending the orders of the Government of India.

Barracks.

206. The first section of the European Infantry barracks has been completed, with the exception of the arrangements for water-supply, the pumps and pipes for which have not yet arrived from England. Work on the second section was nearly completed at an expenditure during the year of £11,037, against an estimate of £13,627.

Work on the third section was commenced during the year, to utilize a portion of the lapse anticipated in the Prome division; and a small quantity of excavation of site for one barrack was executed, at a cost of £145.

Commissariat Buildings.

207. Two new godowns were commenced and satisfactorily carried on during the year. The masonry walls of both, and the roofing of one godown, were completed at an outlay of £2,194, against an estimate for £3,063.

Cart sheds.

208. Two cart sheds were commenced and completed during the year for £262, against an estimate amounting to £274.

Redoubt.

209. *Thayetmyo.*—The small portion of the escarp wall, which was necessarily left unfinished last year until the drop bridges were completed, has been constructed during the year under review. The formation of the glacis on the western side has been carried on to completion, according to estimate, but more work might be done with advantage. Both drop bridges have been completed, but require to be carefully looked after, to ensure their working properly. These works were included in one original and one supplementary estimate, aggregating £12,598, against which the outlay during the year has been £510, the total expenditure amounting to £12,664. The gun platforms sanctioned as a minor work for £232 in 1874-75 were completed for £229; but subsequent changes in the armament to be adopted will probably render some alterations and additions necessary. An estimate amounting to £2,762, was sanctioned by Government in September, for constructing a bomb-proof magazine within the redoubt; but the Executive Engineer was unable to commence work during the year. The budget appropriation was consequently transferred to other works in progress, and the cause of delay reported to Government in the quarterly progress report to the end of December 1875.

Barracks.

210. The estimate for this work was sanctioned by Government in March 1875; but in February 1876 it was seen that a large lapse would ensue consequent on unnecessary delay in inviting tenders, and afterwards in obtaining the contractor's signature to the contract bond. The Budget appropriation of £2,200 was accordingly reduced to £1,100, and the balance transferred to works in progress in the Rangoon Garrison Division. The progress during the year was far from satisfactory, as the foundations only were excavated and filled in. Expenditure during the year amounted to £1,186, and consisted chiefly in the purchase of materials.

Tank in Thayetmyo Cantonment.

211. This tank was originally constructed in 1873 for £356, and additions were made to it during the year, at a cost of £252. The work commends itself as an ornament to the station, and as a source of harmless amusement in fishing to the soldiers.

Quarter guard and cells, Royal Artillery.

212. *Toungoo.*—The quarter-guard and cells, which were commenced in 1874-75, have been completed in a satisfactory manner, at a total outlay of £1,500 against an estimate of £1,490. The expenditure during the year amounted to £300, against a grant for the same amount.

Elephant sheds.

213. A shed for the Royal Artillery elephants was also commenced and completed during the year, at an outlay of £326, against an estimate amounting to £322.

Bullock sheds.

214. These sheds were commenced and completed during the year at an outlay of £660, against an estimate amounting to £653.

215. *Bassein.*—Consequent on anticipated complications with Upper Burma, it was considered advisable in March 1875 to send a small detachment of European troops to garrison Bassein. Temporary barracks were constructed emergently, at an outlay of £289, of which £149 were expended during the year under review.

Barracks.

216. The following was the expenditure under this head at the several stations, including compensation for quarters :—

Minor works and repairs.

	Minor works.	Repairs.
	£	£
Rangoon	1,402	3,069
Thayetmyo	984	2,136
Toungoo	1,052	1,646
Moulmein	126	570
Bassein	24	19
Total ..	3,588	7,440

217. POSTAL.—A new building, with quarters and out-offices for the Postmaster, was commenced and completed during the year at a cost of £368, against an estimate for £358.

Bassein.

The expenditure under minor works and repairs in the province amounted to £368.

218. TELEGRAPH.—At Akyab, the estimate for new quarters for signallers, amounting to £946, was sanctioned in November 1875, after approval by the Director-General of Telegraphs. The expenditure during the year, chiefly on the purchase of materials which had to be sent from Rangoon, amounted to £459.

Akyab.

219. The Telegraph Office at Amherst, which was specially applied for late in the year, was sanctioned in February 1876. The expenditure during the year was £300, against a sanctioned estimate of £692.

Amherst.

The outlay on minor works and repairs aggregated £406, the principal items being the construction of a flag-staff at Elephant Point, fencing in the premises at Bassein, and asphalting the terraced roof of the office at Moulmein.

220. POLITICAL.—The stable and coach-house attached to the quarters occupied by the Begum of Delhi, referred to in last year's report, were carried on to completion. The outlay to end of the year was £85, of which £35 were spent during the year. A sum of £27 was expended on annual repairs to the State prison during the year.

Rangoon State prisoners.

221. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—LIGHT-HOUSES.—Owing to the negligence of the contractors' agent, the work last year completed at the Oyster Reef light-house was found somewhat defective, and the upper portion of the structure had been found partially displaced. By the

Oyster Reef.

end of last April the defects were all rectified, and the light-house completed, the light being exhibited for the first time on May-day 1876. The expenditure during the year amounted to £7,931, the total outlay up to the same period being £57,813, against an estimate for £58,269. A sum of £291 was spent in annual repairs to Double Island, Krishna Shoal, Cocos, and Alguada Reef Light-houses.

China Buckeer Light-house.

222. The new substructure of the China Buckeer light-house was commenced and completed in 1874-75 with marked success, although very great difficulties were experienced in screwing down the piles, owing to the strength of the tides and to prevalence of bad weather for some time. On the 13th of October the work of taking down the light-house on shore was begun; by the 10th of December, the whole of the materials were placed in lighters, but bad weather prevented the actual work of re-erection being commenced before the 23rd of the same month. Rapid progress was subsequently made, for, by the 1st of March, the light was exhibited on the new structure, and on the 25th idem the work was completed in all respects. The greatest credit is due to the Executive Engineer and to the Sub-Engineer in immediate charge for their unwearying exertions in overcoming all difficulties, and for the successful manner in which they carried out the work from beginning to end. The expenditure for the year amounted to £3,220, and the total outlay £8,800, against an estimate for £8,718.

Irrawaddy Embankments.

223. IRRIGATION.—The work on the Donabyoo section is nearly completed. It would have been quite finished had it not been for the difficulty which was experienced in procuring labour, consequent on the large demand for workmen made by the Railway Department. The outlay during the year was £2,213, against a modified grant of £2,500; and the total expenditure up to the end of March, £14,143, against an estimate of £14,854. The retirement of the line at the 34th mile from the Nga-woon river was completed during the year.

The Taboo section, which was commenced during the year, has not made satisfactory progress. Owing to competition elsewhere, considerable difficulty was experienced in procuring labour; and, to induce workmen to come forward, rates for earth-work had to be raised from eight to nine annas per 100 cubic feet. Unfortunately, after work was fairly started the officer in charge became so ill that he had to leave for Europe, on which the workmen suddenly left and operations had to be suspended for the season. The expenditure during the year amounted to £4,810, against a modified grant of £6,780. The unexpended balance was, however, advantageously spent in raising the completed embankments to a height of three feet above the extraordinary high flood of August 1875.

The Ngatheing-gyoung embankment has been completed and raised where necessary, at an expenditure of £20,077, against an estimate of £20,581. The outlay during the year amounted to £933, against a modified grant of £930. Although subjected to a severe strain during the extraordinary high flood of August 1875, it is satisfactory to note that the embankment was nowhere breached, although the crest was almost topped in many places. It became manifest, however, that

the whole embankment, which was designed to be three feet above the high flood of 1871, required to be considerably raised with reference to the high flood-level of 1875, which in some places was more than two feet higher than the highest flood previously recorded.

In consequence of the exceptionally high floods of 1875, it was found necessary to raise and strengthen most of the older embankments. Work was commenced in November 1875, and very satisfactory progress has been made. Speaking generally, the season's operations have effected the future safety of these embankments. The remainder of the work can consequently be carried on in a more leisurely manner. The expenditure during and up to the close of the year was as under:—

				£
Kyangyoen embankment	..	..	..	998
Myanoung ,,	..	..	..	2,258
Henzada ,,	..	..	..	6,260
			Total	£9,516

against an estimate for £30,461, and a special appropriation of £5,000 granted by telegram in March 1876.

Inspection bungalows.

224. Of the two second-class inspection bungalows—one at Kyone-sha, in the Donabyo section, and the other at Zeemin-gone, in the Nga-thein-gyoung section—referred to in last year's report, the former is still in progress, although nearly finished, and the latter has been completed. The outlay during the year has been £52 on the first and £255 on the second, and up to the close of the same year £574 and £580 respectively, against estimates amounting to £569 for each. The progress on the Kyone-sha bungalow is not satisfactory: the work ought to have been completed during the year.

Sluices.

225. The addition of wing-walls and laps to sluices in the Henzada section, mentioned in last year's report, is still in progress, but far advanced towards completion. The cause of delay is attributed by the Executive Engineer to paucity of brick-layers, consequent on Railway competition. The expenditure during the year was £18, and the close of the same £271, against an estimate for £299. The Executive Engineer reports that the work will be completed in May 1876.

An expenditure of £204 was incurred during the year on minor and petty works. The principal items were,—work on the retired line of the Zaloon embankment, rendered necessary by the river cutting away a part of the ground on which the work stood, and on a survey for an embankment from Loo-dau-zoo to Okpho and Thambyadine, to curtail the afflux of the Irrawaddy through the gap between the Myanoung and Henzada sections.

The outlay on necessary repairs to embankments, buildings, sluices, &c., amounted to £2,604 during the year.

Ramree embankments.

226. The Pouk-too-doung embankment was completed in 1874-75 at an outlay of £3,393. It was subsequently found necessary to raise the work in

some places where old nullahs were crossed, owing to great settlement having occurred. This was partly done in 1874-75, and has now been completed at a cost of £289, against an estimate for £253. As mentioned in last year's report, the work is not likely to prove a financial success. The land protected is limited in area, and does not appear to be taken up as readily as was anticipated.

A sum of £107 was expended in repairs to the Kyouk-hpyoo embankment, and sluice-gates in the Pouk-too-doung bund.

Martaban embankments.

227. An important project was undertaken in the attempt at the reclamation of Thatone plain. At the urgent request of the Commissioner of Tenasserim, a short embankment, 3,400 feet in length, between Doung-woon and Kama-thinc, at the northern end of the Thatone plain, was put in hand in 1874-75, and completed early in the succeeding year. During the very heavy fall of rain in June 1875, the work, from not having been sufficiently raised, was topped throughout a great part of its length, and breached in three laces. Under the general sanction accorded by Government to raise existing embankments sufficiently above the high flood of 1875, the Executive Engineer was authorized to submit a revised estimate for filling up the breaches and for raising the embankment to a safe height. An estimate amounting to £1,972 has been received, but, as the Doung-woon embankment forms only one section of the general reclamation scheme for the plain, the estimate has not yet been forwarded to Government for sanction. Meanwhile, the work of raising being emergent, orders were issued to carry it out to completion as quickly as possible. A sum of £1,173 was expended against the estimate during the year, and the balance has since been spent. The embankment is now in a satisfactory condition, and is not likely to be again breached or damaged during floods.

An estimate amounting to £86 was sanctioned in January for the necessary survey in connection with the second section, *viz.*, the extension of the Doung-woon embankment along the left bank of the Beeling river, to protect the plain from spill-water. This survey was almost completed during the year at a cost of £73. Another small estimate for surveying for the third, or drainage, section was sanctioned in the same month, and will be carried out before the rains set in.

Rangoon and Shwe-gyeen.

228. An estimate amounting to £24,954, for constructing a protective bund from Myit-kyo to Pyin-bongyee, in the Shwe-gyeen district, was sanctioned by the Government of India in P. W. D. No. 433I., dated 2nd December 1875. Work was commenced with energy in January 1876, and was about three-fourths roughly completed before the close of the official year. The expenditure during the year was £11,652, against an appropriation of £11,930. The deepening of the old Pyne-kyun creek, which will be the discharge channel for the greater portion of the rainfall on the Pegu plain, was put in hand in connection with the above scheme, and four miles, out of a total of six, were completed during the year for £231.

229. An estimate amounting to £990 was sanctioned by Government in January last for surveying a line of embankment from Mengyee to Yandoon, on the eastern bank of the Irrawaddy. The work was commenced during the year, but the establishment at the Executive Engineer's disposal was not sufficient to enable much to be done. His energies were directed chiefly to new work in progress, and to raising the completed embankments on the western side of the river. The cost of the survey during and up to the close of the year amounted to £133.

Surveys.

230. STATE RAILWAYS.—RANGOON AND IRRAWADDY VALLEY LINE.—Orders were received in July 1874 to commence the first 30 miles of earth-work, mainly with the view of giving immediate employment to immigrants arriving from Bengal. The final orders of the Secretary of State, sanctioning the whole line, were received in December 1874, but, owing to paucity of establishment during the succeeding months of the year, the progress on the work was somewhat limited. Mr. Prince, the Engineer-in-Chief, did not arrive in the province until the 19th of February 1875, Messrs. Blair and Hosking, Executive Engineers, being at that time the only officers on the line specially sent from India. Assistance was given, however, to some extent from the Provincial Establishment, and work was thus carried on until the necessary establishment arrived from India. In the first division, the earthwork of the main line has been completed, except in some of the deeper cuttings in Rangoon; but a good deal of station earthwork, both at Rangoon and in the district, remains to be done. In the second and third divisions earthwork was of a lighter character, as the existing road was utilized as much as possible. With the exception of some cuttings through the hills at the 38th mile, and the approaches to the Thongzai bridge, the work was of an ordinary nature. The progress has been very good. A good deal of station earthwork still remains to be done. Excepting a little work to be done in stations the whole of the earth-work in the 4th division has been completed in a satisfactory manner. In order to carry out the orders of Government as far as possible, in regard to the early opening of the line, which mainly depends on the time the embankment will be able to carry traffic when saturated with water during the rains, the earthwork was ordered to be rammed in thin layers. This has added considerably to the cost and to the amount of labour required. It is satisfactory, however, to know that Mr. Prince's efforts have not been valueless, and that material trains have been constantly running for many miles without danger or interruption. The total earthwork executed during the year on the whole line was 23,023,017 cubic feet, a very large quantity, considering the difficulty experienced in obtaining labour, and keeping it when so obtained. Bridge-work in the 1st division was well advanced, and there is every probability of it being completed before the rains set in. In the 2nd division, the bridges are chiefly existing ones, but some additional small bridges have been found necessary to supply the waterway that was found deficient during the floods of last year. These will all be completed also

Rangoon and Prome line, 163 miles.

before the rains begin. The Thongzai bridge, the largest on the line, is in a backward condition. The manufacture of bricks for the foundations and superstructure was not commenced till too late in the season. This omission has since been partially remedied, and the Engineer-in-Chief hopes to commence work immediately after the cessation of the rains. The large bridges in this division have, generally speaking, not been pushed on as rapidly as could have been desired, but difficulties of a serious nature tended materially to retard this kind of work. In the 3rd division, fair progress has been made during the year. The new bridges for additional water-way will all be completed before the rains, as also the measures required for securing the existing timber bridges from scour. The Executive Engineer has been much hindered by the cholera epidemic, and consequent difficulty in procuring men for skilled and unskilled labour. The materials for all the bridges in the 4th division were collected early in the season, and the work let out to petty contractors, but, owing to the prevalence of cholera, these men could not collect masons, and had to abandon their contracts. Efforts that were made departmentally to secure workmen also proved unsuccessful, and consequently progress under this head has been very slow. But notwithstanding this, it is believed that two-thirds of the bridges will be completed before the rains.

Level crossings, &c.

231. In the town of Rangoon the level crossings, &c., are well advanced; but in the district, as well as in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th divisions, nothing beyond the earth-work of the approaches has been proceeded with and completed. Gates, cattle-guards, and grade and mile-posts have been made, and are ready for fixing in all the divisions.

Fencing.

232. A considerable portion of the line in the town of Rangoon itself has been fenced in with strong teak fences to keep out trespassers. Beyond town limits, however, in the 1st division, this work has been somewhat neglected, and will have to be carefully looked after by the present Executive Engineer in charge. In the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th divisions, the cultivation of live fences has met with fair success, and it is hoped that during the ensuing rains, guided by past experience, Executive Engineers will be able to carry on the planting with energy.

Ballasting.

233. In the 1st division, a quantity of ballasting, nearly sufficient for the division, has been collected, and will be distributed after the rains. As the embankments will be too soft to admit of ballasting during the rains, the first 30 miles have been ballasted with cheap sand, so that traffic and progress may be hindered as little as possible. This, the Engineer-in-Chief, from past experience in the province, considers the best method of making a soft bank reliable during the rains. In the present case it has met with great success. In the 2nd and 3rd divisions, sufficient ballast has been collected and distributed. In the 4th division, the whole of the ballast has been collected, and will be distributed simultaneously with the plate-laying. The out-turn of ballast on the whole line during the year was 7,818,640 cubic feet, consisting of broken bricks, laterite, burnt clay, and shingles or pebbles.

234. 9,205 tons of rails, together with nearly all the required fastenings, points and crossings have been received. Of these, about 5,000 tons have been despatched to the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th divisions, where it is expected they will all be laid during the rains. In the 1st division, 25 miles of main line and a large extent of sidings, with a branch to the laterite quarry, have been laid, but without any ballast, except sand; and in the 4th division, five miles of line were laid during the year.

Permanent way.

235. The full supply of sleepers has been obtained for the 1st and 4th divisions. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the 2nd and 3rd divisions. Here, large quantities of logs were delivered by the Forest Department at different sites along the line; but, from an almost total absence of sawyers, it was found impracticable to convert them into sleepers in sufficient time for the opening of the line. But, by the purchase of 60,000 teak sleepers as a reserve, and by the employment of a few petty contractors who have been induced to tender for further supplies, it is expected that all demands under this head will be fully met.

Sleepers.

236. All the materials for the station-houses on the line have been collected; but, owing to great difficulty in procuring bricklayers, the commencement of large brick buildings has been kept back and all available labour concentrated on bridge work. The station buildings at Kemendine, Thamine, Hlauga, Zeegon, Poungday, Simmisway, and Mosa have been completed. At Thonzai, Menghla, Ok-pho, Thaigon, and Prome, they are far advanced towards completion, while those at Hmau-bee and Leppadan have only lately been commenced. At Rangoon, Teik-gyee, and Ok-kan, work has not yet begun. The progress on these buildings is on the whole considered satisfactory.

Stations.

237. A temporary work-shop has been fitted up at Rangoon, and another at Prome; but nothing has been done towards commencing the permanent ones, the land for which has not yet been acquired. It was found necessary during the year to relieve the Executive Engineer, 1st division, of the charge of the workshops, and the accounts in connection therewith. A new division, designated the Workshop Division, was consequently formed in February last, and placed under the charge of Captain Downing, Executive Engineer. By this arrangement, efficient supervision has been secured over the manufacture of rolling-stock for the whole line.

Work-shops.

238. Wells have been commenced at nearly all the stations on the line, but none have as yet reached the required depth. Ash-pits have also been put in at two stations, but nothing further has been done in any other division, owing to the scarcity of workmen, and the paramount necessity of pushing on with bridge-work.

Station machinery.

239. Under the head of Rolling Stock, four heavy (F. class) locomotives have been received and erected, and with the two received last year are at full work.

Rolling stock.

The following pattern vehicles were received from Kurrachee, and put into thorough repair:—

1 First-class carriage.
1 Second-class ditto.
1 Third-class ditto.
1 Brake-van.
1 Covered goods-waggon.
1 High-sided ditto.
1 Low-sided ditto.

Besides the above, 22 low-sided waggons were fitted up as ballast waggons; 37 under-frames of covered goods-waggons were converted into trucks for carrying rails, and six covered goods-waggons were completed, with the exception of their iron roofs. Eleven ballast-waggons were also entirely fitted up in Rangoon.

Extension Survey.

240. The orders of the Government of India sanctioning the survey of the extension of the Irrawaddy line from Prome to Allanmyo were received in November 1875. Operations commenced soon after, and, before the close of the official year, the line, with an alternative line for 11 miles, was selected and surveyed. The field-work on both has been completed, with a few minor exceptions. The plotting and estimate will be carried out during the rainy season.

241. Rangoon and Sittang Valley Line.—The survey of this line was sanctioned in August 1874, but establishment for carrying out the work did not arrive till April 1875. The rains set in shortly afterwards, and stopped all operations until their close. A commencement was again made in November, but, as a considerable portion of the line had to pass through standing crops, it was considered advisable to wait until the harvest had been gathered in. This took place about the middle of December, from which date out-door work was vigorously carried on until the close of the year. The prevalence of sickness among the staff of Engineers and Surveyors, and their entire ignorance of the language of the country, have been serious hindrances to steady progress; but it is satisfactory to know that, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the whole line has been surveyed from end to end. The year's operations were divided into three sections, each under an Executive Engineer, with a small survey establishment attached.

No. 1.—Rangoon to Pegu.

242. This was by far the most difficult portion of the line, and necessitated a thorough examination of the country. A complete survey of one route and partial surveys of two alternative routes were made. The route at present selected, and on which the complete project will be based, starts from Meng-la-doon, about 10 miles up the Rangoon and Irrawaddy line, crosses a low spur of the Yoma hills, and thence proceeds in a tolerably direct line through low rice-country to Pegu. The total distance from Rangoon to Pegu by this route is 57 miles. It presents no engineering difficulties whatever. Of the alternative routes partially surveyed, the direct one to Pegu, starting from the opposite side of the Poozoondoung creek, appears to present several advantages. The cost of bridging the creek near Rangoon was at first considered as prohibitory; but the Consulting Engineer to Government, on his late inspection, pointed out that such a bridge would in any case be necessary

in connection with the Irrawaddy Valley line, to connect it with the rice mills on the eastern bank of the creek. This route will be surveyed immediately after the cessation of the rains, and a special report submitted on any advantages it may possess in a financial and engineering point of view over the route already surveyed. The second alternative route has been abandoned as offering no special advantages.

No. 2.—Pegu to Pyagalay.

243. Two lines to connect these places have been surveyed, sectioned, and set out. The first was run parallel to the existing road, at a distance of about 3,000 feet, in the hope of meeting with higher ground on the margin of the Kullee creek. This hope has not been realized, the levels of the ground near the creek and alongside the road being practically the same. It has been decided, therefore, to utilize the road for Railway purposes, the distance being 10 miles.

No. 3.—Pyagalay to Toungoo.

244. The proposed line runs along the existing road for the whole distance to within 1½ miles of Toungoo. The length of line surveyed and sectioned on this portion amounts to 102 miles. The entrance into and exit from Toungoo, with its alternative lines, were also surveyed before the close of the working season. The total length of line completely surveyed and sectioned during the year was—main line, 176 miles; alternative lines, 57 miles.

Provincial Works.

Akyab.

245. Customs.—Quarters for lascars and boat-house were sanctioned at the close of the previous year, but, in consequence of the contractor absconding, and the delay which was experienced in procuring another to take his place, actual building operations were not commenced until late in the year. Progress has consequently been unsatisfactory. The expenditure during the year was £347, against an estimate for £530.

The outlay on minor works and repairs in the province amounted to £404.

246. Excise.—An outlay of £28 represents the expenditure under Excise for minor works.

Rangoon.

247. Jails.—Of the three new work-sheds sanctioned, two were completed in 1874-75, and the little work which was required to be done to the third shed was finished in July, at a cost of £62. The total outlay was £712, against an estimate for £95. Work was entirely carried out by jail labour at departmental rates. The saw-mill was finished in December, at a total cost of £2,583, against an estimate for £2,371, the expenditure during the year being £411. The machinery was set up in position, and a well, with piping for feeding the boilers, constructed. The canal for floating timber up from the river was also completed during the year. The construction of solitary cells for Europeans was commenced in January 1875, on a sanctioned estimate amounting to £3,786, and completed in a satisfactory manner in March 1876. The outlay during the year amounted to £2,100. One ward for civil, and

one for under-trial prisoners, in the new enclosure, which were well in hand last year, were satisfactorily completed in August 1875, at a total outlay of £957. A European prisoners' ward was also completed. The payments during the year amounted to £272, against an estimate for £454, the total outlay being £466. The greater part of the Native Hospital and out-offices was completed during the year, in a fairly satisfactory manner by jail labour at departmental rates. A few minor additions, since applied for, require to be carried out. The total outlay was £1,955, against an estimate for £1,903, the expenditure during the year aggregating £1,418. The cholera and leper hospitals were also constructed by jail labour at a total outlay of £342 each. Separate partition walls were also built in the old and new enclosures at a cost of £451.

Kyouk-hpyoo.

248. The solitary cells and two wards for long-term prisoners, which were well in hand in 1874-75, were completed during the year, as also the ward for simple imprisonment, and the hospital. The whole work was finished in December, at a total outlay of £1,759, the year's expenditure being £502.

Akyab.

249. The first new ward of the jail was commenced in April 1875, and, with the exception of some fittings, was completed during the year. A second ward was also well in hand, requiring only some half inch planking to complete it. The ward for female prisoners was nearly completed, but the work was stopped, pending definite orders regarding the separation of criminal, under-trial, and civil prisoners. A ward and latrine for under-trial prisoners, and two latrines for male prisoners, were also completed. The masonry-work in entrance passage, office, and Jailor's quarters was finished, and the partition and enclosure walls of wards were well in hand. The timber-work of the Jailor's quarters was completed and roofed in, and the other portions of the work were well in hand. The progress was so satisfactory that, had sufficient funds been available, the jail might almost have been completed and handed over by the end of the year. The outlay on the work was £7,508, of which £3,703 were spent during the year, against an appropriation of £3,700, and an estimate for £11,198.

Basseiu.

250. The existing sawyers' shed was increased to double its original size, and enclosed with a stout palisade. The work was commenced and completed during the year at an outlay of £279.

Ngathine-gyoung.

251. The lock-up at Ngathine-gyoung was completed according to sanctioned design. The outlay during the year was £341, the total expenditure being £637 against an estimate for £628.

Henzada.

252. The extension and improvements to this lock-up have been completed, with the exception of the general cook-house and the solitary cells. The total outlay was £1,877, against an estimate for £1,982.

Ma-oo-bin.

253. The progress of the lock-up at Ma-oo-bin has been much delayed, in consequence of further extensive requirements applied for necessitating an

entire revision of the project. The expenditure up to the close of the year amounted to £571. The amended estimate for £2,933 has only lately been sanctioned.

Moulmein. 254. Solitary cells in this jail were sanctioned for £602 in August 1875, but held in abeyance for want of funds.

Thayetmyo. 255. The central building was converted into a hospital, and two new work-sheds were completed late in the year, at a cost of £554, or £73 in excess of sanctioned estimate.

Poungday 256. The site for the lock-up at Poungday was not selected till late in the year, but good progress was made, and the appropriation for the year well worked up to.

Sandoway. 257. No subordinate of the department being available, the work of constructing the Sandoway lock-up, the original estimate for which amounted to £1,595, was entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner. Towards the end of the year, that officer suggested the provision of further accommodation, and brought to notice his inability to undertake the work, consequent on engineering difficulties, and scarcity of suitable building materials in the district. The project was returned for revision, and has since been sanctioned for £2,858, to be carried out under the orders of the Executive Engineer, Rangoon Town Division. A small expenditure of £283 was incurred by the Deputy Commissioner during the year, in the purchase of such materials as were available in the local markets. Beyond that nothing has been done.

The minor works and repairs to jails in the province amounted to £508.

Rangoon 258. Police.—A lock-up, with residence for the Inspector, was completed and occupied last year. A few petty additions have since been carried out, the total outlay being £3,738, against an estimate for £3,800. Several writebacks have been made, which account for the total expenditure up to date being slightly less than that reported up to the end of 1874-75.

The minor works and repairs amounted to £61.

Rangoon 259. Ecclesiastical.—A grant-in-aid of £600 was made during the year towards the construction of a Presbyterian Church, on condition that 150 sittings were to be reserved for officers and soldiers of the garrison. The construction of an ornamental wooden porch for the Trinity Church, in place of the masonry one, which was in a dangerous condition, was completed at a total cost of £259, of which £102 were spent during the year.

Bassein. 260. The improvements to the Protestant Church were completed, the total expenditure to end of the year being £232, against an estimate for £231. An expenditure of £414 on minor works and repairs was incurred.

Rangoon 261. Educational.—At the High School the main building and wash-house were completed in August, the lecture-hall in December, and the remaining

subsidiary buildings before the close of the year. Certain alterations and minor additions which were carried out from time to time while the work was in progress will account for excess over estimate. The total expenditure up to date amounts to £16,447, of which £2,819 were spent during the year, against an estimate for £14,635. The building is a fine, handsome structure, and an ornament to the town. The girls' school is also completed, with the exception of a well in the enclosure. The total expenditure up to date is £2,008, of which £1,510 were spent during the year, against an estimate for £2,033. This building is also very creditable to the Executive Engineer who designed and constructed it.

Akyab.

262. The additions and improvements to the Government School, estimated to cost £438, were almost entirely carried out during the year for £240, material valued at £153 having been collected at site in 1874-75.

The outlay on repairs to Educational buildings throughout the province during the year was £124.

Ma-oo-bin.

263. MEDICAL.—The construction of a Hospital and Dispensary at Ma-oo-bin was satisfactorily carried on, the budget appropriation of £500 having been almost spent, against an estimate for £1,459.

The disbursements under minor works and repairs throughout the province amounted to £694.

Rangoon.

264. GENERAL.—Work on the new Law Courts was carried on during the year without interruption, and in a satisfactory manner. The walls from three feet below first-floor level to wall-plates, together with all the floors, were completed, as well as the iron balconies and railings to windows; roof-framing and covering were partly in place; and the ceilings, doors, and windows well in hand. The expenditure during the year amounted to £7,046, and up to the same period, £13,723. The latrine for the Police Officers is in progress, the carriage-stand has been completed: the expenditure during the year amounted to £443. The raising of the site, and construction of Store-keeper's quarters, godowns, and durwan's quarters, P. W. Store-yard, were completed during the year at an outlay of £760. The old yard has been handed over to the Jail Department as the most suitable site for the jail saw-mill. A sum of £1,346 was paid to Mr. Eden, Chief Commissioner, on account of furniture taken over by Government in accordance with orders contained in Government of India, P. W. D., No. 844A.G., dated 27th December 1875.

Ma-oo-bin.

265. The new Court-house for the Deputy Commissioner of Ma-oo-bin was almost completed, at an expenditure of £3,678, against an estimate for £4,180.

Henzada.

266. In the Henzada district, six Myookes' Court-houses have been altered and enlarged, at a cost of £407.

Thayetmyo, Allanmyo, Donabyoo, and Padoung.

267. At Thayetmyo and Allanmyo, the Court-houses for the Assistant Commissioners have been quite completed. At Donabyoo but little remains to be done, and at Padoung, the unused telegraph office is being converted into a Court-house: work was only commenced late in the year.

268. The provincial expenditure on minor works and repairs under this head aggregates £3,519: they include a witness-shed and carriage-stand for the public offices, Toungoo; a witness-shed at Akyab; a carriage-stand for the Secretariat buildings, Rangoon; and additions and alterations to Deputy and Assistant Commissioners' Court-houses at Thayetmyo. Expenditure under repairs includes extensive repairs to the Court-house at Mergui, £272; cleaning Government House compound, and carrying out usual repairs to Government and Guest Houses, Rangoon, £599; special repairs to the Deputy Commissioner's Court-house, Shwe-gyeen; and the usual work to civil buildings generally throughout the province.

Minor works and repairs.

269. COMMUNICATIONS.—This road branches off at the 21st mile of the Rangoon and Prome road. It was kept in fair order during the year at a cost of £1,106, or £32 per mile. £419 were also expended in collecting metal to be laid down on some of the worst parts during the rainy season.

Rangoon and Pegu road, 31 miles.

270. Considerable progress was made in raising certain portions of the first section of this road which were found to be too low. An expenditure of £892 was incurred during the year, but with some difficulty, as the greater portion of the labour available in the district was attracted to the larger works on the Pegu and Sittang Canal. Bridging was pushed on with vigour, and nearly completed, the outlay during the year being £2,189, and up to same period £8,276, against an estimate for £9,816. Very little work was done in metalling, most of the appropriation having been absorbed in the more important sub-heads of raising and bridging. A sum of £208 was expended in cutting a drainage channel from near the 60th mile to the Kullee creek, to relieve the pressure against the high banks at this part; and £585 were spent in the usual annual and petty repairs to the road surface. In the 2nd and 3rd sections, which comprise 90 miles in length, the expenditure on earth-work, inspection bungalows, and temporary bridges fell short of the appropriation of £5,500 by £1,197. This is satisfactorily explained by the difficulty experienced in procuring labour, consequent on the large works in progress in the Sittang Canal and Embankment division, the sickness prevalent on the road, which for the greater part passes through wild forests, and the well-known mortality in former seasons. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, 3,673,597 cubic feet of earth-work in embankment have been executed, and jungle kept down throughout the whole length of road. Two permanent 2nd class inspection bungalows—one at Zeegon-gone, at the 65th mile; the other at Choungzouk, at the 77th mile—were well in hand, and three temporary bungalows were completed. Several new temporary bridges were constructed where required, and the remainder kept in repair, at a cost of £215.

Pegu and Toungoo road, 27 miles.

The Koon-choung bridge, which was well advanced in the previous year, was satisfactorily completed for £902, against an estimate for £922, the year's expenditure being £321.

Rangoon and Prome road.

271. The sum of £8,771 was expended in keeping this road in order.

Moulmein and Yea roads.

272. The 1st and 2nd sections, including 53 miles of this road, are fully bridged and metalled, and have been maintained in fair order for £1,195, or £22 per mile. The traffic on it is not great, except for the first 16 miles out of Moulmein.

In the 3rd and 4th sections, a sum of £910, out of the original allotment of £1,600, was spent on demarcating and jungle-clearing during the year. The contractor failed, and work had to be carried out departmentally; but great trouble was experienced in obtaining and keeping labourers together, owing to difficulty in procuring provisions, which had ultimately to be sent from Moulmein by sea. Two temporary inspection bungalows were completed at the close of the year for £50. A small sum of £73 was spent in annual repairs, and keeping down jungle where necessary.

Moulmein and Toungoo road.

273. About 15 miles were demarcated and partially cleared during the year, and portions of last year's work altered and improved. The budget appropriation of £500 was fully worked up to, although no upper subordinate was available for the greater part of the year to superintend the work.

Minor District Roads.

274. Among the minor district roads, the Prome and Poukoung road has made very good progress during the year. The whole of the earth-work, with the exception of a re-alignment over a low range of hills, was completed, and most of the temporary bridges have been built. Expenditure during the year amounted to £3,077, and up to the same date £3,598, against an estimate for £3,727. Metalling the surface will be estimated for separately.

Prome and Toungoop road.

275. The Prome and Toungoop road requires a good deal of work to put it in fair order. During the season a sum of £56 was spent on renewal of culverts in the 1st section, 25 miles in length, £167 on maintenance of the same section, and £985 on a special repair estimate sanctioned for £1,676, for opening out the whole road for cart-traffic from end to end. During the dry season the first 50 miles from Prome were taken in hand, and made passable for traffic. The 2nd section of 85 miles was looked after by the Telegraph Department, as heretofore, at an expenditure of £313.

Thayetmyo and Toungoo road.

276. The total expenditure on the 1st section up to date was £5,244, against an estimate for £5,201. A good deal of metal was collected during the year, and the first 14 miles were spread, but not consolidated, at an outlay of £1,393. £419 were also spent on maintenance. A survey for extending the road another seven miles was made during the year under review.

Akyab and Naaf road.

277. In the last six miles of the 1st section of the Akyab and Naaf road, a small expenditure of £72 was incurred during the year in completion of the work. The surface has been thoroughly rolled and consolidated, and traffic

is rapidly increasing. The progress on re-metalling 3½ miles of the 1st section, estimated to cost £1,016, has been slow from want of sufficient stone metal. About 60,000 cubic feet of earth-work in berms and 7,000 cubic feet of stone metalling were executed, at an outlay of £243. No. 1 bridge was also thoroughly repaired for £70.

Provincial roads.

278. Provincial roads in the suburbs of all the large towns have also been maintained in good repair, at an expenditure in Moulmein of £420, Rangoon £977, Akyab £402, and at Toungoo £233, and in Henzada, Myanoung, Kanoung, and Kyangheen at an aggregate outlay of £1,098.

Surveys.

279. An expenditure of £126 was incurred on various surveys for the extension of communications in the Rangoon, Bassein, and Henzada districts.

Pegu and Sittang canal.

280. Navigable Canals.—At the end of the year, the excavation of the canal was practically finished, except on the last six miles near the Sittang river, where a little more work was required. During the year, somewhat less than half the total quantity of earth-work was carried out at a cost of £20,121, the total expenditure up to date being £45,678, against an estimate for £49,782. At the Pegu lock, six well blocks were built, completing the total number of 48 required for both gateways. Those in the inner gate were completely sunk, and hearted with concrete; and the superstructure, consisting of abutments and wing-walls to the height of 21 feet, was run up to within two feet of the top. The wells in the outer gate were all partially sunk, but great difficulty was experienced in keeping out water from the foundations. At the Sittang lock, five new well-blocks were built, making 27 in all, out of a total of 46. The work of unwatering the foundations was found to be extremely difficult with the engine and pumps at site: the progress in well-sinking was consequently not satisfactory, but, guided by past experience, the Executive Engineer will now, doubtless, be able to push on with the foundations at this end with more success. The expenditure during the year on both locks amounted to £3,798. Of the subsidiary works in connection with the canal, materials for two out-falls out of six were collected, and the piles for one driven; sheet-piling round the foundations of the inner gate of the Sittang lock was completed, and that round the outer gate commenced; the marginal bund, 14 miles long, from the Pegu lock to Tanbin was carried out for £6,336, and several sharp bends in the old Kya-soo creek straightened and improved. The expenditure on all heads for the year amounted to £32,068, and the outlay up to the same period £66,822 against an estimate submitted to Government for £1,13,851, of which, however, a sum of £81,436 only represents the value of the work now being carried out.

Improvements to creeks.

281. The Ta-kain and Ma-da-mo creeks, in the Bassein district, were cleared of jungle and snags, at an outlay of £112.

Local and Municipal Works.

Rangoon.

282. Buildings.—At Rangoon quarters for the Customs Preventive Officers were sanctioned towards the close of the year and vigorously commenced,

while the quarters at Elephant Point, which were begun in July, were completed in October at an outlay of £706.

"Mayo" Home for Seamen.

283. It was unanimously agreed at a public meeting of subscribers to the Mayo Testimonial Fund, that a Home for Seamen at Rangoon would constitute the most suitable monument in memory of Earl Mayo, who, on the occasion of his visit to Burma shortly before his lamented death, took such a lively interest in the welfare and prosperity of the town. The subscriptions already realized, aggregating £1,000, were, with the Chief Commissioner's approval, transferred to that object, and £2,000 added from the Port Fund. A handsome design was prepared by the Executive Engineer, and sanctioned for £5,978 in January 1876. During the remaining two months of the year, the site was levelled, foundations filled in, part of the superstructure erected, and large quantities of materials purchased at a total outlay of £1,897.

Akyab. Moulmein.

284. No progress can be reported on the new hospital and dispensary at Akyab; but those at Moulmein have favourably progressed, the whole of the appropriation of £1,500 for the year having been expended. The frame-work of the building was in position, and the roof partly shingled in by the end of March. The estimate, exclusive of out-houses, amounts to £4,371, towards which the Municipality will contribute £1,500 and the Dispensary Fund £550. The remainder will be debited against the Port Fund.

Donabyoo.

285. From want of bricks, the work on the new Police guard-house at Donabyoo is but slowly advancing. The expenditure amounted to £88, against an estimate for £415.

Rangoon.

286. COMMUNICATIONS.—In Rangoon, the Ko-kein road was maintained at a cost of £68.

Thayetmyo and Mendoon road.

287. An estimate, amounting to £3,832, was sanctioned in 1874-75 for the formation and temporary bridging of the first section of the Thayetmyo and Mendoon road, 21 miles in length. By the end of the year 1875-76, about 14 miles were completed, at an outlay of £2,498, of which £835 were spent during the year.

Ma-oo-bin. Bassein.

288. At Ma-oo-bin, a Strand road about one and a half mile long is being constructed; and in the Bassein district, a road between Ngathine-gyoung and Kyoonpyaw, which is far from completion, though it has been over three years in hand.

Martaban.

289. The short canal, about three quarters of a mile long, to connect the villages of Upper and Lower Zimmethway, mentioned in last year's report, has been completed in a satisfactory manner at an outlay of £372, of which £222 were spent during the year.

290. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—Under the head of miscellaneous public improvements at Rangoon, work has been practically completed on the Soolay Pagoda wharf and ware-houses, with the exception of iron railings and gates, which are expected shortly from England. The total outlay on this work to end of the year has been £39,365, of which £1,044 were spent during the year, against two estimates aggregating £39,240. Two sets of steps, which were erected at the end of the boat jetty in the Poozoondoung creek for £163, are found to be of great convenience to the shipping generally. The enlargement of the Port tank on the Dalla side of the river was completed during the year at a total outlay of £899, against an estimate for £816. An attempt was made in April to erect a screw-pile beacon near the wreck of the *San Nicolo*, on the Eastern sand, Rangoon river, but the weather was too rough for the purpose. The work must be postponed until a more fitting opportunity arises. A gridiron for docking the steam dredger and punts on the river bank in front of the Public Works Department store-yard was commenced and completed during the year for a small sum of £498; and two very useful jetties for landing goods from lighters were constructed on the river bank near the Custom-house wharf for £1,499. The toe of the river bank opposite the coal-shed at Dalla was filled in with ballast stone and made secure at a small outlay of £121. It was found necessary to arrange for the raising and enlargement of the Custom-house iron wharf, built about ten years ago, to admit of the large class of steamers which now visit the port coming alongside. An estimate for this work was sanctioned in October 1875 for £5,700, and an indent made out on the Secretary of State for the heavy portions of the iron work. £923 were spent during the year on timber and cast-iron work required for the raising portion of the estimate. The Dalla and Angyee shoals in the harbour were dredged out to a safe depth during the year at an outlay of £2,843, and the 33,135 tons of sand of good quality obtained by the operations mostly used up on works.

Rangoon.

291. Elsewhere, various other works were undertaken or completed. At Ma-oo-bin, a small bazaar to accommodate 44 stalls was commenced, and almost completed, at an outlay of £738, against an estimate for £865. At Henzada, the fish bazaar was thoroughly repaired and put into good order for £297. In the Bassein district, a petty expenditure of £58 was incurred in erecting boundary pillars for the port, and £204 and £103, respectively, were spent on constructing a bridge over the Nga Ouk choung, and metalling streets in the town, debitable against Municipal funds. The re-construction of the lock hospital was well advanced, and other minor works of improvement in the town and suburbs were carried out for £119. A trifling outlay of £62 was incurred in improvements and additions to the Ley-myeth-na and Nga-thine-gyoung bazaars. A sum of £304 was also spent in making roads, drains, and culverts, and other improvements in the above towns. Extensive special repairs to the Athaigyee bazaar at Bassein were completed at an expenditure of £1,433, and the roads and bridges in the town were kept in order for the small outlay of £188. At

Other towns.

Akyab, an estimate amounting to £1,195 was sanctioned for special repairs to the main Custom-house pier, the timber frame-work of which was found to be in bad condition in many parts. Good progress was made on the work at an outlay of £755. The small sum of £80 was spent on the usual annual repairs to Savage Island light-house. At Tavoy, a large bazaar was sanctioned late in the year, and no progress can be reported. In the Prome town and district, the reclamation and drainage of the Sinzoo quarter was completed during the year, and has added much to the health and appearance of the town. There are, however, other swamps which need filling up in the same manner, and until this is done, and strict sanitary measures carried out, Prome must suffer more or less from outbreaks of epidemic diseases. The total outlay on the reclamation scheme, now completed, was £11,137, of which £432 were spent during the year.

The slaughter-shed at Poungday, a minor work estimated to cost £131, has not yet been completed, although under construction for three years. The delay is not creditable to the Executive Engineer. In Thayetmyo, a small public garden, estimated to cost £219, was in progress during the year, and more than half completed for £155.

Telegraphs.

Divisions of the Telegraph Department.

292. There are two divisions of the Telegraph Department in this province,—the Arakan, extending from Moung-doo, on the Naaf estuary, which divides Arakan from Chittagong, to Padoung, on the western bank of the Irrawaddy; and the British Burma, from Padoung to Prome, thence to Thayetmyo to the north and Rangoon to the south, with branches to Myanoung, Henzada, Bassein, and Elephant Point and on to Moulmein, Shwe-gyeen, and Toungoo. The length of the line in the former division is 415½ miles, and of wire, 423 miles; there are five stations. In the latter division the length of the line is 730 miles, and the length of wire employed, 1,016 miles, of which 632 miles are insulated, and 384 uninsulated, and the amount of fees realized for messages during the year was £19,502. The Irrawaddy river is crossed three times by cables; the Sittoung twice by spans; the Shwe-gyeen river once by two spans; the Salween at Moulmein by a cable: the Ngawoon, the Daga, the Chinee khyoung, and a branch of the Irrawaddy by spans; and the Hline river and the Bassein creek by cables.

The following is extracted from the reports of the Superintendents of each division:—

British Burma Division.—In the British Burma division the following new lines or improvements to the old ones were sanctioned during the year:—

From Prome to Padoung, 10 miles—The posts were insulated, and rain-caps fitted and the work completed during the year. From Moulmein to Amherst, 55 miles—A new insulated line was constructed along the Amherst road. It was completed, and the office was opened at Amherst, on the 13th February 1876. An uninsulated line from Bassein to Diamond Island was commenced; and about half the distance completed by the end of the year. The removal of the Rangoon to Prome line from the Prome road to the Railway, and the erection of additional wires for the Railway, commenced late in the year, and a few miles completed. A flagstaff for signalling purposes was erected at Elephant Point during the year, on a sanction previously obtained, but delayed for want

of funds. A new building for the office at Amherst was commenced late in the year, the funds being provided by a transfer of the amount sanctioned for a Telegraph office at Diamond Island.

The Mandalay line, in Upper Burma, continues to improve. The value of messages originating in Upper Burma, from the Frontier Office to their destination in British territory, was £538; and that of messages originating in British territory, from the frontier to their destination in Upper Burma, £463. Nearly all the messages that cross the frontier are "to" or "from" British Burma, and, as the charge is equally divided between the British and Burman Governments, the total value of the traffic may be roughly calculated at twice the above sums,—that is, £1,075 and £926, or £2,000 in all in round figures, against £1,600 in the previous year. Messages from British Burma to all parts of the world gave the Government of India a net income of £13,676, against £12,814 in the previous year. There was an increase under all heads, but largest under *Inland* and *Foreign Private*, the former showing £476 and the latter £289.

The number of messages originating in the province also shows a considerable increase, as follows:—

	1875-76.	1874-75
Inland, State	5,355 ..	5,352
,, Private	46,767 ..	41,985
Foreign, State ..	91 ..	59
,, Private	7,205 ..	6,517
Total ..	59,418	53,913

Arakan Division.—No new lines were constructed during the year. In December last, the Myoo cable failed. This cable (Hooper's core) was manufactured in the Calcutta store-yard, and was laid across this river in the early part of 1871. The defective part was cut out, and the cable brought into use again, though still working, it is in very bad condition, the insulation having fallen from 376 millions to 14 millions. The Koorodie cable is also defective. It is of the same description and manufacture as the Myoo cable. It was maliciously cut by the villagers of Geegyne on the 25th of January last. The occurrence was reported without delay to the Deputy Commissioner of Akyab, who sent out a party of Police in charge of an Inspector; but they were unable to arrest the parties who committed the offence. Subsequently, a reward of £10 was offered for the apprehension of these men, but without success. The Kolodyne cable at Kyoukcheep was tested on the 7th March 1875, and was found in good condition. At the Naragyne span, one of the masts, being unserviceable, was replaced by a substantial one of iron wood. The Lomroo span has been improved by the addition of balancing spans on both banks. In the Akyab-Moungdoo section, every insulator was tested, and all those found defective were renewed. In the Akyab Pabroo section, where there were fifty per cent. of Seimen's single-cup insulators, and the rest of Robinson's P. H., the former were replaced by Robinson's O. P. insulators, and the latter were tested by the insulator-detector, and all defective ones renewed. On the Pabroo-Rue section, where fifty per cent. of the insulators in use were of Siemen's single cup, re-insulation was done and the defective insulators replaced by Robinson's pattern insulators. On the Rue-Tounghoop section, the entire distance (96 miles) was re-insulated, as all the insulators formerly used on it were defective. These sections were tested by Mr. Brough in February and March 1875, and found very defective. Since the re-insulation has been completed, there has been no opportunity of testing the lines, from want of testing-instruments. These are expected shortly, when tests will be taken of both cables and land lines, and the result reported. Three hundred good iron-wood posts were erected this season in replacing unserviceable supports. One hundred and fifty of these were used in the Rue Tounghoop section. Line-maintenance repairs were carried out over the whole division which consisted chiefly in extensive jungle-clearing, felling about 700 large trees, which, from being partly uprooted or decayed, were likely to be blown down on the line, renewing stays, washing insulators, and in putting posts perpendicular. Much labour was also expended on clearing away grass and stubble from round the posts. This precaution is necessary to prevent the posts getting damaged, or even burnt down, from jungle fires. The rest-houses on the Arakan mountains between Tounghoop and Padoung were repaired; also the elephant-sheds at Rue and Tounghoop. Duplex working was established between Akyab and Calcutta during August last, and with Rangoon on the 18th March.

The old building at Kyankally, which was much damaged by a storm in October 1872, has been replaced by a wooden building erected in Moungdoo proper, a distance of 22 miles nearer Akyab than old Moungdoo or Khankally. The public offices having been moved to this place, the opportunity was taken of moving the Telegraph Office also. The building was completed and occupied before last rainy season. It was erected by the Public Works Department. It is by no means well built, and the materials used on it are

of inferior quality. The office at Akyab is a Government building in charge of the Department of Public Works. But the buildings at Pabroo, Rue and Tounghoop although Government property are not in charge of the Public Works Department. The annual repairs of these buildings are done departmentally. Annual repairs to both the Rue and Tounghoop offices were done this season. At the former office, an entirely new range of out-houses was built, and a substantial well for drinking-water sunk, and built up from the water edge with cut stone and lime cement. At the Tounghoop office a thatching was put over the old shingle roof, which is very old, and would cost a great deal of money to repair. Two porticoes were erected in front and at the back of this building, as a protection from the rain and sun. The out-houses were also repaired. At Rue and Tounghoop, good fruit and vegetable gardens have been made by the Telegraph Masters and Signallers. These gardens have for the last two years produced largely of both vegetables and fruit, the want of which was greatly felt, and was the cause of much illness. A flower garden has been made at each of these stations, which afford the signallers both occupation and amusement.

The entire division is constructed of ironwood posts. Many of these supports, owing to their being used before they were seasoned, are rapidly decaying, and it becomes necessary every year to replace about two hundred posts. Orders have been issued to the Sub-divisional Officers to stop the use of unseasoned posts, and that no post is to be used which is not of ironwood, or which has not been seasoned for a period of one year or longer. Another source of rapid deterioration of ironwood posts is from the top ends not being protected by caps. These posts generally split at the top, and admit of rain entering from that end ; and, from the wood being constantly saturated for six or seven months of the year, it rapidly decays. The use of suitable caps would prevent deterioration of the timber from this cause. Fewer interruptions have occurred during this year than in previous years. One of the causes of interruption in this division which cannot be prevented is trees falling on the wire and breaking it, or emburying it in the earth. The line is generally carried through the valleys, and cases are on record of trees which were growing quite half a mile from the line, rolling down the hill, on to the line, and breaking both the wire and posts. The system lately introduced of patrolling the lines by parties of line-men has been very successful, and the means of preventing a large number of interruptions. In the Aeng Sub-division alone, during the year under report, no less than sixty trees which had fallen on the wire, and must have eventually caused interruptions were removed by the line-men. Rough tests are taken from the Akyab office, and whenever it is found that the insulation has fallen below a certain standard, the line is patrolled, and on every occasion the fault has been discovered and removed.

Post Office.

Inspection.

293. There are 23 post offices in the circle, which includes Port Blair, Nancowry, and Bhamo. All but five were inspected during the year.

New offices.

294. On the 1st of June 1875 the district post office at Ma-oo-bin, the head-quarters of the new Thonkwa district, was converted into an imperial branch office ; two new buildings were also occupied at Bassein and Tavoy, and the Rangoon office was altered and improved.

Covers received.

295. The following is the list of covers received in the provincial post offices during the last two years :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
Letters, paid	514,102	599,560
Ditto, unpaid	391,463	406,978
Ditto, Service, paid	26,253	35,516
Ditto, registered	20,023	19,240
Total ..	951,841	1,061,294
Papers	289,420	355,212
Packets	24,950	26,130
Parcels	10,454	11,050
Grand Total ..	1,276,665	1,453,686

During the year under report there has thus been an increase of 177,021 covers, a proportion of about 8½ per cent. A great part of the rise must be attributed to the influx of railway and military officials which occurred throughout this period.

Dead-letter office.

296. Towards the close of the previous year, a dead-letter office was established for the disposal of covers addressed in Burmese; and 3,586 letters and 118 newspapers were received and delivered.

District Dâk.

297. The district dâk system is but slowly extending, the want of suitable agency being an insuperable obstacle. There were eight district post-offices open, six of which were started in 1874, and two early in 1875, before the commencement of the financial year. A total of 23,946 covers were despatched, the amount of the second-half of the year, showing an increase of 1,380 over the first-half.

Ocean mail.

298. The services of the British India Steam Navigation Company remained unaltered, and have been conducted without great irregularity. A constant weekly service has been maintained between Rangoon and Moulmein in addition to the ordinary mail by a non-contract steamer belonging to the same Company, which conveys the mails without charge.

Inland Mail Service: Rangoon and Mandalay.

299. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company have added four steamers to their fleet, which now consists of fourteen powerful boats, deducting the one which was lost near Thayetmyo in February 1876. The contract is only for a weekly service between Rangoon and Mandalay, with monthly extension to Bhamo; but the utilization of extra cargo steamers has raised the average to two voyages every nine days throughout the year, 83 trips having been made from Rangoon to Mandalay, as compared with 74 in the previous period.

Rangoon and Bassein.

300. On the Rangoon and Bassein line, up to the 1st December 1875, the bi-weekly service was maintained by steamer and boat alternately. Subsequently, steamers alone were employed, under a contract entered into with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company by the local Government. Two high-power steamers have been put on, and three additional mail calling-stations been established.

Rangoon and Toungoo.

301. The postal communication with Toungoo has remained unchanged, the mails being conveyed by cart to Pegu, 50 miles, and thence by boat to Toungoo, 250 miles. Prior to the 1st April 1875, a bi-weekly service was maintained; but the delay in transmission was so great that arrangements were made that one mail only should be despatched every seven days at an increased speed. During the dry weather there was an average reduction effected of 17 hours every trip; but in the south-west monsoon no improvement was perceptible, and the contractor was fined heavily on one or two occasions.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross receipts of revenue.

302. The gross receipts of revenue from all sources in 1875-76 amounted to £2,004,813, distributed as follows :—

(*a*)—Imperial	£1,745,802
(*b*)—Provincial	42,152
(*c*)—Local..	121,027
(*d*)—Municipal	95,832

As compared with 1874-75,—

(*a*) shews an increase of	£259,357
(*b*) shews an increase of	8,144
(*c* and *d*) shew an increase of	52,239
Total increase of..	£319,740

Incidence of taxation per head of population.

303. The population of British Burma in 1874-75 numbered 2,896,368, and in the year under report 3,010,662, so that the receipts of the former year give an incidence of 11*s*. 7¾*d*. per head, of which 10*s*. 3½*d*. were Imperial, 2¾*d*. Provincial, and 1*s*. 1¾*d*. Local; and in the latter year of 13*s*. 3¾*d*. per head, of which 11*s*. 7¼*d*. were Imperial, 3¼*d*. Provincial, and 1*s*. 5¼*d*. Local.

Expenditure on Civil Administration.

304. The expenditure on the Civil Administration, Imperial and Provincial, was £675,935, as compared with £625,357 in the previous year, an increase of £50,578. The surplus in the Civil Department was £1,112,019 available for Military and Public Works, and for a share of the cost of the Central Government.

Local Funds and Municipalities disbursed £213,448, as compared with £175,203 in 1874-75, showing an increase of £38,245.

Revenue and disbursements for past eight years.

305. The following tabular statement shews the results for the past eight years of the finances of British Burma :—

Detail of Items.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Gross Revenue.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Civil Department (Imperial and Provincial)	1,206,575	1,191,866	1,204,927	1,254,373	1,416,298	1,527,458	1,520,453	1,787,954
Public Works Department.. ..	12,480	5,265	4,605	4,687	4,018	4,266	6,843	4,891
Total ..	1,219,055	1,197,131	1,209,592	1,259,060	1,420,316	1,531,724	1,527,296	1,792,845
Gross Charges.								
Civil Department (Imperial and Provincial)	494,588	516,856	497,002	496,714	500,170	544,860	625,357	675,935
Public Works Department.. ..	253,674	182,604	143,885	168,644	203,254	215,028	207,487	223,883
Total ..	748,262	699,460	640,887	665,358	703,424	759,888	832,844	899,818
Results.								
Surplus in Civil Department ..	711,987	675,010	707,925	757,659	916,128	982,598	895,096	1,112,019
Deduct net Public Works expenditure..	241,194	177,339	139,220	163,957	199,236	210,762	200,644	218,992
Net surplus available for Military expenditure, and for a share of the cost of the Central Government ..	470,793	497,671	568,705	593,702	716,892	771,836	694,452	893,027

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the aggregate surplus of eight years commencing 1868-69 has been £5,207,078, an average of £650,885. The surplus in 1868-69 was £470,793; in 1875-76 £893,027—nearly double.

The net charge of the troops stationed in Burma in 1875-76 is given by the Controller of Military Accounts at £277,415. This would leave £615,612 available for remittance to India.

British Burma remitted to India, in 1875-76, net cash £606,300, and advanced for the construction of the State Railway £163,300, to meet which, in addition to the above surplus, the cash balance was reduced to £74,856, and there was a balance in favour of the province for bills drawn on other Governments and for deposits.

(a) *Imperial Revenue and Finance.*

Increase in Imperial Receipts for 1875-76.

306. Receipts.—The Imperial receipts for 1875-76, as compared with those of 1874-75, show an increase of £259,357, or 17·45 per cent. In this year the customs increased £66,318, or 16·9 per cent., a sum of £56,132 having been realized during the first quarter of the year in excess of that realized in the corresponding period of 1874-75: this was, in fact, revenue that had been expected in 1874-75, but which, owing to late shipments, had not been realized.

Territorial revenue.

307. The realizations from land revenue, capitation tax, land assessment in lieu of capitation tax, fisheries, sale proceeds of waste lands, and miscellaneous aggregated £823,655 in 1875-76, against £728,425 in 1874-75, an increase of £95,230. This increase is due to realizations of the dues of the year 1874-75, the collection of which had been postponed.

Land tax.

308. The details of the land revenue demand for the years 1874-75 and 1875-76 are appended:—

	1874-75.	Remissions.	1875-76.	Remissions.	Increase.
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Land	410,704	8,280	445,055	19,555	4,351
2. Capitation tax	254,240	1,435	259,605	1,852	5,365
3. House tax and land assessment in lieu of capitation tax	15,779	165	16,122	5	643
4. Fisheries	80,522	561	79,584	208	dec. 938

A larger area of land was brought under cultivation during the year, but the abnormal amount of remissions due to the devastating floods in the Irrawaddy delta has reduced the actual revenue to a decrease of 1·60 per cent. as compared with the net realizations of 1874-75. In Pegu £18,115 were remitted in consequence of inundations, and £1,440 are due to other causes in Arakan and Tenasserim.

Capitation tax.

309. The gross amount of tax levied during the year of report was £259,605 on 638,905 persons, whilst in the previous year the revenue from this source was £255,239, assessed on 627,931 people. Deduct-

ing remissions in both years, the net increase amounted to £4,949, or 1·95 per cent., which is somewhat below the normal improvement.

In the Arakan division, there was a decrease in the number of persons taxed of 246, but an increase in receipts of £631. There was a falling-off in each district as compared with the increase in 1874-75 over the preceding year, and this tax was altogether abolished in the Hill Tracts by the new regulation introduced for the government of the Northern Arakan Hills District. The tax now levied in this district is termed tribute, and credited accordingly.

The increase shown in Pegu was £3,743, against £4,789 in 1874-75. In the Rangoon, Thonkwa, Henzada, and Thayetmyo districts the increments were satisfactory; but in Bassein it was comparatively small (£295); and in Prome there was an actual decrease both in the number of persons assessed (69) and in the receipts (£6).

In Tenasserim there was an improvement in all districts excepting Toungoo, where, in consequence of an unauthorized extension of the limits of the Municipality, a large number of persons who formerly paid capitation tax are now assessed for land tax in lieu thereof. This is being enquired into. The increase in this division was 2,295 persons and £990.

Land tax in lieu of capitation tax

310. The land tax in lieu of capitation levied in Akyab and Kyoukhpyoo aggregated £1,362, a slight increase of £26 over the previous year. From Rangoon, Bassein, Prome, and Thayetmyo, £15,060 were realized, an increment of £1,655, most of which was collected in Rangoon, Bassein also showing a fair increase. There was a decrease at Thayetmyo, owing to more houses having been occupied by military officers, whereby they are exempted from this tax. The tax collected at Toungoo has been omitted from the Tenasserim accounts altogether, because the amount was "made over to the Municipal Committee for expenditure on the improvement of the town." This omission should not have been taken place however, for the tax, although applied to municipal purposes for the present, is still an imperial tax, and is liable to be resumed for imperial service at any moment. In the returns for the current year (1876-77) the collections must be shown. As stated in last year's report, this tax collected in municipal towns is now made over to the Committees for expenditure on the improvement of those towns. The following amounts were contributed during 1875-76:—

	£
Akyab	1,183
Rangoon	9,864
Bassein	2,273
Prome	2,187
Toungoo	1,050

Fisheries.

311. The revenue under this head decreased slightly in the year of review as compared with that realized in the previous year, the net collections, after deducting remissions, having been £79,375 and £79,958 in the respective years. In both Arakan and Tenasserim the receipts were in excess of those of 1874-75,—in the one division £97, in the other 18, but in

Pegu the demand declined to the extent of £1,053, due to deterioration in the value of inland fisheries, some of which have been injuriously affected by embankments, some have been reserved for watering cattle, and others, leased at extravagant prices, having now resumed their normal value. The sea fisheries do not appear to have been on the whole so successful as in 1874-75.

Salt Excise.

312. A further diminution in the tax on salt locally manufactured took place in 1875-76, the receipts in that year having been £4,557, and in 1874-75, £5,164, a decrease of £607, to which Arakan contributed £217, Pegu £220, and Tenasserim £170. On the other hand, there was a large increase in the duty on foreign salt collected by the Customs Department, as the following statement shows :—

COLLECTED BY.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	£	£	£	£
Deputy Commissioners, as excise	4,466	6,570	5,164	4,557
Collectors of Customs, as duty	8,067	6,667	8,580	10,971
Total ..	12,533	13.237	13,744	15,528

The large increase in the imports of foreign salt into Rangoon and Bassein fully accounts for the falling-off in the local manufacture. English salt is now used throughout Pegu and Upper Burma for domestic purposes, and the local article is confined to the manufacture of *ngapee* and the salting of other fish, large quantities of which are consumed by the Burmese. In former years Bassein received large supplies of salt from Kyouk-hpyoo, and Rangoon was also partly supplied from the Tenasserim coast. Both the latter division, excepting a portion of the districts on the Sittoung and Arakan are still furnished with supplies from local sources. A quarter of a century ago, before the introduction of Liverpool salt to any great extent, Kyouk-hpyoo was an important depôt for the article, which was manufactured extensively along the coast of that and adjoining districts, and not only supplied the requirements of Arakan, but exported large quantities to Pegu and Chittagong. Now, however, with both Pegu and Bengal supplied from England, the manufacture has dwindled down to within very small limits, and the excise realized during the year amounted to £959 only.

Customs.

313. After a decrease for two years, the revenue under this head has resumed its upward progress, and during the year of report the largest amount ever realized

in the department was collected, *viz.*, £470,504, to which the import duty, including salt, contributed £104,332, a decrease of £11,859, and the export duty £363,649, an increase of £85,444, while the miscellaneous receipts made up the difference. The falling-off in imports was due to the unsettled state of affairs with Upper Burma in the early months of the year, when business with Mandalay was brought almost to a stand-still, and the local markets were also much affected. The increment in export duty was derived from enhanced shipments of rice to foreign ports, comparatively little having been required for India.

Excise.

314. A very large increase has taken place in the revenue derived from the manufacture and vend of opium and liquors during the last five years, as will be seen from the following statement :—

Heads of Excise.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	£	£	£	£	£
Opium	61,166	68,172	73,565	82,055	87,415
Ganja	1,735	2,229	Sale abolished.		
Spirits manufactured after the English method	20,366	11,239	17,193	18,621	24,702
Spirits manufactured after the Native method	..	10,822	14,967	17,870	22,432
Toddy	12,429	14,311	15,727	19,390	20,452
	95,696	106,803	121,452	137,939	155,001
License fees for the sale of imported liquors	4,465	5,388	5,595	9,490	9,215
Customs duty on imported liquors ..	16,788	29,150	34,091	38,572	38,327
Total revenue from liquors and drugs,	116,949	141,341	161,138	186,001	202,543

Deducting remissions, the net imperial revenue of the year was £154,948 against £137,600 in 1874-75, an increase of £17,348 or 12·61 per cent. The increment in Arakan was chiefly due to enhanced sales of opium, smuggling of the drug from the Chittagong district having to a great extent been stopped ; that in Pegu, to a larger revenue from spirits, the sales of opium having considerably diminished ; and that

in Tenasserim also chiefly from liquors, the deliveries from the Moulmein distillery having been greater, and the out-stills having been sold for higher prices.

Opium.

315. The net revenue derived from opium during 1875-76 was £90,893, an increase of £7,194 over the preceding year. Of this, £54,498 was from "sale proceeds of excise opium," and £36,395 for "license fees for the sale of opium", as compared with £29,361 in 1874-75, showing an increase of £7,034, or 21 per cent. The aggregate was obtained for 39,896 seers; and the average price per seer, inclusive of about £1 per seer for the license fees, was £3 5*s.* 7*d.*, of which 14*s.* 6*d.* is the price charged for the opium by the Government of India.

Spirits manufactured after the English method.

316. The amount realized as license fees and duty on spirits manufactured in Rangoon and Moulmein after the English method increased from £18,454 in 1874-75 to £25,264 in the year of report.

Country spirits.

317. The "license fees" and still-head duty paid for the manufacture and sale of county spirits amounted to £20,424 in 1875-76, as compared with £17,128 in 1874-75.

Tari.

318. For the right of vending fresh and fermented tari, £22,312 were realized in 1875-76, as compared with £21,306 in the previous year.

Stamps.

319. The revenue from stamps of all kinds shows a steady progress. The receipts on account of Judicial and Revenue stamps during 1875-76 were £63,121 against £56,627 in 1874-75, an increase of £6,494, to which Arakan contributed £385, Pegu £3,891, and Tenasserim £2,218. The increase in the Pegu division was chiefly in Court fees, and in Tenasserim, in both judicial and commercial stamps. From postage and telegraph stamps the revenue was £39,175 and £36,813 respectively, an increase of £23,621 in favour of the year under review. There was a decrease in Akyab; but an increment in Pegu of £2,026, the progress in each district, excepting Henzada, having been satisfactory; and in Tenasserim of £650, chiefly in Amherst and Toungoo.

Forests.

320. The revenue derived from timber brought to the depôt by departmental agency shews an increase of £90,285, whilst that derived from "wood removed from the forests by purchasers" decreased by £10,813, and that derived from "confiscated drift and waif wood" decreased by £17,479. The decrease of the former is the natural consequence of the abolition of the permit system. The revenue on foreign timber has increased by £7,783, and there is an increase of £615 under miscellaneous.

Assessed taxes.

321. In the year 1875-76 there was no income tax assessed.

Post Office.

322. In the revenue of the Post Office there was an increase of £2,082 in 1875-76 over the previous year, the figures being £15,904 and £13,822 respectively.

Law and Justice.

323. The revenue under Law and Justice which is derived from the sale of "unclaimed and escheated property," fees, fines, and forfeitures, amounted to £20,035, as compared with £23,004 in 1874-75.

Marine.

324. These receipts, which are chiefly "coast light-dues," amounted to £8,386, as compared with £7,518 in the year 1874-75.

Interest.

325. A sum of £2 was received as interest on the unpaid portion of purchase money on waste lands.

Miscellaneous.

326. A sum of £1,109 was received for "premium on supply-bills," unclaimed deposits, and other miscellaneous receipts, being £901 less than in the preceding year.

Heads of accounts appertaining to other Governments.

327. The following heads of accounts appertain to other Departments and Governments :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1875-76. Increase.	1875-76. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Electric Telegraph Department ..	27,428	35,191	7,763	..
Indian Money-order ditto.. ..	59,052	64,313	5,261	..
Overland Money-order ditto.. ..	2,285	3,732	1,447	..
Military	44,586	48,009	3,423	..
Public Works	244,835	208,917	.. ..	35,918
India and other Governments.. ..	522,767	119,905	..	402,862
Bills of ditto ditto	69,424	34,004	..	35,420

The Telegraph and Indian and Overland Money-order Departments shew more activity in the year 1875-76. There is a falling-off in the receipts of the Public Works Department. Remittance Accounts with India and other Governments shew a large decrease, the monetary transactions having resumed their ordinary course.

Cash balance.

328. The opening cash balance of the year under report shewed an increase of £8,294 as compared with 1874-75. The following are the details :—

Details.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	£	£
Notes	25,062	86,077
Silver	473,596	413,370
Copper	3,297	10,802
Total ..	501,955	510,249

329. Land revenue. DISBURSEMENTS.—The charges of collection and the amount of refunds under the head of Land Revenue aggregated in the year of report £110,756, being an increase of £9,193 over the charges of 1874-75. Of this increase, £6,367 is due to increased charges of collection paid as commission. The charges for salaries, establishments, and contingencies are somewhat higher, on account of the new district of Ma-oo-bin. There is a decrease of £935 in the "Land Settlement charges."

330. Forests. In the year under review, the expenditure of the Forest Department amounted to £81,475, or £15,211 in excess of the preceding year. This is due to the almost total abolition of the permit-system, and the consequent increase of the direct departmental work. The net profit to Government from this department was £96,427 as compared with £41,216 in 1874-75.

331. Excise. The charges, including £589 for refunds, under the head of Excise in 1875-76 were £1,344, an increase of £836 over 1874-75, larger preventive establishments having been maintained in the year of report.

332. Various accounts. The cost of establishments employed in the collection of the Customs duty and Salt duty in 1875-76 was £20,252 and £421 respectively, a trifling increase over that of the previous year. The refunds under these heads were £13,700 and £369. Under the heads of Stamps, and Law and Justice, the refunds were £1,075 and £6,732 respectively.

Post Office. 333. The expenditure of the Post Office amounted to £8,852, as compared with £8,751 in the previous year.

Interest on Savings Banks Deposits. 334. The amount paid on this account in 1875-76 was £359, as compared with £260 in the previous year.

335. The disbursements on account of Civil and Political establishments amounted in 1875-76 to £56,967, as compared with £55,695 of the preceding year. The increase is mainly for the Mandalay Mission and the Western Karennee boundary settlement.

Civil and Political establishments.

336. The expenditure on this head for the year was £3,864, of which £2,000 was for the scheme of immigration from Bengal.

Minor establishments.

337. The expenditure on Law and Justice was in the year 1875-76 £75,340, as compared with £72,118 in the previous year. The increase is due to the new district of Thonkwa.

Law and Justice.

338. The Marine expenditure in 1875-76 was £27,015; that of the previous year, £22,780. The increase is due to the charge of Light-houses to the Imperial Marine, costing £5,594 in 1875-76. £7,800 was paid as subsidy to steam-boat companies.

Marine.

339. The Ecclesiastical expenditure was £4,132 in 1875-76, a small increase of £174 over the preceding year.

Ecclesiastical.

340. In the Medical establishments, costing £10,829 in 1875-76, there was an increase of £3,503, due to an arrear of salary having been disbursed to one of the Medical Officers.

Medical.

341. There is an increase of £1,242 in the year under review, the amount disbursed being £7,811, compared with £6,569 in 1874-75.

Pensions.

342. The amount under this head paid in 1875-76 was £3,344, as compared with £6,517 in the preceding year.

Miscellaneous.

343. The following statement shows the disbursements within the province during the last two years on various accounts other than the Civil Administration:—

Disbursements on account other than Civil Administration.

	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Telegraph Department	20,814	25,491	4,677	..
Indian Money-Order Department ..	16,631	16,245	..	386
Overland Money-Order do.	153	76	..	77
Public Works do.	355,109	531,136	176,027	..
Military Department	281,879	299,604	17,725	..
India and other Governments ..	10,41,786	698,388	..	343,398
Bills, do. do.	16,825	12,952	..	3,873

The prominent features in this table are, the increase on Public Works, which is due to the construction of the State Railway, and the decrease under Indian and other Governments, which is mainly due to the cessation of transactions in connection with the famine in Bengal.

Cash balances.

344. The closing cash balance of the year shows a decrease of £74,856, as compared with that of 1874-75. The following are the details :—

Details.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	£	£
Notes	86,077	64,139
Silver	413,370	358,417
Copper	10,802	12,837
Total ..	510,249	435,393

(b).—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Assignments from Imperial Revenues.

345. Provincial Receipts.—The Imperial allotment for the year was £324,636, as compared with £307,000 in 1874-75. Two special grants of £25,000 each were given towards the close of the year; and the Marine assignment was deducted on the transfer of the charges to Imperial.

Jails.

346. The receipts on this head amounted in 1875-76 to £29,386, as compared with £24,991 in the preceding year. Of this, £18,639 was for sale proceeds of manufactures, £6,784 for printing, £3,290 for hire of convict labour, and £672 for miscellaneous.

Registration.

347. The receipts from fees for registering documents were £785, as compared with £626 in 1874-75.

Police.

348. The contribution from the Village Police Cess was £5,118; from fees and fines, £1,712, an aggregate of £6,830.

Education.

349. The receipts from fees were £2,151—subscriptions to *Gazette*, £285; sale proceeds of books, £481; miscellaneous, £313: an aggregate of £3,230, as compared with £2,103 in 1874-75.

Medical.

350. Fees and fines realized £511; labour of inmates of Lunatic Asylum, £257; miscellaneous, £562: the aggregate being £1,409, as compared with £768 in 1874-75.

Printing.

351. A sum of £60 only was realized under this head, for sale of Gazettes, &c.

Miscellaneous.

352. £418 were realized, chiefly recoveries in cash from service payments in previous years.

One per cent. Income Tax.

353. A sum of £8,333 was credited, being the balance at credit of this Fund.

Public Works.

354. Receipts for rents, &c., realized £3,722 against £5,409 in previous years.

355. DISBURSEMENTS.—Provincial disbursements of Jails, £33 and Police £240, were disbursed as refunds against £310 in 1874-75.

Refunds.

356. The expenditure on account of jails in the year 1875-76 amounted to £58,471, of which, £30,322 was for jail manufactures, the receipts being £29,386, the expenditure was £14,567 in excess of the year 1874-75, the net cost to the State of the jails was £29,085 as compared with £18,913 in the preceding year. It must be observed that there was an extraordinary charge for machinery, tools, and plant in the year under review.

Jails.

357. The charges of this department were £113 as compared with £340 in the previous year.

Registration.

358. The expenditure was £131,992, as compared with £125,653, being an increase of £6,339, chiefly for the executive force in the Pegu division, and for the Eastern Frontier.

Police.

359. The educational charges in 1875-76 amounted to £21,597, as compared with £16,036 in the preceding year, the staff of the High School, Rangoon, having been fully entertained, also the Book Depôt and Vernacular Gazette.

Education.

360. In the Medical Department, the expenditure for the year 1875-76 was £10,834, as compared with £10,496 in 1874-75. Of this, £5,709 was for Hospitals and Dispensaries, £1,554 for Lunatic Asylum, £1,843 for Lock Hospitals, £885 for vaccination, and £514 for sanitation.

Medical.

361. The cost of printing amounted to £11,095 as compared with £11,380 in 1874-75, of which, £6,432 was for work done at the Jail Press and credited to the Jail Department.

Printing.

362. The charges for cemeteries, £212; conservancy, £308; conveyance of mails, £942; survey of seaport towns, £1,229, compare favourably with similar charges of preceding year.

Various accounts

Miscellaneous.

363. The following were the disbursements under this head in the two years :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
	£	£
Donations for charity	100	183
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	308	527
Books and publications	4	6
Vagrants	1	11
Donations to Phayre Museum	120	120
Various	58	84

Contributions to Local Funds.

364. Only £40 were paid on this account in 1875-76.

Public Works.

365. The expenditure on roads, miscellaneous public improvements, civil buildings, &c., was £144,147, of which £138,701 was expended by the Public Works Department, and £5,446 by Civil Officers. The expenditure in 1874-75 was £152,728. The budget grant for the year was £125,250.

Receipts and Disbursements.

366. Local Funds.—Omitting merely Deposit Funds, the Local Funds proper are :—

(*a*). The Five per cent. Cess for Roads, Police, Education, Post,
(*b*). The District,
(*c*). The Town,
(*d*). The Port,
(*e*). The Pilot,
(*f*). The Dispensary,
(*g*). The Cantonment,
(*h*). The Customs Confiscation,
(*i*). The Dalhousie Park.

(*b*) and (*c*) are now amalgamated, (*d*) and (*e*) are cognate funds, (*h*) is a petty fund, and (*i*) very small.

367. The following tabulated statement shows in juxtaposition the receipts and disbursements of each fund during the year under review :—

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	£	£
Five per cent. Cess	31,809	30,855
District ditto	6,491	6,832
Port ditto	38,503	41,220
Town ditto	24,326	20,306
Dispensary ditto	2,695	2,284
Dalhousie Park ditto	287	84
Customs Confiscation ditto	382	1,406
Cantonment ditto	3,615	2,863
Pilot ditto	12,919	13,614
Total ..	121,027	119,464

368. MUNICIPALITIES.—There are seven Municipalities with an income of £95,832, and an expenditure of £92,570. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of each :—

Receipts and Disbursements.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	£	£
Rangoon	50,601	59,074
Bassein	9,733	7,903
Henzada	3,791	2,437
Prome..	10,915	4,824
Moulmein	10,518	9,399
Toungoo	5,823	5,626
Akyab	4,448	3,307
Total ..	95,832	92,570

The aggregate revenue of the nine Local Funds increased from £78,011 to £121,027, and the payments from £86,519 to £119,464. This abnormal rise was due chiefly in the Five per Cent. Cess, to increase of revenue from Land and Fisheries ; in the Town Fund, to the Local Funds of all places but Municipalities formed under Act VII. of 1874 having this year been merged within it ; and in the Pilot Fund to the accounts of last year only having comprised six months of operation.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths.

Population according to census.

369. The results of the last census, taken on the 15th of August 1872, showed that the population of the province aggregated 2,747,148 on an area of 88,556 square miles. The rate of increase deduced from the figures for the nine years preceding 1872 is 2·68 per cent., and assuming this to be the correct proportion, the number of inhabitants in August 1875 would be computed at 3,010,662. The population returns of the year show a reduced amount, only 2,898,336, as compared with 2,815,193 in 1874. Allowing the yearly proportion of error to be the same, the ratio of increase shown by these returns, *viz.*, 2·86, would largely corroborate the census calculation.

Registration of births.

370. The number of births registered was 59,451. Of the children, 30,156 were male and 29,295 female. The total rate per thousand of 20·74, though an advance of three from last year's statistics, is still quite inadequate. Shwe-doung, near Prome, showed a birth-rate of 52·45; and this, with the rates of Henzada, Bassein, and Myanoung—*viz.*, 43·46, 37·65 and 40·46—is probably more approximate to the truth. The registration of the Akyab, Moulmein, and Rangoon Municipalities are absurdly low, *viz.*, 6·88, 8·14, and 11·35 per 1,000.

Deaths.

371. There were 40,370 deaths during the year, which show an increase of 7,433 on the record of 1874. This is probably the result of more correct enumeration, though there is still much to be desired, as the ratio of deaths is still strikingly defective, being only 14·08 per thousand of population. The mortality in towns, *viz.*, 21·21, exhibited in the returns is below the average rate in all parts of the world. A reference to the Registrar-General's report on births and deaths during 1873 will show that five English watering-places had a death-rate as much as 11 per mille, so that the figures of 9·41 at Poungday, 14·34 at Moulmein, and 10·69 at Akyab have little verisimilitude.

Details of mortality.

372. According to classes, the highest mortuary rate (20·31 per 1,000) was amongst Hindoos, the next (19·5) amongst Mussulmans. The reason probably is that people of these denominations generally reside in towns where registration is less defective than in rural localities. The lowest rates were among the indigenous population, including Shans, Karens and Chinese. Among males, the proportion was 14·63 per mille, and amongst females 13·40. The death-rate among children under five years of age was 30·13 per cent. of the total number of deaths at all ages. The largest mortality occurred during the height of the rains in June and July; the lowest in February.

373. The year was strikingly free from serious disease. Cholera, which was more or less prevalent during 1873 and 1874, only occurred as an epidemic in the town of Bassein, and there were only 761 deaths reported in the province. Sporadic cases appeared to some extent in Rangoon and Thonkwa, but the Civil Surgeons were of opinion that the disease was not genuine cholera. In the cholera map which was prepared, all the towns on the proper right bank of the Irrawaddy were shown as free from the scourge. In the following table deaths are classified according to diseases:—

Public health.

YEARS.	Cholera	Small pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Suicide.	Wounding	Accidents.	Snake-bites.	Other causes.	Total deaths.
1871 ..	960	1,191	20,137	4,360	63	82	201	180	5,763	32,937
1875 ..	761	752	25,075	5,212	43	59	118	192	8,128	40,370

374. The preponderance of deaths from fevers shown in last year's report attracted the attention of the Army Sanitary Commission, with a view to obtaining information as to the nature of fevers prevailing in the province. They were found to be chiefly febricula and mild quotidian intermittent, though in certain localities paludal fevers of a severe type, attended with cerebral symptoms, no doubt occasionally occur, and are very rapidly fatal. The fact would appear that, notwithstanding the heavy rainfall, the annual floods, the low-lying land and thick vegetation, severe malarial fevers are not common in the country, and that the generality of attacks are simple and readily amenable to proper treatment. This may partially arise from the alluvial condition of the Irrawaddy delta, and the special configuration of the soil; but the main causes are undoubtedly the superior physique, domestic comfort, and architectural contrivances of an Indo-Chinese race. It would be unreasonable to expect any accurate diagnosis of rural disease, and a mortuary rate from fever, amounting to 62·11 of the total deaths, is of course incorrect. Excluding epidemics, a Burman would scarcely recognize any forms of physical ailment other than fevers and bowel complaints, and would group under the former head all that was not manifestly assignable to the latter. In the convict population of the province, the percentage of fever fatalities among the total mortality was only 6·89. It should be mentioned, however, that out of the 1,961 admissions into hospital, 697 were fever patients, and, though only seven casualties occurred, this rate can hardly be accepted as any criterion of the mortality which might have resulted had the patients been exposed to the ordinary conditions of rustic disease. Simple fevers no doubt often terminate fatally from secondary diseases,

Fevers.

developed in consequence of the ignorance of the Burmese practitioners, whose treatment is opposed to common sense. These men have really no fixed theories, and in regimen each differs from his neighbour: the majority use very violent purgatives, shut the patient up in a house, excluding the air as much as possible, allow no nutritious food, do not permit the body to be cleansed even with warm water, as they evidently think the thicker the skin becomes coated with dirt, the greater the protection against chills; others give nostrums, composed of about twenty different ingredients, the principal being spices, nitrate of potash, soot, sulphur, and arsenic. This, which is a more reasonable mode of medicinal treatment, is supplemented by the same general treatment as that adopted by their more energetic brethren; and the result of both modes of treatment is commonly an anœmic condition, terminating in general dropsy, which is very frequently fatal by sudden effusion; others, again, pursue a dietetic system principally based on popular ideas that certain foods emit unhealthy smells.

Bowel complaints.

375. Five thousand three hundred and twelve deaths are recorded from bowel complaints, as compared with 4,390 in the previous year. The excessive mortality attributed to bowel complaints in the towns of Shwe-gyeen and Shwe-doung is remarkable: the total death-rate in the latter town, 38·55, was excessive, and it was also high in Shwe-gyeen. On the other hand, there were 21 towns and districts in which the rate did not exceed 3 per 1,000; the lowest rate, 0·09, was in the town of Akyab, in which registration was very badly done. The highest rate of mortality from bowel complaints in the North-Western Provinces in 1874 was 6·53, and the mean rate in 14 districts in which they prevailed most was 4·55 per 1,000. The cause of the excessive reported mortality from bowel complaints at these two places will be specially enquired into on the spot.

Accidents.

376. The deaths from accidents, 148, were 15 less than during the previous year; the number killed by snakes or wild animals, 192, was 12 more than during 1874. Of the deaths from both these causes, as might be expected, by far the greater number (283) were males, and only 57 were females. The deaths from wounding were 59, being 23 less than in the previous year; and the suicides, 43, were 20 less than in 1874; of the latter, 32 were men and 11 women, the proportions ranging nearly the same in former years. The proportion of suicides to each 1,000 of population in Burma last year was 0·01; in England, during the last year for which returns have been received it was 0·06.

Leprosy.

377. The result of an enquiry into the causation and distribution of leprosy in the province shows that the most malarious districts, *viz.*, those of Akyab, Kyouk-hpyoo, and Sandoway, were the freest from the disease, which was tolerably evenly distributed over Pegu. It was most prevalent in the Toungoo and Shwe-gyeen districts; in Tenasserim it was not contagious; but hereditary transmission is shown in one-third of the cases investigated; in the remainder, if the statements of the patients can be believed, it originated *de novo*.

It has been thought that an exclusively fish diet tended to develop leprosy, but this province affords conclusive evidence to the contrary, as no people eat more fish than the inhabitants of the sea-port towns in Arakan, and yet the disease is very rare there—so much so that the Civil Medical Officers of Akyab and Kyouk-hpyoo report that almost all the lepers in these two districts are natives of India, principally of Chittagong. The observations in this division also prove that the conditions which produce malarious fevers have no influence upon the causation of leprosy; poverty, dirt, and insufficient food being the principal exciting causes. The first and last do not exist to any great degree in Burma; the second does to some extent; and improper food, such as imperfectly cooked green vegetables, productive of frequent colic and acute dyspepsia, is common enough. Lepers as a rule belong to the very poorest classes of the population, and when once the disease shows itself, they become outcasts from the community to which they belong; they shun their fellowmen, and are reduced to live upon charity; and under these circumstances the disease rapidly progresses. In the town of Moulmein, the Civil Surgeon reports that they live in huts near the burial-grounds, and are employed about the grave-yard. In the villages and towns they live upon the outskirts, and subsist on charity, and in the large towns they frequently resort to theft, and thus a comparatively large number are inmates of the Rangoon Central Jail, where a very complete trial has been given to the treatment of the disease with gurjon oil. The deductions to be drawn from the very imperfect enquiries made in Burma are that leprosy is not contagious; that the principal inciting cause is filth and improper food; that it is transmissible from parent to offspring chiefly in the female line; that it may pass over one generation which may be perfectly healthy, and appear in the third; that the majority of cases originate *de novo*; and that neither malaria nor a fish diet have any effect in its causation.

Emigration and Immigration.

Number of emigrants and immigrants.

378. The year's statistics show the number of emigrants and immigrants as 73,316 and 97,957 respectively. These figures are mainly useful in indicating the internal movements of the population, which tends to concentrate in the opulent valley of the Irrawaddy.

Emigration.

379. In the strict sense of the term, there is no emigration from British Burma. Year by year, Chittagonians and Madrasees flock to all the rice and timber entrepôts during the shipping season, and retire after an interval more or less transient, with the accumulations they have earned by trade or manual exertion. But few of these visitants are ever settlers in the province, and their exodus has nothing of the nature of expatriation. The Burmese are not a migratory race; they have ample space at their disposal within their national boundaries, and though in the deltaic districts there is considerable inland movement, it does not arise from nomadic habits, but represents the inevitable gravitation of industry to better sources of commercial and agricultural supply.

380. The real immigration accrues from two heads, the one natural, the other artificial. The former consists of arrivals from China, Upper Burma and the Shan States, who settle more or less permanently in the province. The latter are the surplus natives of Bengal, which Government is introducing by special machinery. Up to the 1st of February 1876, the total number of State immigrants aggregated 7,396 souls—a most important addition to the labour market, if not to the fixed population. The majority preferred simple coolie labour, and in only one case was their agency utilized under a regular engagement, when a Rangoon company employed a large body in speculations connected with the reclamation of waste lands. Though cultivators by caste and profession, the Bengalees failed to give satisfaction, and the probability is that they can never be induced to devote themselves to the monotonous routine of tillage in a foreign land, where high wages are so readily obtainable. Independently of the work at the mills, there are very extensive railway and other public works, where all physical labour is at a premium. The immigrants are in the country, and, so far, a benefit has been secured; but so long as they find remunerative employment to which no risk attaches, it would be unreasonable to expect that Government should be recouped by any increase of cultivated area. As regards their general health, out of a total of 7,400 despatched from Calcutta, only two deaths occurred in the voyage to Rangoon, which speaks well for the sanitary comfort of the passengers. Of the deaths subsequent to landing, official information records a total of 203,—176 males, 10 females, and the rest children,—which gives a total mortuary rate of 0·27. It is probable that, from the impossibility of supervision, many deaths have escaped registration, or have been included in the ordinary district statistics. The mortality in the Government depôt, however, has been very light, and the health of the province uniformly good.

Immigration.

State Immigrants.

381. The total debt due to the State amounts to £9,166, of which it is held that £6,000 may be recovered; and an estimate is made of £4,800 being realized in the current year. The total expenditure has hitherto aggregated £19,250, of which upwards of £10,000 has already been reimbursed.

Government expenditure.

Medical Relief.

382. There were seventeen dispensaries in operation at the close of the year 1874, and a new one was opened at Ma-oo-bin in April 1875. Thus there were eighteen in all open at the close of the year under review.

Number of Dispensaries.

The returns show a steady increase year by year in the numbers who avail themselves of the resources of the dispensaries, and that this increase is not due to increasing unhealthiness of the country, but to the growing confidence of the people in the efficacy of European medicines.

383. The following table shows the attendance both of in-door and out-door patients at each dispensary during the past year:—

Attendance, in-door and out-door.

Stations.	Attendance.				Difference.			
	1874.		1875.		*In-door.*		*Out-door.*	
	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Akyab	560	1,890	374	1,993	..	186	103	..
Kyouk-hpyoo ..	156	783	121	689	..	35	..	94
Sandoway	52	192	89	539	37	..	347	..
Palukwa	153	204	277	1,164	124	..	960	..
Rangoon	2,209	11,644	2,425	13,067	216	..	1,423	..
Ma-oo-bin	..	..	52	1,130	52	..	1,130	..
Bassein	186	2,399	261	3,182	75	..	783	..
Henzada	218	2,533	190	2,579	..	28	46	..
Myanoung	125	678	106	727	..	19	49	..
Mengyee	46	1,255	51	1,612	5	..	357	..
Prome	306	1,813	260	2,118	..	46	305	..
Poungday	..	877	45	1,054	45	..	177	..
Thayetmyo.. ..	258	2,610	206	2,432	..	52	..	178
Moulmein	526	6,373	647	7,024	121	..	651	..
Tavoy	142	3,527	182	3,055	40	..	..	472
Mergui	192	2,935	127	2,554	..	65	..	381
Shwe-gyeen ..	272	5,556	275	5,855	3	..	299	..
Toungoo	248	8,054	292	7,976	44	..	..	78
Total ..	5,649	53,323	5,980	58,750	762	431	6,630	1,203

There has been an increase in the totals of both classes of patients, but it is considerably less than that noted in the report for 1874. In 1874 there was an increase of 1,096 in in-door and 9,061 in out-door patients; but in 1875 the numbers were 331 and 5,427 respectively. Of these numbers, moreover, 97 in-door and 1,130 out-door patients must be credited to the opening of a new dispensary at Ma-oo-bin, and the completion of arrangements for treating in-door patients at Poungday. This reduces the increment of the attendance at the dispensaries which were open during the previous year to 234 and 4,297 of the respective classes of patients. The total number of

both classes treated in all the dispensaries was 64,730, of whom 37,561 were treated in the four dispensaries of Rangoon, Moulmein, Toungoo, and Shwe-gyeen.

Fourteen dispensaries shew an increase in the total attendance, and four a decrease. Tavoy and Toungoo shew an increase of in-door and a decrease of out-door patients, leaving a total decrease for Tavoy of 432, and a decrease for Toungoo of 34. Henzada, Myanoung, and Prome shew a decrease of in-door and an increase of out-door patients, leaving for Henzada a net increase of 18, Myanoung 30, and Prome 259. Mergui, Thayetmyo, and Kyouk-hpyoo shew a decrease in both classes of patients. In Mergui it has amounted to 65 in-door and 381 out-door; in Thayetmyo, to 52 in-door and 178 out-door; and in Kyouk-hpyoo, to 35 in-door and 94 out-door patients.

Average daily sick.

384. The average daily attendance of the in-door and out-door patients at each dispensary is given in the following table :—

Stations.	1874.		1875.	
	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.
Akyab	22·58	15·87	11·86	15·50
Kyouk-hpyoo	5·80	23·75	5·20	22 23
Sandoway	2·38	4·37	3·81	8·10
Palukwa	9·31	7·77	8·39	12·64
Rangoon	110·44	169·54	123·52	240·64
Ma-oo-bin	..	..	3·66	7·89
Bassein	11·96	19·70	11·59	16·26
Henzada	8·70	22·80	8·90	28·60
Myanoung	2·00	8·00	2·00	9·00
Mengyee	2·66	5·41	2·66	5·16
Prome	14·10	59·50	12·80	64·60
Poungday	..	31·90	·88	18·60
Thayetmyo	10·21	28·40	10·40	26·60
Moulmein	22·22	21·70	26·30	22·93
Tavoy	5·77	28·29	4·90	26·50
Mergui	12·30	58·30	8·70	49·80
Shwe-gyeen	10 53	30·68	13·64	49·48
Toungoo	13·41	48·69	15·48	45·47
Total ..	264·37	534·67	274·69	670·00

There has been a decrease from the previous year's attendance in both classes of patients at Akyab, Bassein, Tavoy, and Mergui. Kyouk-hpyoo, Myanoung, Mengyee, and Thayetmyo have been nearly stationary.

Where the average daily sick is represented by a low figure, while the total treated during the year is high,—as at Toungoo and Shwe-gyeen,—it shews that the cases treated have generally been of a trivial nature, and were but seldom seen.

Caste and sex.

385. The following table exhibits the caste and sex of the in-door and out-door patients, and the numbers of each :—

Districts.	Europeans.						Eurasians.					
	In-Patients.			Out-Patients.			In-Patients.			Out-Patients.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Akyab	51	1	..	62	..	..	1	1	..	64	21	20
Kyouk-hpyoo	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	7
Sandoway	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Palukwa	5	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rangoon	42	31	12	299	79	101	71	34	9	611	117	124
Ma-oo-bin	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	23	5	9
Bassein	14	..	..	50	3	2	5	3	..	90	12	40
Henzada	..	..	..	17	4	9	..	..	..	27	10	25
Myan-oung	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..
Mengyee	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
Prome	1	..	..	25	4	4	1	..	..	35	20	50
Poungday	..	..	..	28	1	1	..	..	..	3	8	19
Thayetmyo	1	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	18	2	3
Moulmein	189	..	..	180	30	16	3	..	..	389	270	348
Tavoy	..	..	..	10	6	3	..	..	..	69	11	51
Mergui	1	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	21	13	27
Shwe-gyeen	..	..	..	19	6	7	14	1	..	55	5	67
Toungoo	..	..	..	47	11	17	..	..	..	51	4	30
Total ..	304	32	12	796	146	160	95	39	9	1,502	499	821

Districts.	Mussulmans.						Hindoos.						Other Castes.					
	In-Patients.			Out-Patients.			In-Patients.			Out-Patients.			In-Patients.			Out-Patients.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Akyab	125	2	1	809	168	81	97	..	..	315	18	23	75	10	1	264	98	39
Kyouk-hpyoo	64	..	..	224	29	14	19	..	..	200	1	4	35	8	..	127	33	17
Sandoway	26	..	..	93	30	93	9	..	..	39	..	2	47	3	..	106	56	117
Palukwa	9	..	..	45	2	..	99	..	..	182	6	5	112	40	3	618	156	133
Rangoon	297	49	13	1,511	229	112	599	101	41	2,382	411	201	792	137	91	5,777	746	220
Ma-oo-bin	10	..	..	158	..	3	31	..	..	540	6	..	9	2	..	419	110	51
Bassein	78	1	..	534	28	65	55	2	..	578	53	48	79	14	3	1,197	237	199
Henzada	15	..	..	244	25	78	33	..	..	175	11	12	199	21	10	1,109	396	404
Myan-oung	21	..	..	56	..	..	15	..	..	48	..	..	66	4	..	409	134	58
Mengyee	3	..	..	68	25	38	4	..	..	74	29	30	40	2	2	783	198	292
Prome	12	..	..	160	3	15	44	..	..	44	..	..	168	16	5	643	366	392
Poungday	..	..	..	36	15	40	6	..	..	46	2	1	32	6	1	466	232	131
Thayetmyo	26	..	..	206	2	43	96	1	..	312	9	17	69	6	..	1,373	209	218
Moulmein	93	2	..	1,176	95	98	325	1	..	1,632	177	68	108	9	..	1,673	669	228
Tavoy	17	..	..	290	103	199	34	..	..	131	41	78	112	9	3	932	478	708
Mergui	15	..	2	289	209	130	16	..	..	71	16	5	79	3	4	823	478	417
Shwe-gyeen	67	..	1	417	116	415	42	1	..	121	7	31	142	7	2	2,302	1,162	1,542
Toungoo	21	1	..	421	106	341	48	6	..	525	86	101	178	25	4	4,021	1,215	926
Total ..	899	55	17	6,737	1,185	1,765	1,572	112	41	7,415	883	626	2,342	322	129	23,142	6,973	6,092

In this table the natives of the country are merged in the indefinite title of "other castes or classes," although they constitute, as will be seen, half of the entire number of admissions, while the Hindoos, Mahomedans, and others are separately mentioned. This anomaly will be removed when the new rules for the management of the dispensaries come into operation.

The ratio per cent. to total treated of the various castes and classes was—

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Europeans	5·81	1·87
Eurasians	2·39	4·80
Mussulmans	16·23	16·50
Hindoos	28·84	15·17
Burmese and other castes	46·70	61·62

Percentage of special diseases to admissions.

386. The following statement shews the ratio per cent. to total treated of certain diseases, in the years 1874 and 1875 :—

Diseases.	1874.		1875.	
	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.
Fevers..	20·98	..	18·41	16·62
Cholera	·27	..	·16	·05
Rheumatic affections	4·75	..	3·99	4·93
Syphilitic do.	3·28	..	4·81	3·00
Respiratory diseases	3·50	..	2·32	5·49
Dysentery	6·86	..	6·52	4·14
Diarrhœa	2·07	..	3·87	5·49
Skin diseases	5·72	..	1·78	5·58
Injuries	23·42	..	25·51	5·65
Other diseases	32·45	..	32·75	51·62

Fevers formed 17·51 per cent. of the whole, and injuries as much as 15·58 per cent. Dysentery contributed nearly 5·48 per cent.

Deaths.

387. The following is a percentage of deaths to number treated for the various diseases :—

Diseases.	Percentage.	
	1874.	1875.
Fevers	2·62	3·81
Cholera..	33·33	80·00
Rheumatic affections	2·31	7·75
Syphilitic do.	4·46	9·00
Respiratory diseases	6·28	17·24
Dysentery	23·64	29·07
Diarrhœa	20·35	34·48
Skin diseases	3·51	·92
Injuries	5·01	6·73
Other diseases	17·46	8·45

The ratio of deaths to treated has been higher in the year just expired than in 1874 in all the diseases enumerated except two. It has been very high in dysentery and diarrhœa, but this is due to the fact that patients affected with those diseases are not usually brought to hospital until their condition is almost beyond remedy, and the stage at which they might be saved has passed away. The mortality from dysentery, if the disease be attacked in time, ought not to exceed 5 per cent., and it will be seen that between this and 29 per cent. there is room enough for much improvement.

The increased mortality of respiratory diseases is worthy of attention. It fell from 11·57 in 1873 to 6·28 in 1874, and in the last year it rose again to 17·24 per cent. This perhaps may be due to the cold weather, which is more severe after a heavy monsoon than after a light one, and against which the natives of the country, as well as the Hindoo immigrants, are in general but badly protected.

Income and expenditure.

388. The total income for the year was £9,450, and the expenditure £6,685, being a decrease of income compared with the previous year of £326, and of expenditure of £967. Of the former sum, £1,615 was received in the shape of voluntary donations and subscriptions, of which £1,228 were contributed by Europeans and £387 by Natives. This is an increase of £146 over the amount contributed in the previous year.

General remarks.

389. Besides the stations at which dispensaries are established, medical subordinates are also stationed at Phapoon, in the Yoonzaleen district, Malewoon, at the southern end of the Tenasserim division, and with working parties on the Prome Railway and Pegu Canal.

There is such a strong objection to Phapoon, on account of its unhealthiness, that it is found very difficult to retain a medical subordinate there for any length of time. An extra allowance for the charge might remove this difficulty, and secure the services of a volunteer.

Lock hospitals.

390. There are now eight lock hospitals in British Burma; but of these, the one at Henzada does not come under consideration in the review for 1875. In the cantonments of Rangoon, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo, where alone European troops are stationed, the institutions are administered under rules framed in accordance with sections 17, 18, and 19 of Act XXII. of 1864; and the hospitals at Bassein, Prome, Moulmein, and Akyab, under Act XIV. of 1868.

Some important changes, both in applying the rules and in the general management of the hospitals, have been introduced during the year. The one at Rangoon was raised from the second to the first class, the Senior Civil Surgeon having been placed in undivided charge. At Thayetmyo, the hospital was amalgamated with the Civil Dispensary, thus setting free the services of a Hospital Assistant for other employment. The Deputy Commissioner was invested with power to punish breaches of the rules occurring within the protected area, though beyond cantonment limits; and the Cantonment Magistrate's jurisdiction was confined to offences within cantonments. The area over which the rules were in force was extended to a distance of four miles in every direction from the cantonment boundary line, a limit which

has been since increased to seven miles, so as to include Allanmyo, on the opposite bank of the Irrawaddy.

Diseases among European troops.

391. The cases of disease among European troops, as indicated by Dr. Bryden's figures and those given in the review for 1874, materially differ. Adopting the latter as given in Home Secretary's letter No. 448, of 18th November 1875, the following is the result :—

Cantonments.	Admissions of European troops per 1,000 into hospital for venereal diseases.				
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Rangoon	203	141	133	113	121
Thayetmyo	153	77	44	88	93
Toungoo	82	133	124	151	60

Cases treated.

392. The number of cases of disease of this nature treated at the several civil hospitals of the province have been as follows :—

Hospitals.	Number of cases.		
	1873.	1874.	1875.
Rangoon	491	629	855
Thayetmyo	..	32	58
Toungoo	..	117	98
Bassein	77	98	97
Promo	..	45	75
Moulmein	150	156	189
Akyab	137	112	124
Total ..	858	1,189	1,496

The proportions of registered women to population are appended :—

Rangoon		Thayetmyo	·06
Bassein	·05	Akyab	·20
Prome	·10	Moulmein	·11
Toungoo ..			

At none of these places is there any claim for anything approaching perfection in registration. In Rangoon, where it is probably more extensive than elsewhere, it is admitted that there is a deal of unlicensed prostitution known to the authorities, but with which it is difficult to deal effectively. Whether this be deference to a degraded public opinion, or national moral degeneracy of the inhabitants, its continuance should not be tolerated.

The weekly examinations of the women seem to have been beneficial, but the character of the disease and the percentage of the registered women in hospital during the year are not very encouraging. The buildings used as lock hospitals are evidently such merely in name: in most, close confinement is merely nominal, and the cases of escape cited from Bassein are not very creditable to either the management, or the designers of the building.

Lunatic Asylum.

393. The Lunatic Asylum at Rangoon has maintained its reputation for efficiency during the year, and exhibits as encouraging results as could be expected. A total insane population of 149 souls remained in the asylum from the preceding year, which, with admissions amounting to 43, increased the total population to 192. Of the 43 fresh patients, 10 were criminals, a somewhat suggestive proportion. There were nineteen patients discharged wholly recovered, and six so far mentally improved as to warrant their release. Eleven patients died, leaving in all 156 inmates at the close of the year. The permanent population of the asylum shows an increase year by year, and in some cases considerable. Thus the excess of admissions over releases and deaths shows as follows since 1872 :—

Year.	Excess.
1872	11
1873	12
1874	17
1875	7

or an aggregate permanent increase of 47 inmates in four years. The result must be accepted entirely as the outcome of increased activity by Police and District Officers in working the law, and by no means as indicating an increasing lunatic population in the province.

The selection of occupations and recreations for the patients appears to have been judicious, and the result of the labour of the men is good. The balance sheet shows a profit of £215-8-0, or an average of £1-7-5 in the daily average confined in the asylum. The cost per patient calculated on the same number is £8-14-7; but allowing for manufacturing profits, and maintenance charges received from the friends of patients, the net cost to Government for each patient is £7-0-11.

Ganja smoking again heads the list of causes of insanity, and this notwithstanding every effort has been made to suppress the local cultivation of the plant, and the importation of the drug into British Burma. The report and statistics alike combine to indicate that, in a vast majority of cases, physical debility is a concomitant, and therefore a predisposing cause to loss of reason. The insanes were successfully managed without resort, in a single instance, to the use of mechanical restraints.

Sanitation.

Sanitary improvements.

394. There has been no striking improvement in the sanitary condition of the province; but in the first complete year of Municipal government organization rather than progress is to be expected. At Rangoon the surface-drainage from the dead level of the town is closely connected with the question of a water-supply, which has yet to be decided. The objectionable plan of throwing all night soil into the river in front of the town still continues. The position of Moulmein is more favourable; but here as in other stations cess-pits are allowed to exist, and must occasionally contaminate the wells and water sources. At Prome, the swamps and low-lying parts of the town are being filled up and raised as fast as the means at the disposal of the Municipality will allow; and a large tract of land in the town has been elevated by the State Railway Department. The rural localities of the province are yearly cleansed of filth accumulations by the floods. This is, and must long remain, the chief sanitary agency at work, as no general system of hygienic improvement is feasible in the low economical condition of the country.

Vaccination.

Statistics.

395. The vaccination statistics are slightly affected by the report being furnished for the calendar instead of the official year. There has been no change in the constitution of the department since the last report was written; it is still locally supervised by the Civil Medical Officers of districts, who are *ex-officio* Superintendents of Vaccination; but as they seldom are able to leave their hospitals at the head-quarter stations, the work of supervising rural vaccinators was very imperfectly performed. The two native Superintendents have been employed in the towns of Rangoon and Moulmein and in the neighbouring villages, and the provincial Superintendent was only able to examine a very limited portion of the work done.

Operations.

396. Operations were continued from 1874 during the commencement of the past year, but the supply of lymph became exhausted in most stations and districts in April, when the work of vaccination ceased generally and was not again resumed until the end of the year. In Rangoon successful cases were recorded in October; in the Prome district and in all districts in Tenasserim there were no successful cases until December, in consequence of the frequent failure of lymph; much valuable time was thus lost when the work of vaccination ought to have been vigorously progressing. The town of Bassein was the only part of the province in which work was done in every month throughout the year. The cause of this failure is attributed to the unwillingness of the people to allow their children to be vaccinated during the rainy season, and to the deterioration of the lymph during the damp heat of the rains; but the mean temperature at Bassein was not less than at other stations during this season, and as the vaccination done there was excellent, no climatic excuse can be accepted. The people of Burma do not

resort to inoculation during the rains, and have an equal, if not greater, prejudice to vaccination at this season; and it is to be feared that the vaccinators, having been accustomed to regard this period as a time of rest from work, are opposed to any innovation, and as they make themselves very useful in civil hospitals and dispensaries, where they are entirely employed during the rainy season, their immediate superiors, the Civil Surgeons, do not object to the present system.

Results.

397. The following abstract gives the results of the past year:—

Months.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful including doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Average percentage successful.
January 1875	4,069	3,504	542	23	4,069	86·11
February	5,490	4,880	595	15	5,490	88·88
March	6,065	5,334	689	42	6,065	87·94
April	2,150	1,763	373	14	2,150	20·87
May	546	461	82	4	546	84·43
June	168	143	25	..	168	85·11
July	123	31	92	..	123	25·20
August	88	74	14	..	88	84·09
September	722	395	6	321	722	64·70
October	217	121	72	44	217	55·76
November	760	529	227	3	760	69·60
December	2,946	3,350	551	25	2,946	79·76
Total ..	23,344	19,585	3,268	491	23,344	83·89
Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan ..	388	288	100	..	388	74·22
Rangoon Jail	486	141	345	..	486	39·01
Military Hospital	163	98	64	1	163	60·12
Grand Total ..	24,381	20,112	3,777	492	24,381	82·49

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that if the Rangoon Jail, (in which most of the operations performed were on adults who had previously been inoculated or vaccinated), the Hill Tracts, and the military hospitals be excluded, the percentage of successful operations was 83·89 per cent., which is the highest percentage of success yet attained in Burma.

Result of ten years.

398. The following statement shews the results of vaccination in this province for the past ten years :—

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Total number vaccinated	7,413	8,336	8,251	9,350	23,144	14,076	16,377	18,469	21,154	24,218
Number successful ...	5,849	7,086	5,832	7,249	18,101	9,569	11,565	13,921	17,643	20,014
Percentage of successful cases to total number vaccinated	78·90	85·00	70·68	77·52	78·21	67·98	70·61	75·37	83·40	83·89

From the foregoing it will be observed that vaccination is progressing steadily year by year. The numbers shewn as having been successful in 1870 are entirely untrustworthy. They were principally reported by district vaccinators and, on examination, it was found that many false returns had been sent in; since then the work of the vaccinators has been, as far as possible, confined to the large towns and villages where the result of their operations can be tested occasionally.

Supplies of lymph and crusts.

399. Several supplies of lymph and crusts were received during the past year from Calcutta and from Almora: the lymph received from both places was ultimately successful.

Vaccinators' work.

400. The following comparative statement shows the amount of work performed by each vaccinator, the proportion of success attained, and other particulars regarding vaccination in this province, as compared with similar statistics regarding provinces in India :—

Year.	Province.	Population.	Total number vaccinated.	Ratio per 1,000 of population vaccinated.	Ratio per 1,000 successfully vaccinated.	Deaths from small-pox.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox per 1,000 of population.	Number of vaccinators.	Cost of each successful case. £.	s.	d.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Area of province in square miles.	Number of square miles of area to each vaccinator.	Total number of population to each vaccinator.
1873 ..	Oudh	11.185,357	19,170	1·71	2·03	Unknown.		55	0	0	7¾	348	25,554	459	203,370
1873-74	Central Provinces ..	7,426,604	41,285	5·55	5·15	11,150	1·50	30	0	0	3¾	1,376	Unknown.	..	247,553
1874-75	North-Western Provinces	30,781,204	494,928	16·07	11·69	93.247	3·02	401	0	0	7	1,234	81,402	203	76,761
1874-75	Bombay	25,077,568	732,624	28·40	25·36	3,903	0·15	389	0	0	8	1,883	187,844	482	64,466
1875 ..	British Burma ..	2,866,473	23,732	8·27	6·93	752	0·26	32	0	0	10¾	741	93,751	2,929	89,577

The amount and character of vaccine operations in Burma compares favourably with other provinces similarly circumstanced as regards establishment and supervision, *viz.*, the Central Provinces and Oudh. The work done in the Bombay Presidency in 1874-75 appears to have been most satisfactory, but anything like a ratio of 25·36 per 1,000 of population successfully vaccinated can never be looked for under the present system in this province; here, to each vaccinator there is an average of 89,577 people, scattered over 2,929 square miles; in Oudh there are 203,370 distributed over 459 square miles only, and in the North-Western Provinces there is a population of 76,761 distributed over 203 square miles, and therefore more vaccinators are required here in proportion to the population and to the extent of the country than in those provinces, on account of the sparse and scanty population.

Small-pox.

401. The mortality from small-pox was only 752 as compared with 1,191 in 1874, and 1,416 in 1873, and it was less than during any previous year of which there is a record. In no case did it assume an epidemic form; the largest number of deaths occurred in March, at which season the inoculators do the greater part of their work, and the smallest in November. The largest number of deaths were in the districts of Moulmein, Bassein, and Prome. Allowing that registration has been very imperfectly performed, even if the actual deaths had been double the number reported, the mortuary rate from small-pox was very small for this province, and compares very favourably with that of India, excluding the Bombay Presidency, but very unfavourably with England and Wales in non-epidemic years, where, in 1873, it was 0·09 in 1,000. Last year must be looked upon as an entirely exceptional one, and epidemics must be expected, as the population is not half protected either by inoculation or vaccination. During the first three months of the present year an epidemic of small-pox, originating from inoculation in the town of Prome, caused a death-rate from that disease alone at the rate of 16·59 per 1,000 of population per annum.

Vaccination of children.

402. The people of Burma have a very great prejudice against inoculating or vaccinating infants, children under one year old are seldom or never inoculated, although, on persuasion, parents allow them to be vaccinated. There were altogether only 3,168 operated upon under one year old last year, and when inoculation is being practised the mortality amongst the uninoculated and unvaccinated young children from small-pox, spread by the inoculated subjects, is very great, as no restrictions are placed on the movements of these centres of infection. It would be therefore very advisable if some means could be found of compelling the people to isolate cases of inoculation.

Successful cases.

403. The highest proportion of successful cases last year was 93·97, attained at Moulmein, and the next at Henzada, 93·62. The cause of such very low percentages of success as 32·89 at Mergui, and 48·28 at Tavoy, was the frequent failure of lymph sent to these practically remote stations. Amongst 492 cases returned as unknown, there were 369 at Kyouk-hpyoo, but in all probability the greater number of

these were successful, as they were hill-men who did not return to Kyouk-hpyoo to shew themselves after vaccination, and the lymph used was very good and fresh.

Nationality and sex.

404. Of the total number vaccinated, 13,665 were males, and 10,328 females; 606 were Christians, of whom 313 were vaccinated in Rangoon, and 141 in military hospitals; 1,247 were Hindoos, of whom 919 were vaccinated in Akyab; 1,796 were Mussulmans, of whom 1,055 were vaccinated in Akyab; 18,324 were Buddhists, of whom only 364 were vaccinated in Akyab. From these figures it would appear the Arakanese have a strong prejudice against vaccination. 1,321 were Karens or hill men, and 699 are classed as other castes. The re-vaccinations numbered 598, of which 332 were successful, 265 were doubtful, and one unknown. 354 cases were vaccinated at civil dispensaries, 317 being successful, 36 unsuccessful, and one unknown.

Extraneous operations.

405. In addition to the number shown in these returns as having been vaccinated, there were a considerable number of successful operations performed by professed inoculators, especially in the Shwe-gyeen district. The adoption of vaccination in lieu of inoculation in even a single instance by men of this class is most satisfactory; one inoculator, who was most successful, was granted a reward of £1-10 by the President of the Dispensary Committee at Shwe-gyeen.

In the Bassein district it had been customary to teach any inoculators professing their willingness to substitute vaccination for inoculation how to vaccinate properly, and on their being reported qualified by the Civil Surgeon, they were given certificates by the Deputy Commissioner of the district to that effect; these certificates carry much weight with the people, and inoculators have shown their desire to be possessed of them, but the necessity for constant supervision and for care in granting such certificates has been shown by the action of one of these men who professed to vaccinate, but really introduced the small-pox virus under the authority of the certificate granted to him by the Deputy Commissioner. During the past year a Buddhist priest belonging to a monastery near Bassein had himself and all his pupils vaccinated; these cases were inspected by the provincial Superintendent in December last, and the vesicles were excellent. The good effect of an example of this kind cannot be over-estimated.

The difference between vaccination and inoculation is not yet really understood by the people; the former has not been practised long enough or on a sufficiently large scale to allow of their becoming properly acquainted with its advantages; they have no deep-seated prejudice against it, but they are accustomed to inoculation and think that vaccination is a weak form of the prophylactic, and are not satisfied when they see that it is not followed by vesicles scattered over the body, but that the eruption is confined to the points of insertion. The inoculators of course persuade them that it is not equally efficacious, because if gratuitous vaccination became general their fees would cease, and their emoluments are chiefly derived from the after-treatment of the disease which they originate. They will not take service as vaccinators because the remuneration is not equal to that derived from their own practice.

Cost of department.

406. The total cost of the department is only £1,233, including a proportion of the Sanitary Commissioner's consolidated pay, amounting to £180 annually; if this sum and £294, which is paid by Municipalities, be excluded, the sum spent upon vaccination in this province amounts to only £759 annually. In Burma, the highest pay any vaccinator receives is £3; in the Bombay Presidency, as far as can be discovered, the average pay is £3-10-7½, although labour and service of every kind is much more difficult to procure here and is remunerated at a higher rate than in any part of India.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Progress of department.

407. The chief features of the educational work of the year were—the opening of the higher department at the Rangoon High School, the formation of normal classes, the founding of two new middle-class schools, the initiation of a system of annual competitive examinations, with very attractive prizes attached, and the extension of the supervising agency by the appointment of three additional Deputy Inspectors. The experimentary lectures in medicine were hardly a success—not from any lack of learners, but from their insufficient acquaintance with English.

Number of schools.

408. Government schools have risen from 24 to 26, Missionary schools under supervision from 27 to 33, and all other classes of inspected schools from 1,143 to 1,147. The aggregate of pupils attending these schools was 38,447, or 1·37 per cent. of the population of the province. This is an increase of 5,420 scholars and ·1 per cent. of the people. As the Government agency has now been extended to every part of the province, including six new districts during the year, the increase is not disproportionate, considering the excess of expenditure, which amounted to £5,539, or more than £1 for each additional pupil claimed by the department. The statistics of attendance are appended—

Year.	Schools, Government and Aided.				Pupils.			
	Government.	Missionary.	Others.	Total.	Government.	Missionary.	Others.	Total.
1872-73	7	14	8	29	519	1,677	621	2,817
1873-74	21	24	936	981	1,147	1,791	23,680	26,618
1874-75	24	27	1,143	1,194	1,945	2,091	28,991	33,027
1875-76	26	33	1,147	1,206	2,197	2,824	33,426	38,447

The increase was distributed among the several kinds of schools,—252 to Government, 733 to Missionary, and 4,435 to others. The average augmented percentage is—

Government	9·6
Missionary	22·2
Others	3·8

Considering the countless monastic seminaries which exist unscrutinized and secluded, the scanty improvement in the third class is by no means satisfactory.

Expenditure.

409. The education of the 2,197 Government pupils, and the supervision of the other instructional agencies, was secured at a cost of £38,778, an excess of £5,539 over last year's expenditure. The average expense of each scholar's education directly or indirectly affected is the same as last year, £1 per head. This sum was provided as follows:—

Charges.	Provincial Funds.	Local Cess Funds.	Expenditure from other sources.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Direction	2,158	....	....	2,158
Inspection	1,497	1,900	....	3,397
Instruction	17,910	5,544	9.769	33,223
Total ..	21,565	7,444	9,769	38,778

The Government higher-class schools and aided female schools appear to have absorbed the largest proportion in the ratios of 15·07 and 11·75 per cent. respectively. The latter figure is due to the large sum of £3,029 provided from sources independent of Government. A percentage of 9·01 of the gross expenditure goes to aided middle-class schools, of 8·58 to Government schools of the same grade, of 8·76 to inspection, of 6·60 to aided normal schools, 5·56 to direction, and 4·52 to prizes and rewards. The high ratio of the last is due to the system of aiding and encouraging the independent primary schools by money payments for results, which has been explained at length in previous reports. The Cess Fund is administered as far as possible on the principle, which is now almost universally adopted in India, of entirely localizing the expenditure. Cases may arise when partial alienation is advisable, but the special sanction of Government must be obtained for the purpose.

Inspection and rewards.

410. Glancing at the results of the supervising machinery, we find a total of 1,142 schools and 33,090 pupils inspected. Prize-winners increased from 3,463 to 3,851, but the percentage suffered a further reduction from 12 to 11 per cent., in consequence, probably, of a stricter test being applied. The figures, however, show considerable progress in the standard of instruction, as may be seen by comparing the records of the two past years—

Standard of qualification.	Number of pupils qualified for reward in					
	Burmese.		Pali.		Arithmetic.	
	1874-75.	1875-76	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
I.	1,607	1,284	208	165	366	518
II.	947	966	103	55	175	279
III.	349	462	50	29	116	186
IV.	103	189	10	5	19	45
V.	9	37	2	2	5	16

Thus, in every subject except Pali, which as studied in the province is scarcely a valuable educational acquirement, there has been some improvement. Out of 2,246 girls examined, 437, or 19 per cent., were successful. This proportion is more creditable to them as compared with the boys than even last year's results, and the same explanation no doubt may be given, *viz.*, that the lay schools, where the girls are taught, are almost invariably found in better order than monastic *kyoungs*, where the boys are exclusively educated. The work of supervision has been executed best in the Rangoon, Thonkwa, Amherst and Henzada divisions. In the former, 251 schools and 8,702 scholars were inspected, and in Amherst the figures are 143 and 6,412 respectively. The results at Prome, Thayetmyo, Bassein, and Akyab are not so creditable, and the local officers appear somewhat inactive. In the first-mentioned place there has been a large deterioration from last year's pre-eminence, chiefly owing to the obstruction of one of the educational staff, who has since been dismissed.

The attention of the department has been directed to the necessity of establishing a fixed standard of examination and rewards. The proportion of prize-winners to pupils examined varies from 1 in 4·5 in Toungoo, to 1 in 15 at Amherst. As the former district has only been recently inspected, and the latter is very efficiently controlled, it may be surmised that donations are occasionally regulated, not by any certain and universal measure of attainment, but by special or local considerations.

The inspection of the monastic and lay schools may be contrasted—

	Monastic.	Lay.
1874-75	939	155
1875-76	874	255

The fewer number of *kyoungs* supervised is attributed, rightly or wrongly, to the fewer number existing; and this decrease is not regrettable if lay seminaries take their place.

Grants-in-aid lower-class schools.

411. Last year's report showed a total of 27 lower-class schools which received Government aid in the shape of a salaried Assistant Master. This year the number has risen to 32. The system, though somewhat imperfectly organized, has no doubt been beneficial, and a proposal to grade the masters detailed on this work, to graduate their pay, and make the earning of any increment dependent on the result of the annual

inspection examination, has the Chief Commissioner's full concurrence.

Government cess schools.

412. The number of Government cess schools remained the same, 15, though the attendance has risen from 571 to 623 pupils. A few have done fairly, and the one at Poungday excellently. The obstacles which have to be surmounted are interference by the parents with the school curriculum, and the difficulty of enforcing attendance. The former results from the general desire of the people for an English education, which it is unadvisable to accede to at the expense of their own vernacular.

Middle-class schools.

413. Schools of the middle class, or rather those ranked as teaching up to a middle-class standard, increased from 14 to 17 during the year of report. The aided schools were 10 in number, an advance of one on the record of 1874, which resulted from the endowment of three new schools, and the extinction of two old ones previously aided at Tavoy and Ramree. It is possible that the Government school newly instituted at Tavoy may reap the fruits of the educational expenditure at that place, but it is none the less clear that the outlay of money at Ramree has been altogether unproductive. Secondary instruction of this type can scarcely as a rule be pronounced successful. The annual competitive examinations recently initiated afforded a tolerable test of the relative merits of all the institutions professing to give a middle-class education; and among the Government schools, which were all represented, none could be pronounced successful, and only half the aided schools showed a fair average of attainment. The paucity of representatives from the nine aided Missionary and Roman Catholic schools is a subject for more than regret. Denominational candidates have been recently allowed to select certificates of proficiency in lieu of scholarships, which would necessitate their residence at purely secular schools; and it was hoped this direct concession would result in a free and fair use being made of these public competitive trials. In future, to every grant-in-aid to these institutions, the Chief Commissioner will attach the condition of sending representatives to the annual examination, unless the Director of Public Instruction is satisfied that the standard of acquirement is too low to promise any hope of success. The statistics of middle-class schools are as follows:—

Class of School.	Number.	Number of Pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Total cost.	Average cost of each pupil.
				£	£
Government Schools	7	595	478	3,286	7
Aided Schools	10	1,143	786	3,495	4

414. Higher-class education is represented by the so-called High Schools of Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab, and by St. John's College and the Diocesan School at Rangoon, and the Town School at Moulmein. If educating pupils up to the modified standard prescribed for high schools be the test of classification, none of these establishments have any claim to rank in this division, except perhaps the Diocesan School, where one or two boys have attained a fair degree of proficiency. A class of 10 pupils has, however, been lately organized in the Rangoon High School, which will partially justify its titular denomination. Two out of the three Government institutions have made fair progress. At Rangoon, the attendance has risen from 154 to 240, and the income from schooling fees, including the preparatory school, from £492 to £735. Akyab has shown a marked improvement upon last year's unsatisfactory history. The school was re-organized during the year on the plan of the Rangoon institution, which involved the withdrawal of a large number of ill-qualified pupils. The average daily attendance has nevertheless risen from 211 to 224. At Moulmein, the attendance has largely diminished, partly perhaps from a similar re-organization, partly from the incompetency of the subordinate class of instructors. Notwithstanding an ample grant in aid, the Diocesan School at Rangoon seems scarcely on the road to any vigorous recovery. It was reported last year that the attendance had fallen from 81 pupils to 30, and during the year under report the register has shown no increase on this low figure. Should no marked improvement supervene in the current period, it will be a question whether an adequate return is made to the very liberal assistance of Government. The new school at Moulmein has done excellent work as usual; but the classification of St. John's College as a higher-class school was decidedly premature.

Higher-class schools.

415. Turning to the record of female education, the year's statistics show an increase of one in the number of girls' schools under inspection, and an increase in total attendance from 2,680 to 3,528, to which an attendance of 97 girls at the mixed Government cess schools must be added. The progress is entirely due to the growing popularity of private seminaries, to which extensive aid is afforded, the proportion of Government pupils having been considerably reduced. The Government institution at Rangoon seems in a most disheartening condition. Credit is only claimed for needlework, and in reading and writing from the vernacular it is stated that no pupil had advanced beyond the second of the five standards for primary schools. The main difficulty in all these establishments seems to lie in the inability to secure an efficient instructional agency. For the daughters of European and Eurasian parents, the aided English schools attached to the Roman Catholic Convents, and others of a similar character, continue to meet all the requirements of the province.

Female education.

416. The success attending the Government experiments in special education has not been remarkable. The Madrissa Department in the Rangoon High School for instruction in the Ara-

Special education.

bic and Persian languages proved a complete failure, notwithstanding the large Mahomedan community of the town. Early in the year also medical classes were started at Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein and Prome, under the tuition of the local Civil Surgeons, who were granted a special allowance for the duty. Admittance was entirely free and unrestricted. The results in all the stations were the same: the lectures at first attracted some attention, but the students gradually dwindled down, and the experiment has failed, as the Law class failed last year, to show that the Burmese are prepared as yet to prosecute any study requiring a mastery of the English language. A more encouraging issue will probably result from the recent formation of normal classes in the Rangoon High School. Several teachers have already been efficiently trained, and much useful work may be anticipated.

Central Book Depôt.

417. Last year was briefly noticed the opening of a Central Book Depôt in Rangoon, with agencies in the several districts of the province, for the sale of educational works and appliances. The machinery has been far from inactive during the period under review, and the distribution of, and demand for, vernacular literature is rapidly extending, 12,661 volumes having been sold, realizing £790. The native books are issued under the authority of a Committee, who have prepared three more *Zats* for publication. The adoption of Dr. Judson's Dictionary as the standard of orthography has been finally determined on, which, it is hoped, will eventually result in some general systematization of Burmese spelling.

Buddhistic manuscripts.

418. Efforts also have been made to explore and utilize the rich and varied treasure of Buddhistic manuscripts which have long been lying unnoticed in every Burman monastery. The Deputy Inspectors of Schools, during their tours in the interior, have prepared lists of the Pali and Burmese writings they encountered, and reported the conditions under which copies are available for the proposed library at Rangoon. A condensed list has been arranged and submitted to the Chief Commissioner, and there is every prospect of an interesting collection being formed, to add to the attractions of the Phayre Museum.

Publication of *Waythandaya Zat.*

419. The publications of the year include an edition of the *Waythandaya Zat*, which promises to be as popular as the *Naymi Jataka*, of which more than 1,100 copies were sold last year, and a breviary of Pali texts, which, despite grave literary and typographical errors, has supplied a direct want among the Buddhist community, and commanded a ready sale.

Education Gazette.

420. The *Education Gazette* has now been sixteen months in existence, and from a financial view it can scarcely be considered successful. The effects of the substitution of a weekly for a fortnightly issue cannot yet be pronounced upon, as it occurred late in the year under report; but its circulation seems diminishing, and no extraneous literary help is afforded. Much of the prevailing indiffer-

ence to the publication is owing probably to the deficiency of postal communication in the interior, and the consequent failure or delay in receiving despatches. The Chief Commissioner has deemed it unadvisable to abandon what may yet prove an important educational appliance. The contraction of the subscription list is the inevitable reaction from the initial attraction, and, as the original estimate of Government outlay has been little exceeded, there seems no reason to despair of its future success.

Literature, Science, Art and Press.

Books published.

421. The number of books published during the year 1875 was 50, compared with 33 in the previous year. Of these, eight were in English, 37 in the vernacular, and five in more than one language. Nine were educational and 41 non-educational works. There were 29 original works and one translation published, against 16 in 1874; and of the re-publications, 20 were from the original texts and from translations, as compared with 17 in 1874. Of the original works, there was only one of any importance, namely the *Attat Than Kheik Damathat*, or the original civil laws of the Burmese. The rest of the original works consisted of tracts and reports, and other books on religious subjects published by the American Baptist Missionaries. The re-publications comprised religious works, dramas, fictions, histories, in the Burmese, Karen, Pwo, and Sgau languages.

Rangoon Literary Society.

422. The Rangoon Literary Society in its 16th annual report shows a steady progress. Besides the Government annual grant-in-aid of £30, receipts from various sources aggregated £261. The disbursements amounted to £268. Of this sum, £76 was working expenses: the remainder was expended in improving the library. There have been no debating classes nor lectures during the period under report.

Art.

423. Art, in any phase or form, has as yet been very imperfectly developed among the Burmese, but they are far from being wholly uncultured in either hand or eye. They have a keen sense of colour and all the harmonies of it, and their festal costume indicates something more than the gaiety and vivacity of the national temperament. In carving and sculpture there is always considerable wealth and vigour of design, and occasionally, spite of crudeness of method, some finish in manipulation and detail. Painting is in considerable vogue among the people, who, though inferior to the Chinese in graphic skill, can at least compare with ordinary Indian limners. In music there is a peculiar diatonic scheme which has never been scientifically investigated. There are many well-known airs of marked harmony and syncopation which, to even an European trained from his birth to an entirely different chromatic system, sound neither dissonant nor inharmonious. The passion for the drama is perhaps the most curious phase of the national character. Their tragedy, when it does not degenerate into turbulence and extravagance, is forcible and pathetic; and in comic and mimetic

talent, the simplest village clown is generally a study of easy, laughter-moving speech, attitude, and gesture. The vocalization is invariably natural and clear, the acting unembarrassed and unaffected. Though the leading characters of all the plays are generally the same, and the literary art not very considerable, they at least contain a sufficiency of incident and situation; and poverty of material and adjuncts only sets off the more palpably the striking dramatic faculty of the performers.

Presses.

424. There are two Government presses in the province, one attached to the Secretariat, the other to the Rangoon Central Jail; and fifteen private presses,—one in Akyab, ten in Rangoon, one in Bassein, two in Moulmein, and one in Thayetmyo. Twelve newspapers are published, of which one is a tri-weekly, four bi-weekly, six weekly, and one monthly, the last named being a regimental paper, issued by the 67th Regiment stationed at Thayetmyo. There are also several advertising-sheets, and four monthly magazines are published by the Baptist Missionaries and other religious bodies in English, Burmese, and Karen, for distribution among their congregation.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæology.

Architectural remains.

425. Owing to the perishable materials of construction the Burmese ordinarily employ, there are few architectural remains in the province of any archæological importance. Crumbling ruins of ancient pagodas are scattered through the length and breadth of the land, but, with the exception of the great national monuments at Rangoon, Pegu, and Prome,—each the capital of a pristine dynasty and kingdom,—they rarely possess anything but the scantiest local interest. Traces of old fortifications are found in all the country of the Taleings, and implements of pottery and metal are not unfrequently brought to light; but special science is required for their utilization in exploring the unsounded abysses of ancient peninsular history.

Sandoway district.

426. An extract from the annual report of the secluded district of Sandoway may not prove inappropriate under this head:—

"Two stone inscriptions have been discovered,—one in the jungle near the village of Byee-wah, containing an old Buddhist couplet in the Sanskrit (or Pali) character; the other, a small tablet bearing similar characters, was dug out of a low hill close to the village of Ngaloonmaw, in the Kwayloo circle, Northern township. Silver coins struck by ancient Kings of Arakan are to be met with in some households, hung as charms or ornaments round necks of children. On most of these coins, the dates and names of the Kings, in Burmese characters, are the same on either side; but of the earlier ones the reverse contains unintelligible Persian and Nagari characters. Another smaller coin, of the same primitive character and workmanship, may be assigned to a very early dynasty of Arakan Kings (the Vaisali), who reigned from A.D. 788 to 957. On the obverse of this is a caparisoned bull, couchant, above which is the King's title; on the reverse appear the sun, crescent moon, and trident. The coin is the size of a four-anna piece. Celts, or stone implements of the smooth (Neolithic age) are apparently abundant throughout the district; they are found in the beds of streams, or in hill clearings of *toungya* cultivators. They are fashioned from different kinds of stone, such as schists, greenstone, basalt, and hornstone. They comprise adzes with and without shoulders, each with a cutting-edge like a chisel; and axes with a cutting-edge like that of a knife. Some of the adzes are of great size."

Coins.

Implements.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

Anglican Churches.

427. There are eight churches of the Anglican Communion in the province, *viz.*, two at Rangoon (Town and Cantonment), one at Moulmein, and one at Toungoo, each provided with a Chaplain of the Bengal Establishment; one at Thayetmyo, under the ministration of a Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; one at Akyab, with a Clergyman of the Additional Clergy Society; one at Kyoukhpyoo, which is visited by the latter periodically; and one at Bassein, which is occasionally visited by the Rangoon Cantonment Chaplain. In addition, another Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel visits the stations on the Irrawaddy between Rangoon and Thayetmyo quarterly. The Minister of Akyab further visits Sandoway, Toungoop, and An occasionally, and proceeds to Chittagong several times during the year; the Clergyman of Toungoo visits Shwe-gyeen periodically; and Tavoy and Mergui are visited annually by the Chaplain of Moulmein.

Presbyterian Church.

428. There is one Presbyterian Church in Rangoon, lately erected. The congregation numbers 255. The Minister receives a monthly allowance from the Government, in consideration of his services to some of the European troops.

Roman Catholic Churches.

429. The Roman Catholic Clergymen at military stations also receive allowances from the Government; and the Right Rev. Bishop Bigandet, who presides over the Roman Catholic Churches in Pegu and Tenasserim, is paid a monthly stipend of £30 for the compilation of certain ecclesiastical returns. The Roman Catholics have forty-two churches and twenty nine priests in the various towns and districts of the province, and Missions to the Karens and other hill-people; their congregations aggregate 8,095 persons. Their annual receipts from Government amount to £687.

American Baptist Mission.

430. Protestant dissenters have 242 institutions, 280 ministers and teachers, and congregations numbering, it is stated, 27,522 persons. The principal churches are those of the American Baptist Society, whose missionaries have been very successful in converting to Christianity the Karens in Pegu and Tenasserim, where there are many congregations presided over by pastors and teachers of their own race.

Armenian Church

431. There is an Armenian Church in Rangoon, with one minister and a congregation of 182 members of that community.

Places of worship of other denominations, &c

432. Throughout the province, the Hindu places of worship number 34, and the Mahomedan 237, the number of worshippers being 10,961 and 83,828 respectively. Buddhism is the religion of the indigenous population, and its pagodas, shrines, and *kyoungs* are estimated to number 5,405, with 8,423 hpoongyees, and 2,111,965 followers.

Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages.

433. Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV. of 1872), a license was granted to the Rev. W. H. Sloan, a duly-recognized Minister of the Baptist Church, to solemnize marriages within the province of British Burma, according to the usage of that church; and, under section 9, a total of five persons have been authorized to grant certificates of marriages between Native Christians.

Stationery.

434. No alterations have been made in the arrangements for the supply of stationery required by the province, particulars of which were given at page 161 of the Administration Report for 1873-74.

Part III.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Administration of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

A.1.—Area cultivated and uncultivated, and Communications.

Divisions.	Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste, in acres.			Communications—Mileage of			Remarks.
		Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.	Water, distinguish navigable rivers and canals.	Metal roads, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes.	Railroads.	
			Culturable.	Unculturable.								
	British Possessions.											
Arakan.	Akyab ..	545	889	3,903	5,337	571,520	2,560	568,960	1,500	30	*Nil.*	
	Northern Arakan	9	311	893	1,213	199,040		199,040	240	...		
	Kyouk-hpyoo	164	405	3,740	4,309	258,981	566	258,415	894	152		
	Sandoway ..	67	68	3,532	3,667	43,257		43,257	130	13½		
	Total	785	1,673	12,068	14,526	1,072,798	3,126	1,069,672	2,764	195½	...	
Pegu.	Rangoon (dist. & town)	1,042	4,120	529	5,691	4,550,384	D 729	D 3,950,457	D 429 T 14	D *66 †5½ *25a T *42 ‡34	D 29 T 6	
	Thonkwa ..	291	2,257	2,892	5,440	..	2,320	1,467,967	1,400	..	...	
	Bassein ..	413	5,004	1,100	6,517	4,204,460	3,481	3,575,148	387	...	..	
	Henzada ..	543	2,717	787	4,047	1,986,338	10,661	1,730,399	291	†60 §111 §55	...	
	Prome .	283	650	1,954	2,887	415,369	65	415,304	40	153§	‖36½	
	Thayetmyo ...	155	1,087	1,155	2,397	704,626	742	703,884	155	30 33 38	...	
	Total ...	2,727	15,835	8,417	26,979	11,861,177	17,998	11,843,179	2,716	652	73½	
Tenasserim.	Amherst ..	461	4,813	9,929	15,203	3,083,729	3,451	3,080,278	500	58	*Nil.*	
	Tavoy	103	3,555	3,542	7,200	2,270,078	891	2,269,187	140	20		
	Mergui	65	3,001	4,694	7,760	1,923,404	108	1,923,296	178	¶79		
	Shwe-gyeen... ...	124	3,829	1,812	5,565	2,311,755	1,667	2,316,596	250	...		
	Toungoo . .	57	3,244	3,053	6,354	2,073,550	328	2,073,222	400	42		
	Salween	21	3,116	1,509	4,646	1,994,543	385	1,994,158	350	...		
	Total ...	831	21,358	24,539	46,728	13,657,059	6,830	13,656,737	1,818	199	73½	
	Grand Total ...	4,343	38,866	45,024	88,233	26,591,034	27,954	26,569,588	7,298	1,046½	73½	

* 1st Class. † 2nd Class. ‡ 2nd and 3rd Class. § 3rd Class. ‖ 4th Class. ¶ 16 miles in Mergui, 63 miles in Bokepyne to Lenya and Banbroomee to Haukaree, 3rd Class.

Note.—The area noted for the Hill Tracts is that portion within which order and regularity have to be maintained. The area of the Akyab District does not include that of the Hills; and the country beyond the fixed northern boundary of the Hill Tracts Districts, viz., 4,004 square miles, is thus excluded.

* a In progress.

A.2.—*Character of the surface.*

[For detail of this table, *see* Part III. of the "British Burma Administration Report for 1872-73," pages iv. to xvii.]

A.3.—*Climate for 1875.*

Places at which observations were taken, and year for which taken.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing Winds.		
					May.			July.			December.					
Year 1875.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Akyab ...	21·93	154·23	5·72	181·88	75·0	89·0	82·0	76·0	84·0	84·0	60·0	83·0	75·0	NW.	SE. & SW.	NE.
Northern Arakan ...	15·62	113·36	6·86	135·4	74·12	86·87	85·58	76·58	80·90	80·0	66·09	75·16	72·89	N. NW.	S. SW. & NW.	NW. W. E. & NW
Kyouk-hpyoo ..	21·8	169·4	10·3	220·15	80·0	88·0	84·0	77·0	83·0	78·0	74·0	80·0	78·0	NW.	SW.	E.
Sandoway ..	14·16	201·63	14·64	230·43	77·0	86·0	82·0	76·0	80·0	78·0	62·0	78·0	75·0	E. NW. W. & SW.	S. SW. & SE.	SW. & SE.
Rangoon ..	21·80	50·7	7·0	79·5	80·0	76·0	86·0	79·0	80·0	77·0	75·0	80·0	80·0	NN. W.	SS. W.	NNE.
Thonkwa* ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bassein ...	4·68	95·8	13·72	114·2	...	88·18	...	...	84·37	...	...	84·25	...	N. NE.	SE.	NE
Henzada ...	15·3	83·9	6·7	105·9	77·8	85·5	81·8	77·2	81·4	79·5	64·3	80·1	79·4	NW. NE. NW. & SW.	SE. & SW.	NE. & NW.
Prome ...	8·75	30·76	6·19	45·70	78·9	91·8	81·3	76·7	81·8	79·7	63·	78·8	75·1	NE. SE. & SW.	SW. & SE.	NE. & NW.
Thayetmyo ...	10·81	37·21	5·27	53·29	77·25	88·38	86·58	77·29	87·09	86·03	57·28	80·77	79·29	SE.	SW.	SE.
Moulmein ..	22·95	189·80	11·80	224·55	75·0	83·0	80·0	75·0	81·0	76·0	65·0	84·0	77·0	NE. & SW.	SW.	SW. & NE.
Tavoy ...	22·3	194·7	11·3	228·3	76·3	83·2	81·8	75·2	79·8	79·6	67·5	82·5	79·8	NE. NW. & Variable.	SE. & SW.	NE. & E.
Mergui ...	24·79	129·76	15·96	170·51	90·0	...	93·0	88·0	...	90·0	88·0	..	90·0	NE. & E.	SW.	SW. & E.
Shwe-gyeen ...	19·1	140·1	6·2	165·4	75·0	99·0	78·0	78·0	86·0	84·0	81·0	88·0	79·0	NE. SE. E. & Variable.	SW. & SE.	NW. SE. & NE.
Toungoo ...	13·98	73·30	12·46	99·74	73·6	85·1	...	75·4	81·1	...	64·9	82·0	...	NE. & S.	SW.	NE.
Salween ...	...	96·7	7·5	104·2	74·0	...	78·0	77·0	...	74·0	62·0	...	76·0	NE. & SW.	SW.	SW. & NE.
General average ...	16·95	118·50	9·30	143·62	...	86·21	...	...	82·20	...	...	81·18	...	...	...	...

* From the want of instruments, no observations were made.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*—None.

2.—*Native Chiefs and principal Male Members of their Families.*

Name of Individual and State, and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has *sawrud* authorizing adoption or not.	Family follow primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
			Arakan Division.—*Nil.*						
			Pegu Division.—*Nil.*						
			Tenasserim Division.						
Khoontee, Western Karennee, of the Kyetphogyee family	Chief ..	Karennee—Heathen	52	*Nil* ...	In governing their territory.	None ...	Primogeniture	Yes.	
Moung Gyaw, Geiko Territory ...	Do. ...	Geiko — Ditto ...	39	Do. ...		Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
Tsawlaphawgyee, Eastern Karennee	Do. ...	Yaikalay — Ditto ...	41	Do. ...		Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The Chief Authority in the Province of British Burma is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No. 212, dated 31st January 1862. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary, a Junior Secretary and an Assistant Secretary, three Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, 14 Deputy Commissioners, one Superintendent of Hill Tracts, and 31 Assistant Commissioners, four Collectors of Sea Customs, a Director of Public Instruction, an Inspector of Schools, an Inspector-General of Police, an Inspector-General of Prisons, who is also Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent of Vaccination, and a Conservator of Forests. The usual staff of Officers in the Public Works Department is also attached to the Province. The Chief Commissioner exercises the powers of a Local Government under the law when such powers have been specially delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council; in all other respects, Political and Fiscal, he is the Chief Executive of the Local Government, and under the Government of India. The Judicial Officers are the Judicial Commissioner, the Recorder of Rangoon, the Judge of the Town of Moulmein, the Judges of the Small Cause Courts, Rangoon three Town Magistrates, and one Assistant Town Magistrate.

The following is a Statement of the Area, Population, Revenue, &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships, and Revenue Sub-Divisions of the Territory:—

Divisions.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.	Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arakan	Akyab ...	9	5,337	283,160	Akyab .. 16,603; Myohoung .. 3,200	1,877	11	11	40	25	451	3,21,459	5,94,659	20,83,693
	Northern Arakan	1	1,213	12,442	Palukwa .. 314; Myouktoung 434	209	2	2	70	30	257	22,498	2,721	5,199
	Kyouk-hpyoo ...	5	4,309	148,240	Kyouk-hpyoo 2,585; Ramree .. 3,826; Aeng ... 1,528; Cheduba .. 1,384; Myaiboung 1,198	977	6	6	48	9·6	367	81,864	1,42,133	4,17,741
	Sandoway ...	3	3,667	53,790	Toungoop 1,446; Sandoway 1,505; Khwa 878	406	4	4	159	21	225	83,448	54,667	1,20,195

PEGU.	Rangoon Town...	2	45	60,494	Rangoon ...	... 108,000	71	2	2	5	...	228	34,008	9,196	4,56,483
	Ditto District	6	5,646	276,367	Pegu	... 5,456	1,254	10	10	44	26	391	2,16,420	12,31,646	51,96,809
	Thonkwa ...	8	5,440	186,810	Donabyoo ..	... 4,331	787	8	8	48	22	218	85,870	3,45,027	10,24,306
					Pantanau... ...	... 4,932									
					Yandoon	.. 6,905									
					Ma-oo-bin... ..	... 1,044									
	Bassein ...	11	6,517	301,914	Bassein	23,475	1,498	11	11	76	34	471	1,29,513	4,37,140	17,06,062
					Laymyethna ...	... 4,986									
					Yaygyee	.. 3,506									
					Ngathinegyoung ...	. 2,737									
					Kangyeedoung ...	1,657									
					Myoungmya ..	1,717									
					Ngapootau ...	. 1,010									
					Kyonpaw	. 2,551									
					Thaboung	.. 722									
	Henzada ...	14	4,047	490,234	Zaloon	.. 5,109	2,435	13	13	28	20	577	1,96,640	5,44,022	12,37,896
					Henzada	17,269									
					Kanoung ..	. 3,171									
					Myanoung .	5,930									
					Kyangeen .	... 8,851									
	Prome ..	17	2,887	267,860	Prome	25,390	1,646	10	10	30	20	461	1,47,703	2,27,491	6,21,409
					Poungday	. 5,575									
					Shwe-doung ...	12,934									
					Padoung ..	.. 2,891									
	Thayetmyo ...	12	2,397	146,518	Myaidai	... 6,164	851	7	7	60	20	893	79,385	96,038	3,10,213
					Thayetmyo ...	9,830									
					Mengdoon .	1,298									
					Kama	. 3,133									
TENASSERIM.	Amherst ..	13	15,203	275,432	Moulmein ...	.. 57,719	742	17	19	40	9	840	1,89,681	4,62,520	16,87,413
	Tavoy ...	4	7,200	76,886	Tavoy	.. 15,117	289	5	5	68	10	209	68,387	94,782	2,10,085
	Mergui ...	5	7,760	50,855	Mergui	.. 10,545	198	7	7	60	32	231	69,952	64,959	1,82,128
	Shwe-gyeen ...	7	5,565	136,176	Shwe-gyeen ..	.. 7,486	564	8	8	30	12	385	1,04,777	1,01,601	3,44,815
					Kyeikhto ..	. 3,011									
					Sittoung ...	.. 1,037									
					Beeling ...	... 2,081									
					Kyouk-kyee ..	... 1,525									
	Toungoo ...	8	6,354	84,323	Toungoo ...	... 13,277	657	10	12	40	10	394	71,256	32,864	1,98,758
	Salween ...	1	4,646	26,835	Phapoon ...	... 653	256	2	2	80	25	221	58,388	9,098	23,612
	GRAND TOTAL ...	126	88,283	2,898,336	GRAND TOTAL	... 427,976	14,667	133	137	926	20·35	6,819	19,61,149	44,50,564	1,58,26,817

D.—

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.					
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under twelve years of age. Male.	Children under twelve years of age. Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.
Arakan.									
Akyab ...	53	62,040	62,093	107,460	87,092	42,457	40,211	283,160	53·06
Northern Arakan	...	2,936	2,936	3,283	3,645	3,103	2,411	12,442	10·25
Kyouk-hpyoo ...	1	28,747	28,748	52,597	51,916	22,221	21,506	148,240	34·40
Sandoway ...	1	11,363	11,364	17,463	16,317	10,256	9,754	53,790	14·66
Total ...	55	105,086	105,141	180,803	158,910	78,037	79,882	497,632	34·26
Pegu.									
Rangoon Town ..	596	12,247	12,843	25,986	20,144	18,273	16,091	80,494	1,788·00
" District,	...	61,503	61,503	89,588	69,410	61,438	55,931	276,367	55
Thonkwa ...	2	38,904	38,906	64,236	57,507	33,589	31,478	186,810	34
Bassein ...	49	61,163	61,212	109,364	105,774	47,788	38,078	307,904	43
Henzada ...	8	87,918	87,926	1,50,361	151,845	94,783	93,245	490,234	119
Promo ...	180	59,892	59,572	86,870	45,547	46,258	89,185	267,860	92
Thayetmyo .	39	32,305	32,344	50,492	47,596	24,374	24,056	146,518	61
Total ...	874	353,432	354,306	576,897	497,823	326,503	348,964	1,750,187	67·30
Tenasserim.									
Moulmein Town..	253	5,865	6,118	26,884	12,903	9,121	8,811	57,719	5,497·00
Amherst District,	...	39,128	39,128	57,302	50,840	56,092	53,479	217,713	14·36
Tavoy ...	1	13,687	13,688	20,195	23,401	17,672	15,618	76,886	10·67
Mergui ...	1	9,268	9,269	14,685	13,802	11,611	10,757	50,855	6·55
Shwe-gyeen ...	...	27,574	27,574	33,951	34,321	34,295	33,609	136,176	24·45
Toungoo ...	22	20,791	20,813	22,928	23,119	19,512	18,764	84,323	13·27
Salween ...	.	6,429	6,429	6,759	6,149	6,830	7,097	26,835	5·77
Total ...	277	122,742	123,019	182,704	164,535	155,133	148,135	650,507	13·93
Grand Total .	1,206	581,260	582,466	940,404	821,268	559,673	576,981	2,898,326	...

POPULATION.

Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Christians.													
Europeans.	East Indians & other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Karens, Shans, Parsees, Jews, &c.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.		Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.			
114	145	27	1,538	57,817		206,110	17,409		125,093	63,399	Hindoostani, Arakanese, and Bengali.	E. 2,075 I. 3,303	
	...	1	2	1		1,435	10,999		6,928	5,514		E. 49 I. 100	
8	34		205	3,798		133,901	10,294		30,600	73,823		E. 4,684 I. 1,398	
5	13		52	1,903		47,101	4,716		20,975	12,805		E. 910 I. 781	
131	192	28	1,797	63,519		388,547	43,418		183,686	161,541		E. 4,718 I. 5,582	
581	2,405	2,013	7,332	8,348	49	57,496	2,270		130	80,364	Burmese.	E. 411 I. 1,111	
12	5	8	390	1,902		222,195	48,855		38,679	237,688		E. 4,631 I. 3,080	
12	9	..	91	245		120,347	66,106		75,810	111,000		E. 3,779 I. 7,998	
108	115	20,349	1,398	2,765	15	208,165	68,989		28,281	273,029		E. 2,632 I. 3,803	
39	83	3,499	973	1,149	15	426,408	58,068		74,252	415,982		E. 19,871 I. 31,162	
27	46	257	2,390	1,420	3	251,706	12,071		32,383	235,477		E. 7,233 I. 3,756	
11	40	36	508	854		129,402	15,667		33,746	112,772		E 4,714 I. 4,308	
799	2,703	26,162	13,022	16,683	82	1,418,719	272,026		283,281	1,466,906		E. 43,271 I. 55,398	
259	825	424	14,517	10,923	3	30,768	.			.	Burmese, Taline Bengali, and Tamil.	E. 17,044 I. 20,093	
11	47	1,489	1,504	5,059		209,603	..		41,597	176,116		E. 4,688 I. 12,544	
12	62	...	589	570		75,653			18,638	58,248		E. 480 I. 485	
12	209	...	332	2,486		47,816	.		22,685	28,170		E. 489 I. 931	
12	48	..	740	91	.	135,285			18,376	117,800		E. 67 I. 400	
12	16	300	752	1,057	28	82,158	.		6,057	78,266		E. 946 I. 1,492	
3	...	32	32	8	.	26,760			25,626	1,203		E. 1,618 I. 1,302	
321	1,207	2,245	18,466	20,194	31	608,043	.		132,979	459,803		E. 25,327 I. 37,037	
1,242	4,102	28,435	33,285	100,396	113	2,415,309	315,444		599,946	2,088,256		E. 73,316 I. 97,957	

E.—Fiscal.

1.—*Survey and Settlement.*

Survey.—None.

Settlement.

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs		
Settled in perpetuity				
Do for 30 years or upwards				
Do. for 10 years and under 30 ..	587	5,77,404	1879—1884	A fixed yearly rent based on the actual extent of cultivation on date of settlement.
Do. under 10 years ..	101	73,236	1877—1884	
Do in progress ..	39	28,594		
Total	727	6,79,234		
Settlement previously made, including record of rights ..	201	1,94,487		
Do. without such record ..	..	..		
Settlement during the year ... Detailed ... / Summary ...	[illegible]7	79,459		

E.—Fiscal.

2.—Surveyed and Assessed Area, in acres.

Districts.	Cultivated. Irrigated. By Government.	Cultivated. Irrigated. By private individuals.	Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Cultivated. Total.	Uncultivated. Grazing lands.	Uncultivated. Culturable.	Uncultivated. Unculturable waste.	Total area assessed.	Assessment. Gross amount.	Assessment. Rate per acre on cultivation.	Assessment. Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	Remarks.
									Rs.				
Arakan. Akyab			311,109	311,109	..	568,960	2,497,920	311,109	5,94,659	8 As. to Rs. 2-8	2 As.	Re. 1-8	
Arakan. Northern Arakan					..								
Arakan. Kyouk-hpyoo			105,429	105,429	..	258,415	2,303,600	100,236	1,42,325	Re. 1-5-11		Re. 1-4-6	
Arakan. Sandoway			40,079	40,079		46,809	2,260,591	40,079	54,667	4 As. to Re. 1-10	2 As.	8 As. to Re. 1-10	
Pegu. Rangoon			641,436	641,436	..	23,080	339,040	664,516	12,31,646	6 As. to Rs. 3-8	2 As.	Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-0	
Pegu. Rangoon Town ..			3,339	3,339		..		3,339	9,196	.....	2 ,,		
Pegu. Thonkwa			186,739	186,739	...	1,399,878	1,859,880	186,739	3,20,526	1 A. to Rs. 2-4	2 ,,	Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2-4	
Pegu. Bassein			260,971	260,971	..	3,471,441	704,000	264,852	4,42,713	4 ,, ,, 3-0	2 ,,	,, 1-4 ,, 2-0	
Pegu. Henzada		151	340,066	340,217		1,785,543	504,000	347,565	5,44,022	4 ,, ,, 3-0	2 ,,	4 As. ,, 2-0	
Pegu. Prome		39	180,969	181,008	.	416,000	1,250,560	181,008	2,27,491	6 ,, ,, 1-8	2 ,,	6 As. to 8 As.	
Pegu. Thayetmyo	101	1,944	75,452	77,497	...	703,884	739,200	98,969	96,038	2 ,, ,, 3-0	2 ,,		
Tenasserim. Amherst			295,082	295,082	..	3,080,278	6,354,560	284,204	4,62,520	8 As. to Rs. 5-0	2 As.	1 Re. to Rs. 2-8	
Tenasserim. Tavoy			71,078	71,078	..	2,270,041	2,266,880	66,378	94,782	6 ,, ,, 2-8	2 ,,	8 As. to Rs. 2-8	
Tenasserim. Mergui			45,624	45,624	..	1,916,617	3,004,160	45,020	64,959	6 ,, ,, 2-8	2 ,,	...	
Tenasserim. Shwe-gyên		...	86,162	86,162		2,315,758	1,159,680	80,236	1,01,601	8 ,, ,, 2-0	2 ,,	8 As. to Rs. 2-0	
Tenasserim. Toungoo ...		2,104	35,943	38,047	.	2,074,594	1,953,920	36,369	32,564	3 ,, ,, 1-8	2 ,,	2 ,, ,, 1-8	
Tenasserim. Salween ...	...	.	13,892	13,892	.	1,994,240	965,760	13,641	9,938	8 ,, ,, 2-0	2 ,,	...	
Total ...	101	4,238	2,693,370	2,697,709	...	22,325,528	28,244,751	2,724,250	44,29,107	...	....	...	

E.—Fiscal.

3.—*Varieties of tenures held direct from Government.*

Nature of tenures.		Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
Great Zemindarees paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	Held by individuals under law of primogeniture								..
Large Zemindarees	Under law of primogeniture								
Small Zemindarees								..	..
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common		255,427	8,605	300,819	1,818,662	9	Rs. 8	As. 10 to Re. 1-12	Rs. 5 to Rs. 13-8
Proprietary cultivators paying separately		193,608	5,772	197,595	968,065	4	Rs. 4	As. 8 to Rs. 7	Rs. 5
Holders of revenue-free tenures.	In perpetuity							..	..
	For life							..	..
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue ..									..
Purchasers of waste lands		..	..					..	...
Total		449,035	14,577	498,414	2,786,727	...	...	..	..

E.—Fiscal.

4.—*Varieties of tenures not held direct from Government.*

[This form must always remain blank in the Administration Reports of British Burma. There are no zemindaree rights in the province, and no lands are cultivated excepting those which are held direct from the British Government.]

5.—*Register of transfers.*

Nature of tenures transferred.	No. of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.		
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
Great Zemindarees, complete						
Shares in ditto						
Large Zemindarees						
Shares in ditto						...
Small Zemindarees						...
Shares in ditto						
Villages owned by cultivating communities						...
Shares in ditto						...
Holdings of proprietary cultivators	29			3-12		...
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character						...
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates					...	...
Holdings of ryots with rights of occupancy					...	...
Revenue-free tenures ...				...	...	...
Grants	3	1	4	1,669	977	1,941

E.—Fiscal.

6.—Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year. Assessed.	Revenue last year. Realized.	Revenue this year. Assessed.	Revenue this year. Realized	Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances on 31st March 1875.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years ...	7,45,668		5,09,066							
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ..	90,935		18,883							
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year	2,53,226		31,174							
Collections from Government estates	1,99,439	51,42,725	1,99,543	50,75,060	3,46,317	40,94,128	4,38,545	1	13	
Income from sale of Government estates										
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above ...	40,04,242		44,32,004							
Total ...	52,93,510	51,42,725	51,90,670	50,75,060	3,46,317	40,94,128	4,38,545	1	13	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

1.—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of British Burma in the year 1875, and sanctioned as required by Law.—None.

2.—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of British Burma in the year 1875.—None.

3.—Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative Authority of the Province of British Burma, for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year 1875.—None.

B.—

1.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, on the last day of

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS, Distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal powers only, unpaid.	1	..		1	1 Judge	Magistrate of the 3rd class, under Section 20 of Act X. of 1872.
Ditto ditto exercising Criminal powers only, paid.	2	.		2	1 do.	Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes, under Section 20 of Act X. of 1872.
Ditto ditto exercising Civil and Criminal powers only, paid.	1			1	1 do.	Magistrate of the 2nd class, under Section 20 of Act X. of 1872, and powers of a Small Cause Court to try suits up to Rs. 50 in value.
Ditto ditto exercising Civil powers only, paid.	2	.		2	1 do.	Civil original jurisdiction up to Rs. 3,000 and Rs 5,000 as Courts of grade 2 under Sections 12 and 13 of Act XVII. of 1875. One has powers of a Small Cause Court to Rs. 100 in value.
Ditto ditto exercising Criminal, Civil, and Revenue powers, paid	93			93	1 do	Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes under Section 20 of Act X. of 1872. Civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 500 and Rs. 3,000 as Court of grade (1) and grade (2), defined in Section 12 of Act XVII. of 1875, with Revenue powers under the rules of the province.
Ditto ditto exercising Criminal, Civil, and Revenue powers, paid.	1			1	1 do.	Magistrate of the 3rd class, under Section 20 of Act X. of 1872. Civil original jurisdiction of whatever value or amount under Section 2(a) of the Arakan Hills Civil Justice Regulation, 1874. Revenue powers as prescribed in the Arakan Hills District Laws Regulation, 1874.
Small Cause Courts (confined to proper functions).	2	...		3	All under Act XVII. of 1875 One Judge for both Courts at Moulmein, and Jurors employed in Sessions trials.	Civil original jurisdiction in Civil suits up to Rs. 1,000, under Section 12 of Act XVII. of 1875, and up to Rs. 500 in the Court of the 2nd Judge at Rangoon.
Court of the Judge of Moulmein.	1	..	..	1		Civil original, Sessions, and Criminal appeal under Act XVII. of 1875; also powers of a Small Cause Court with jurisdiction up to Rs. 1,000 under Section 12 of Act XVII. of 1875.
Magistrates of 1st class, exercising Criminal powers only.	3	45		3	1 Judge.	Magistrate of the 1st class under Section 20, Act X. of 1872, and Justices of the Peace.

JUDICIAL.

existing in the Province of British Burma (inclusive of the Town of Rangoon, the year 1875.

Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges. Europeans. Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European.	Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net receipts from stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
					Rs	Rs.	Rs.								
...	...	.	..	1						.	...		..	..	...
..	.	2	1	.	4,800		9,600		One Station Staff Officer, one Deputy Conservator of Forests.	...	.	126	..	...	...
...	..	1	.	.	2,400		2,400		Station Staff Officer.		.	116	364	...	...
...	..	..		2		4,500	9,618		..				2,330	.	...
...	...	1	7	85	5,200	1,920	1,41,151		..	.	..	9,862	17,875	1,727	..
...	...	.	.	1		1,200	1,819-7-2		..	..	.	15	72	.	...
...	...	...	.	...	..	.		..		...	8	.	2,512	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	13,200	600	54,600	.	Sessions Judge.	..	17	18	10,188	..	17
...	1	2	1	.	14,550		50,944	.	Presidents of the Municipalities.	..	...	5,841	...	...	4

B.—Judicial.

Class of Tribunals, Distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of judicial divisions.	Average area of each division in square miles.	Average population of each division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.
Magistrate of 1st class exercising Criminal, Civil, and Revenue powers	18	.		18	1 Judge.	Magistrate of the 1st class under Section 20, Act X. of 1872, and Justices of the Peace. Civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 3,000 under Act XVII. of 1875 Revenue powers under the rules of the province.
Ditto ditto exercising Revenue powers only.			.		.	. ...
Magistrates of Districts exercising Criminal, Civil, and Revenue powers, as also special powers under section 36 of Act X. of 1872	16		..	16	1 Judge	Magistrates of the 1st class under section 20 of Act X. of 1872. Civil Original Jurisdiction in all suits, of whatever value or amount, with Appellate Civil powers over all Courts of grade 1 and grade 2, as defined in section 12 of Act XVII. of 1875. Revenue, Original, and Appellate powers as in the Revenue Rules of the province; also additional powers under section 36 of Act X. of 1872. Magistrates of full powers have the chief executive control over their districts, and have powers to hear appeals from the orders of 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates in their districts, and are also Justices of the Peace.
Sessions Courts .	3			3	1 ditto with assessors in Sessions trials.	Powers of Court of Sessions under section 15 of Act X. of 1872. Appellate Jurisdiction, Criminal, Civil, and Revenue, over all Chief Courts of Districts and Magistrates of the 1st class.
Court of the Judicial Commissioner	1	.	.	1	1 Judge	Powers of a High Court.

Statement 1.—(continued).

Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges. Europeans. Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European.	Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net receipts from stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	No. of cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.	Remarks.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
...	5	6	7	...	7,290	..	1,13,690		.		.	4,673	1,233	316		
..	...	.	..	..	..	..	.		..		.	.	.		..	
...	1	10	5	.	16,455		1,73,838	Rs. 2,76,382		Sundays and holidays excepted.		1,237	22	1,362	1,059	98 Criminal appeals. 100 Civil ditto. 242 Revision. * 449
...	...	3	...	.	33,000		1,01,661					110 and mis cases 61	mis. case 1	mis. cases 224	425	
...	1	...	.	...	30,000	...	43,098	3,947	.		.	3		.	* 449	

B.—JUDICIAL.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS, Distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of judicial divisions.	Average area of each division in square miles.	Average population of each division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
Recorder's Court, Rangoon. { Civil / Criminal.	1 / 1	48		1	1 Judge and 5 Jurors.	Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in suits of every description except those which are cognizable by a Court of Small Causes. Admiralty Jurisdiction, as exercised by a High Court throughout British Burma, including the territorial waters thereof. Insolvency Jurisdiction under the 11th and 12th Vic., cap. 21, within the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein. Powers of a District Judge. Powers of a District Judge under the Indian Divorce Act throughout British Burma. Powers of a High Court in respect of the Court of Small Causes of Rangoon. *Criminal.* Powers of a Court of Sessions as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure in the town of Rangoon. Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction. Powers of a High Court for the trial of European British subjects throughout British Burma. Powers of a High Court in respect of the Magistrates of the Town of Rangoon.	Barrister of not less than five years' standing.

ABSTRACT.

1 Judicial Commissioner.
1 Recorder
3 Commissioners.
1 Judge.
3 Judges of Courts of Small Causes.
4 Deputy Commissioners, 1st grade.
3 ditto ditto, 2nd do.
4 Deputy Commissioners, 3rd grade.
3 ditto ditto, 4th do.
5 Assistant Commissioners, 1st do.
6 ditto ditto, 2nd do.
5 ditto ditto, 3rd do.
15 ditto ditto, 4th do.
4 Supernumerary Assistant Commissioners.

Statement 1.—(concluded).

Total number of Judges.				Average annual salary of each paid Judge.		Total cost of Tribunals.	Net receipts from stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.		
Europeans.													
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.						Criminal.	Civil.	Appeal.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
..	..	1	...	30,000	.	43,748	23,350	One of the Judges of the Special Court.	Every day. Sundays and authorized holidays excepted.	12	44	Regular .. 141. Miscellaneous .. 315.	20 Criminal Appeals. | 8 Criminal Miscellaneous.

ABSTRACT.

1 Senior Extra Assistant Commissioner.
5 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st class, 1st grade.
4 ditto ditto, 1st do. 2nd do.
7 ditto ditto, 2nd do. 1st do.
4 ditto ditto, 2nd do. 2nd do.
21 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd class, 1st grade.
22 ditto ditto, do. 2nd do.
29 ditto ditto, do. 3rd do.
3 Town Magistrates.
2 Assistant Cantonment Magistrates.
3 Honorary Magistrates.

B.—Judicial.

2.—(*Criminal.*)—*Statement of offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each offence in the Province of British Burma, (inclusive of the Town of Rangoon) for the year 1875.*

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
CLASS I.							
Offences against the State, the Public, and Justice.							
Conspiracy ...	1	33	7		.	..	26 committed.
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures.							
Counterfeiting coin	6	8	3	2	.		3 ditto.
Diminishing or altering coin	1	1	1		...		
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	7	9	1	7	.	..	1 ditto.
Using as genuine counterfeit stamps, or effacing or altering same	1	1	.	1	..	..	
Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures	15	46	10	36	.	..	
Against Public Justice.							
Personating public servant or soldier	15	28	9	19	..	..	
Concealing design to commit offence	3	8	8	.	.		
Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information	79	104	23	81	..	...	
Causing disappearance of evidence	14	18	4	14	.		
Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist public servant	42	91	40	51	...	.	
Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury ..	201	865	156	709	...		
Intentional insult or interruption in judicial proceeding ..	26	46	6	40	..	.	
Harbouring an offender ..	10	12	7	5	..	..	
Taking gift to screen offender ..	47	65	30	33	1	1	
Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue	66	86	22	63	1	..	
Escape from lawful custody or transportation ..	34	40	4	36	..	..	
Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice, or order to attend or produce, or refusing to answer or sign	132	209	71	138	..	..	
By Public Servants.							
Taking valuable thing by, or to influence public servants	76	121	49	67	8	...	
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	
Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture	3	7	1	6	...	...	
Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law	1	2	...	2	...	...	
Public servant intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape	4	4	2	2	...	..	
Public servant negligently suffering escape	48	67	8	56	3	..	
Breach of Police Act by Police Officers	59	69	7	62	...	...	
Abetting the corruption of the Police	2	6	...	6	..	...	
Carried over	891	1,950	170	1,436	13	1	30 committed.

B.—Judicial. *Statement 2.*—(continued).

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Brought forward	891	1,950	470	1,436	13	1	30 committed.
Class I.—(concluded)							
False evidence, false complaints or claims, and forgery.							
Giving false evidence	36	58	25	21	.		9 ditto.
Fabricating false evidence	8	9	4	2	1	.	2 ditto.
Making, issuing, or using false statement or certificate	2	2	1		1	.	
False personation in judicial proceeding	5	8	2	6		.	
Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of property, or suffering of decree	20	35	23	9	3		
False claim in Court of Justice	1	1	1		.		
False charge of offence ...	29	62	39	16	3	4	
Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document	13	20	11	4			2 ditto.
Making or using false trade marks	1	1		1		.	
Frivolous or vexatious complaint	16	16		16			
Public Nuisances.							
Public nuisances under Penal Code	1,032	1,961	415	1,529	1	16	
Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Acts	1,628	3,718	423	3,295	.	.	
Relating to the public peace.							
Rioting or unlawful assembly	121	948	270	657	8	15	
Omitting to inform of, or prevent, riot,	1	6		6	.		
Affray	197	777	159	614	1		
Offences relating to religion	21	43	19	24			
Total	4,025	9,615	1,865	7,639	31	34	13 committed.
CLASS II.							
Offences against the person.							
Murder { By dacoits	4	8	.	.	.		8 committed.
Murder { By robbers	9	13	.	.		.	13 ditto.
Other murders { From motives connected with women; From other motives	71	80	9			3	68 ditto.
Attempt to murder	9	8	1	2	1		1 ditto.
Culpable homicide	31	46	12	8	3		23 ditto.
Causing death by negligent act	5	6	2	4	.	.	
Abetment of suicide	6	4	2	1	1	..	
Attempt to commit suicide	15	16	11	5			
Grievous hurt	111	169	39	105	2	11	11 ditto.
Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation	20	27	8	16	.	.	3 ditto.
Hurt ...	740	1,230	461	749	9	8	1 ditto.
Hurt by dangerous weapons	288	267	76	179		8	1 ditto.
Administering stupefying drugs	1					...	
Causing hurt to extort property or confession ...	1	3	.	3			
Act dangerous to life or safety.	67	147	61	82	.	1	
Wrongful restraint	30	83	35	48	...	.	
Wrongful confinement	50	51	31	16	7	.	
Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession,	3	9	2	7	..	...	
Assault or use of criminal force	2,655	3,952	2,246	1,659	16	11	
Ditto to a woman	5	5	2	2	..	1	
Carried over	4,121	6,098	2,955	2,886	39	43	135 committed.

B.—Judicial. *Statement 2.*—(continued).

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Brought forward ..	4,124	6,098	2,995	2,886	39	43	135 committed.
Class II.—(concluded).							
Offences against the person—(concluded).							
Criminal intimidation or insult .	1,985	2,557	1,502	1,044	4	7	
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication	68	81	9	72	.	...	
Kidnapping or abduction	29	33	23	8	..	.	2 ditto.
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement .	8	16	5	11	.	.	
Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution	2	2	2	.		.	
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent . . .	71	56	50	6		..	
Fraudulent and unlawful marriages .	3	5	5	..	.	.	
Adultery	69	73	57	7		1	8 ditto.
Rape . .	65	71	43	22	1	.	8 ditto.
Unnatural offences ...	5	5	3		.	1	1 ditto.
Defamation	48	73	52	18	1	2	
Total .	6,477	9,073	4,746	4,074	45	54	154 committed.
CLASS III.							
Offences against property with violence.							
Dacoity ..	39	81	19	31	2	...	26 committed.
Preparation or assembly for dacoity .	2	5	4	1		...	
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon	28	79	21	39	1	.	18 ditto.
Robbery .	68	97	39	47	7	2	2 ditto.
Abetment of robbery .. .		3	2		..	...	1 ditto.
Extortion ..	45	95	49	45	1	...	
House breaking or house-trespass, in order to commit theft	433	287	66	206	7	1	7 ditto.
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft	132	66	21	42	..	..	
House-breaking or house-trespass with preparations for, or attempt at, hurt .	40	51	17	36	1	..	
House-breaking or lurking house-trespass,	146	107	41	63	3	...	
Without violence.							
Theft of cattle .	676	534	218	264	37	4	11 ditto.
Theft (ordinary)	7,354	5,509	1,562	3,773	136	24	14 ditto.
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	600	939	281	636	11	4	7 ditto.
Dishonest misappropriation of property	215	321	114	199	2	5	1 ditto.
Criminal breach of trust .	199	210	80	123	6	..	1 ditto.
Cheating	195	255	112	122	14	6	1 ditto.
Malicious offences							
Mischief, ordinary . .	450	720	454	263	2	1	
Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle	63	65	36	27	1	1	
Mischief by destroying land-marks	1	1	1	..	..	...	
Serious mischief by fire	36	29	19	6	..	...	4 ditto.
Criminal trespass or house-trespass	813	1,152	677	470	...	5	
Breaking closed receptacle ..	1	2	1	1	.	..	
Total ..	11,336	10,611	3,837	6,397	231	53	93 committed.

B.—JUDICIAL. *Statement 2*—(concluded).

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS
CLASS IV.							
Offences not included in the above classes.							
Belonging to a gang of thieves ...	7	10	2	3	...	..	5 committed.
Criminal breaches of contracts of service ...	53	148	71	66	11	..	
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood ...	676	1,018	248	723	39	8	
Maintenance of wife and children ...	61	57	35	22	..	...	
Security to keep the peace ...	59	113	16	97	...	...	
Bad habit and repute ...	2	5		5	.	...	
Contempt of Court ...	8	12	1	11	...	..	
Maintenance of lunatics ...	3	3	..	3	..	..	
Removal of nuisances ...	12	12	1	11	...	..	
Non-compliance with order to give bond,	9	15	4	11	...	..	
Total ..	890	1,393	378	952	50	8	5 committed
Breaches of Special Laws of the Province.							
Excise on spirits and drugs (Abkaree) ..	1,503	1,929	426	1,488	14	1	
Stamps ...	22	50	23	25	...	2	
Post-office ...	3	3	..	2	...	...	1 committed
Municipal Act ...	73	201	49	150	...	2	
Jails ...	30	34	4	30	...	...	
Forests ...	27	33	8	22	...	3	
Ferries ...	5	6	3	3	...	...	
Fisheries, Act VII. of 1875 ...	4	17	2	15	...	..	
Gaming and Lotteries ...	749	3,952	636	3,262	11	43	
Cattle trespass Act, I. of 1871 ...	111	193	60	132	1	....	
Possession of arms ...	23	64	21	41	2	...	
Merchant Shipping Act ...	82	181	81	100	..	.	
Seamen's Act, I. of 1859 ...	36	148	68	80	...	...	
Local Rules ...	33	34	9	25	.	.	
Revenue Rules ...	1	6	6	...	...	...	
Indian Ports Act, XIII. of 1875 ...	13	23	11	12	...	...	
Police, Act V. of 1861 ...	296	508	30	476	2	...	
Cantonment Rules ...	230	484	50	431	3	...	
Contract, Act XIII. of 1859 ...	35	33	17	16	...	..	
Gharries, Carts, and Boats ...	410	992	346	645	...	1	
Contagious Diseases Act ...	135	224	48	175	1	...	
Prostitutes' Act ...	8	10	3	7	...	...	
Breach of Burma Steam Survey Act ..	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Smuggling, Act VI. of 1863 ...	6	8	3	5	..	...	
Miscellaneous ...	50	63	4	59	..	...	
Total ..	3,886	9,197	1,908	7,202	34	52	1 committed.
ABSTRACT.							
Offences under Class I. ...	4,025	9,615	1,865	7,639	34	34	43 committed.
Ditto Class II. ...	6,177	9,073	4,746	4,074	45	54	154 ditto.
Ditto Class III. ...	11,336	19,611	9,837	6,397	231	52	93 ditto.
Ditto Class IV. ...	890	1,393	378	952	50	8	5 ditto.
Breaches of special laws of the Province	3,886	9,197	1,908	7,202	34	52	1 ditto.
GRAND TOTAL ...	26,614	39,889	12,734	26,264	394	201	*295 committed

* Sixteen persons sent up for higher punishment by Subordinate Magistrates in the Rangoon District are included here.

B.—

8.—(Criminal.)—Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in of the Town of Rangoon.

Class of tribunal.	Number of persons dealt with.						
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during the present year.				Received by transfer.	Total.
		Under arrest by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntarily.		
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7.	8
Village Officers							...
Unpaid Magistrates							...
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ...	112	12,080	1,260	7,610	23	86	21,732
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district	123	10,149	1,080	3,408	20	267	14,928
Chief Magistrates of Districts	18	2,369	68	245	...	468	2,254
Total Magistracy	253	25,198	2,417	11,263	43	773	*39,947
Sessions Courts	11	151			...	*132	*294

JUDICIAL.

the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of British Burma, (inclusive in the year 1875.

Persons disposed of.								
Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2,181	5,458	13,653	32	271	114		32,945	
1,558	2,690	10,483	180	58	69		24,829	*Fifty-eight persons sent up by Subordinate Magistrates for higher punishments are shown against the Magistrates who committed them as well as against the convicting Magistrates, and thus the difference between these and corresponding total of preceding statement No. 2.
501	346	2,165	75	62	18	3·0	3,055	
4,240	8,494	†26,301	206	394	201	3	61,729	†Includes 37 persons who were sent up for higher punishment by Subordinate Magistrates.
‡1	67	§180	...	‖13	42	33	1,186	‡Withdrawn (adultery case). §One person was brought to trial in two cases which were tried together by the Sessions Judge. ‖One escaped whilst on bail; one returned to Committing Magistrate, the Court having no jurisdiction to try the accused.

B.—

4.—(Criminal.)—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various of Rangoon,)

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to: Death.	Transportation: For life.	Transportation: For a term.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: Without solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine: With imprisonment.	Fine: Without imprisonment.	Whipping: In addition to other punishment.	Whipping: In lieu of other punishment.	Persons ordered to find or give: Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.
Magistrates, unpaid ...	..	...			..	..	..	..	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ..	...	..	..		21	2,14[illegible]	77	7	336	10,564	103	310	34	.	26	7,975	2,521
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction	..	.	.	...	82	1,951	240	9	364	7,082	124	493	85	34	661	5,432	1,466
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	.	.		.	30	681	26		77	554	31	115	61	2	288	330	198
Total Magistracy ..	.	.		.	133	4,772	343	16	777	18,200	258	918	180	36	995	13,737	4,185
Sessions Judges .	33	44	..	..		98	1		4	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...

* Two as

Note.—Eighteen persons sent up for higher punishment by Subordinate Magistrates in the Tavoy

JUDICIAL.

Criminal Tribunals in the Province of British Burma, (inclusive of the Town in the year 1875.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.

Fine.							Imprisonment.										Whipped.		
							15 days.		6 months.		2 years.		7 years.		Above 7 years.				
Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.													
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
302	82	...	...	1,52,195	1,18,790	10,175	513	50	1,939	28	86	4	...	...	...	...	119	215	79
324	213	2	...	1,44,271	1,00,059	20,436	486	115	1,207	123	815	10	2	...	...	...	141	285	191
51	47	5	...	28,335	12,763	3,227	42	10	300	18	272	1	192	...	...	...	20	54	70*
677	342	7	...	3,24,801	2,31,561	33,838	1,041	175	3,446	169	1,173	15	194	...	...	...	280	554	340*
...	1	3	...	2,360	...		1	...	40	1	28	...	45	...	18	...	...	...	...

*Juvenile.

District are not included here, although they were shown in the preceding Statement No. 2.

B.—

5.—(*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the results of Appeal and Revision in of Rangoon, during*

TRIBUNAL.		Number of appellants or persons applying for revision under Section 404, C. Cr. P.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.
Magistrates of Districts.	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates,		..	....
	Appeals from paid Magistrates	835	14	107
Sessions Courts,	Appeals from unpaid Judges ...		...	...
	Appeals from paid Judges ..	607	.. 42	391
Court of Sessions (Recorder and Judicial Commissioner)		658	9	374
	Total ...	2,600	65	872

JUDICIAL.

Criminal Cases in the Province of British Burma, (exclusive of the Town the year 1875.

Number of Persons.						Remarks.
Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Pending.	
...	...					
72	126	14		...	2	
...		..				
54	71	1	6	3	39	
48	201	3	2	2	19	
174	398	18	8	5	60	

B.—

C.—(Civil.)—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits in Town of Rangoon.

SUITS FOR MONEY, DISTINGUISHING SUITS UP TO RS. 500, COGNIZABLE BY SMALL CAUSE COURTS, FROM

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS	*On written obligation.*		*On unwritten.*		*On account stated.*		*Money had and received.*		*Goods sold.*		*Breach of contract not mentioned above.*		*Rent not falling under the Rent Law.*	
	Rs. 500 and under	Above Rs. 500	Rs. 500 and under	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under	Above Rs. 500.
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	3,246	220	3,564	30	420	9	711	18	2,652	30	1,492	6	277	
Chief Courts of Districts	5	1	4	2	1	2	.		1	3	.	1		
Recorder's Court, Rangoon	1	30		2		1	1	3	..	..	...	1	..	..
Courts of Small Causes, Rangoon.	2,314	138	1,183	19	82	2	202	7	918	7	54	2	357	...
Judge's Court, Moulmein		187		26		2	.	3		31	.	14	..	...
Ditto, Small Cause Side	1,292		228		8	..	100		390		323	..	67	..
Small Cause Courts, Akyab and Thayetmyo	144	...	206				213		356	.	34	.	24	..
Total ..	7,002	579	5,215	79	511	16	1,230	61	4,317	71	1,903	24	725	..

JUDICIAL.

stituted in the Civil Courts of the Province of British Burma (inclusive of the in the year 1875.

"OTHER CASES."				SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.	OTHER SUITS.													
Movable property, or value thereof.		*Damages.*																
Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	For ejectment or recovery of possession	Suits for immovable property	Suits for specific performance of contract.	Suits to cancel or establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of instrumental rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Suits for dissolution of partnership.	REMARKS.
2,250	17	2,890	9		1,163	292	45	79	331	1	17	578	195	75	3	7	4	
	3	2			4			2	1			1						
	2		7		3	16	15	8	11		2	10	7					
						4	12	5	4	1			16					
					1,171	312	72	94	347	2	19	689	138	75	3	7	4	

8.—(*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the general* — *the Province of British Bu*

B.—Judicial.

7.—(Civil.)—Statement showing the value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma (inclusive of the Town of Rangoon), in the year 1875.

Value of Suits					Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total value of suits.		
					Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiffs', Deputy Collectors', and other Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.			
1					2	3	4	5	6	7		
In Civil Courts				Rs.						Rs.	A.	P.
Not exceeding				5		469	2 072	4		8.494	11	5
Ditto				20		2,729	5,417	57	.	1,06.344	15	0
Ditto				100		4,037	9,555	144	2	6,76,072	15	9
Ditto	.			500		1,541	3.209	74	26	9.52,848	11	3
Ditto	.			1,000		254	241	9	7	3,69,933	6	6
Ditto	.			200		.	100	37	68	3,96,758	12	0
Ditto	...		31	4		..	.	5	12	1,13,454	11	5
Ditto	..					.	.	4	9	3,73,444	8	11
Exceeding	31	323		64			..	...	1	1,62,714	10	10
24	...		14	2		..	108	26	16	.		
725	24	67	.	357		9,050	20,702	360	141	31,60,067	7	1
.		...	.	....								

its disposed of, instead of 698, and thus a difference of one case.

B.—JUDICIAL.

8.—(Civil.)—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of British Burma (inclusive of the Town of Rangoon), in the year 1875.

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1875.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	Contested. Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Contested. Judgment for defendant.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration of suits. Contested.	Average duration of suits. Uncontested.	Referred to arbitration.
Small Cause Courts	172	9,096	29	9,297	42	30	1,473	62	349	886	3,744	171	1,653	636	9,050	247	34	42	20	17	4
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	135	20,639	44	20,818	80	18	3,408	300	1,716	3,221	3,037	256	5,916	2,507	20,700	118	3	1		.	246
Chief Courts of Districts	15	331	33	379	3		27	11	25	20	147		90	38	361	18	2	.	.	..	..
Total	322	30,066	106	30,494	125	48	4,903	373	2,090	4,127	6,928	427	7,659	3,181	30,111	383	39	43	20	17	250
Superior Courts of original jurisdiction (Recorder's Court)	37	121	.	158			9	12	5	1	16	..	57	41	141	17	1	5	103	31	.

B.—JUDICIAL.

9.—(Civil.)—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of British Burma (inclusive of the Town of Rangoon), in the year 1875.

Class of Courts.		Remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1875.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under Sections 5 and 6, Act XVIII. of 1861	Heard ex-parte. Confirmed.	Heard ex-parte. Modified.	Heard ex-parte. Reversed.	Contested. Confirmed.	Contested. Modified.	Contested. Reversed.	Contested. Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over four months.	Objections under Section 348, Act VIII., 1859.	Objections allowed.	Remarks.
Chief Appellate Court of District.	Civil Appeals*	33	1,185		1,218	1	54	141	10	16	525	83	326	44	1,199	19		.		
	Miscellaneous Appeals		6	.	6	..	1	1	..	1	1	.	2	..	6	.		..		
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province, each class of Courts being specified ..		.	5	..	5	..	..	..		.	2	2	1	.	5	...	..	..		
Court of the Judicial Commissioner.	From District Courts—second Appeals	15	98	.	113	.	2	14	1	3	36	2	38	2	98	15	.	...		
	Miscellaneous Appeals	1	3	.	4				..	..		.	2	1	3	1		..	..	
Total ..		49	1,297	.	1,346	1	57	156	11	20	562	87	369	47	1,310	35	.	...	...	

* One compromised out of Court.

B.—Judicial.

10.—(Civil.)—Statement showing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma (inclusive of the Town of Rangoon), in the year 1875.

Class of Courts.	Applications to execute decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Pending at the end of 1875	Decrees executed by possession being given.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued.					Orders under Section 245, Code of Civil Procedure.	Remarks.
										Moveable property.		Immoveable property.			
	Pending.	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.					Imprisonment of person.	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.		
Small Cause Courts	123	1,721	29	4,873	2,694	1,330	132	.	254	1,594	341	8	5	11	727 struck off the file.
Local Sub-divisional Civil Courts	112	4,112	40	4,264	2,084	848	121	163	632	1,989	630	979	410	19	915 ditto.
District Courts	12	140	115	267	71	71	13	5	39	63	28	40	29	4	108 ditto.
Total	247	8,073	184	9,404	5,119	2,249	286	168	925	3,646	1,068	1,027	444	34	1,750 struck off the file.
Recorder's Court	..	67	69	136	48	73	14	1	3	11	8	64	52	...	.....

B.—Judicial.

11.—*Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Province of British Burma (inclusive of the Town of Rangoon), in the year 1875.*

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury Trials.		Assessors' Trials.		Note showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.		
Sessions Court, Arakan	3	1	17	1	..	13	2		
Ditto Pegu	2		*37		..	35	29		
Ditto Tenasserim	3	.	25		..	18	7		
Judge's Court, Moulmein (Criminal)	5	14		14	..	.			*In one case the Sessions Judge agreed with the Assessors in respect to first accused, but differed from them in respect to second and third accused.
Judicial Commissioner as Court of Session	3		3	..	.	2	1		
Court of the Recorder of Rangoon. — Jury in all Criminal trials before the Recorder as a Court of Session, and as a High Court for the trial of European British subjects. — Assessors in Civil cases, at the discretion of the Recorder.	*Jury of 5.*—No prescribed qualifications beyond what is laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code. *Assessors.*—One or more. No prescribed qualification.	32	†7	31	1	5	1	Juries and Assessors have been principally employed in Criminal trials only.	† One case compromised.
Total ...		47	115	46	1	73	40		

B.—Judicial.

12.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Province of British Burma (inclusive of the Town of Rangoon), in the year 1875.*

Class of Registry Office	Number of officers	Number of deeds registered: Obligation for payment of money not received on real property: Not exceeding Rs. 20	Not exceeding Rs. 200	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000	Exceeding Rs. 5,000	Other personal contracts	Receipts & other acquittances: Not affecting real property	Affecting real property	Leases: For terms not exceeding one year	For terms exceeding one year	Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100	Deeds of gift of real property	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same, when value exceeds Rs. 100	Deeds affecting real property not included above	Wills	Authorities to adopt	Amount of fees received	Actual cost of Registry Office
																	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arakan Division	3		1			9	3		2	1	13	3	275	3	2		528 14 0	301 0 0
Pegu Division	14			2		162	55	243		12	220	16	1,155	44	2	3	4,950 12 0	2,439 0 0
Tenasserim Division	*5		6	5			79	70			12	12	72	11	1		208 0 0	94 8 0
Total	22		7	7		171	137	313	2	13	245	31	1,700	58	5	3	5,687 10 0	2,828 8 0

* Returns from Amherst and Mergui were not received.

C.—

General Summary showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined

1	2	3	4			5		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rangoon ...	Central Jail	Convicts ..	2,078	19	2,097	2,907	112	3,019
		Under trial .	25	2	27	563	15	578
		Civil	4	2	6	212	45	257
Moulmein ...	Ditto ..	Convicts .. .	903	3	906	954	43	997
		Under trial ..	7	..	7	267	10	277
		Civil	8	1	9	53	9	62
Thayetmyo ...	1st Class .	Convicts . ..	360	6	366	726	51	777
		Under trial . ..	3	..	3	152	9	161
		Civil	...	..	...	38	10	48
Bassein ..	2nd Class ...	Convicts	472	8	480	737	34	771
		Under trial	9		9	204	3	207
		Civil . .	1	..	1	64	20	84
Akyab ..	Ditto	Convicts . .	297	2	299	402	8	410
		Under trial	2	..	2	237	3	240
		Civil	3	..	3	60	2	62
Toungoo ...	4th Class .	Convicts	58	..	58	138	9	147
		Under trial	4	..	4	99	2	101
		Civil .		.	...	21	5	26
Henzada ..	Ditto ..	Convicts .	79	1	80	590	11	601
		Under trial	22	2	24	236	7	243
		Civil . .	5	1	6	54	8	62
Kyouk-hpyoo..	Ditto ..	Convicts ..	58	1	59	279	6	285
		Under trial . ..	3	.	3	155	2	157
		Civil .	..		...	10	...	10
Sandoway ...	Ditto ...	Convicts	36	.	36	92	4	96
		Under trial .			...	40	2	42
		Civil ..	1		1	3	2	5
Promo ...	Lock-up .	Convicts	59	2	61	946	89	1,035
		Under trial . .	5	...	5	371	22	393
		Civil	..	..	.. .	13	8	21
Myanoung ...	Ditto ...	Convicts	79	1	80	992	29	1,021
		Under trial	22		22	207	9	216
		Civil ..	8	...	8	26	2	28
Shwe-gyeen ...	Ditto ...	Convicts .. .	39	2	41	318	8	326
		Under trial	14	..	14	262	8	270
		Civil	.	..	..	6	5	11
Tavoy ..	Ditto ...	Convicts	32	...	32	92	8	100
		Under trial .	2	.	2	67	5	72
		Civil	4	1	5	14	4	18
Mergui ...	Ditto .	Convicts ..	6	...	6	68	5	73
		Under trial . ..	..	...	..	39	8	47
		Civil ...	..	1	1	21	12	33
Ma-oo-bin ...	Ditto .	Convicts	..	...	...	433	1	434
		Under trial ...	.	...	...	153	...	153
		Civil	...	..	... .	19	1	20
		Total	4,708	55	4,763	13,340	656	13,996

PRISONS.

in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Province of British Burma during the year 1875.

6			7			8			9			10		
Total.			Discharged from all causes			Remaining at end of the year			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F	Total	M	F	Total.	M.	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
4,985	131	5,116	2,978	111	3,089	4,017	17	2,064	2,075	16	2,091	2,113	20	2,133
588	17	605	540	15	555	48	2	50	24	2	26			
216	47	263	205	15	220	11	2	13	11	2	16			
1,857	46	1,903	870	44	914	987	2	989	903	3	906	919	5	924
274	10	284	261	9	270	13	1	14	11	1	12			
61	10	71	59	10	69	2		2	5	1	6			
1,096	57	1,153	695	19	714	391	8	399	375	6	381	385	7	392
155	9	164	148	9	157	7		7	6		6			
38	10	48	31	9	40	7	1	8	4	1	5			
1,209	42	1,251	895	38	933	311	4	315	373	7	380	381	9	393
213	3	216	209	3	212	4		4	7	1	8			
65	20	85	65	20	85				1	1	5			
699	10	709	153	8	161	256	2	258	29	2	309	314	4	318
239	3	242	239	3	242				10	1	11			
63	2	65	60	2	61	4		4	6	1	7			
196	9	205	104	8	112	62	1	63	69	1	70	71	1	75
103	2	105	98	2	100	5		5	4		4			
21	5	26	20	5	25	1		1	1		1			
669	12	681	613	9	622	57	3	60	59	1	60	70	3	73
258	9	267	256	9	265	2		2	6	1	7			
59	9	68	46	8	54	13	1	14	5	1	6			
337	7	344	258	6	264	79	1	80	61	1	65	68	1	69
158	2	160	156	2	158	2		2	3		3			
10		10	8		8	2		2	1		1			
128	4	132	81	3	84	47	1	48	33	1	34	36	1	37
40	2	42	39	2	41	1		1	2		2			
4	2	6	4	1	5		1	1	1		1			
1,005	91	1,096	952	83	1,035	54	8	61	55	7	62	68	9	77
376	22	398	373	22	395	3		3	10	1	11			
13	8	21	12	8	20	1		1	3	1	4			
1,071	30	1,101	1,019	26	1,045	52	4	56	64	1	65	77		81
229	9	238	227	9	236	2		2	9	2	11			
34	2	36	34	2	36				4	1	5			
367	10	367	315	10	325	42		42	52	1	53	61	2	64
276	8	284	263	8	271	13		13	8	1	9			
6	5	11	4	5	9	2		2	1	1	2			
124	8	132	78	7	85	46	1	47	31	1	35	39	3	42
69	5	74	69	5	74				3	1	4			
18	5	23	18	5	23				2	1	3			
74	5	79	64	4	68	10	1	11	3	1	10	13	3	16
39	8	47	38	8	46	1		1	2	1	3			
21	13	34	18	11	31	3		3	2	1	3			
433	1	434	403	1	404	30		30	31		31	40		40
153	..	153	144		144	9		9	4		4			
19	1	20	17	1	18	2		2	2		2			
18,048	711	18,759	13,420	650	14,070	4,628	61	4,689	4,661	73	4,734	4,661	73	4,734

C.—

1.—Statement showing the number and disposal of the

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8			
								Received from other jails.							*Transferred to other jails.*			
								A.		B.					A		B.	
Serial number.	JAILS.	Remained at the close of previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total		To undergo sentences.		In transit for transportation, or to other jails.		Total population.			To undergo sentences.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
		M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Rangoon	2,078	19	1,988	108	1,066	127	866	1	53	.	1,985	131	5,116	659	3	...	.
2	Moulmein	903	3	713	43	1,616	46	211				1,857	16	1,903	30		3	
3	Akyab	297	2	395	8	692	10	6		1		699	10	709	1	..	9	1
4	Bassein ..	172	8	730	31	1,202	12	7	.			1,209	42	1,251	45	..	4	..
5	Thayetmyo	360	6	136	46	796	52	290	5			1,086	57	1,143	16		3	.
6	Toungoo	58	..	138	9	196	9				.	196	9	205	4	..	...	..
7	Kyouk-hpyoo	58	1	279	6	337	7	.		.		337	7	344	5	.	2	
8	Sandoway .	36	.	92	1	128	4	.	..	.		128	4	132	..	...	..	...
9	Henzada	79	1	460	10	539	11	130	1			669	12	681	199	1	...	..
10	Myanoung .	79	1	836	27	915	28	156	2	.		1,071	30	1,101	375	1	..	...
11	Prome	59	2	941	89	1,000	91	5			.	1,005	91	1,096	317	7	5	...
12	Shwe-gyeen	39	2	318	8	357	10					357	10	367	51	...	...	...
13	Tavoy	32		76	7	108	7	16	1	.	..	124	8	132	1	...	...	...
14	Mergui	6		67	5	73	5	1		.		74	5	79	17	1	...	...
15	Ma-oo-bin	.		418	1	418	1	15	..		.	433	1	434	230	..	...	...
	Total	4,556	15	7,887	405	12,443	450	1,733	13	54	.	14,230	463	14,693	1,950	13	26	1

PRISONS.

Convicts in the Jails of British Burma during the year 1875.

9										10		11		12		13		14		15			16		
RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.																									
A.		B.		C.		D.																			
						By order of Government.																			
						(a)		(b)																	
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas		Transferred to lunatic asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.			Daily average number.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
37	..	1,963	96	131	12			58	1	46	2					4		37		2,047	17	2,064	2,075	16	2,091
14	.	727	44	41				23				2		1	.	3		26		987	2	989	903	3	906
15	..	377	7	16				3	.							2		20		256	2	258	298	2	300
25	1	741	32	74	5	1								2				6		311	4	315	373	7	380
19	5	527	32	115	12			8				2				2		3		391	8	399	375	6	381
4	...	104	5	14	1			4	2									1		62	1	63	69	1	70
12	..	224	6	13		1												1		79	1	80	64	1	65
5	..	74	3	...	..	..				.	.							2		47	1	48	33	1	31
3	...	384	8	21	.	.						.				1		1		57	3	60	59	1	60
7	...	581	23	53	2		.	1						.		2				55	1	56	64	1	65
..	..	596	71	28	5			2		.		.		1		1		2		53	8	61	55	7	62
10	..	218	7	35	3	.		1												42		42	52	1	53
3	...	63	7	5		.		3				1				1		1		46	1	47	34	1	35
1	..	44	3	.		.										1		1		10	1	11	9	1	10
10	..	150	..	13	1													.		30		30	31	.	34
165	6	6,773	344	562	41	2		103	3	46	2	5		1		17		107		4,470	53	4,523	4,497	49	4,546

C.—

2.—Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of

1	2	3													
		RELIGION.													
		A						B.		C.		D.		E.	
		Christians.													
		a.		b		c.									
Serial number.	JAILS.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mahomedans		Hindoos		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.	
		M	F.	M.	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Rangoon	111	2	18	1	106	2	229	4	222	2	2,965	113	382	3
2	Moulmein	16		16		1	.	181	8	291	17	1,049	21	29	...
3	Akyab			10				108	3	21	.	538	7	12	.
4	Bassein	31				8		42		26		990	42	102	..
5	Thayetmyo					3	1	18		42	3	733	48	..	...
6	Toungoo	.						13		29	1	111	8	22	...
7	Kyouk-hpyoo			1				17		3		316	7	...	..
8	Sandoway							9		3		112	4	4	...
9	Henzada				..	1		1		5		532	11	...	...
10	Myaungmya					1	.	7		10	...	885	28	12	...
11	Prome	.		1	.			14	1	11		971	90	3	..
12	Shwe-gyeen	.		1				29		14		310	10	3	...
13	Tavoy					1		12		8	.	87	7	...	...
14	Mergui	.						2		.	.	69	5	2	...
15	Ma-oo-bin							4	.	1	.	413	1	...	...
	Total	194	2	77	1	121	3	686	16	680	23	10,111	402	571	3

PRISONS.

the Convicts in the Jails of British Burma during the year 1875.

4								5									6		
AGE.								PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.											
A.		B.		C.		D.		*Males.*						*Females.*			TOTAL.		
Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		A. Of independent property.	B. Agriculturists.	C. Non-agriculturists.	D. Domestic servants.	E. Government servants.	F. No occupation.	G. Married.	H. Unmarried.	I. Prostitutes.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.	Total.
20	1	2,996	119	913	7	137			984	2,660	62	118	242	93	2	32	4,066	127	4,193
18	1	1,356	41	222	4	20		1	728	493	32	28	334	26		20	1,616	46	1,662
..	..	644	9	48	1	.		.	241	421	5	13	9	6	..	4	692	10	702
18	...	1,028	35	150	7	6	.		451	570	11	52	115	29	8	5	1,202	42	1,244
16	5	684	35	94	9	2	3		431	300	20	11	1	46	6		796	52	848
1	..	178	9	17		..		.	23	158	1	4	10	8	...	1	196	9	205
1	...	295	4	41	3	..		1	185	136		10	5	7		.	337	7	344
...	..	108	4	18	.	2	.		56	56	3	2	11	4			128	4	132
6	1	436	10	87		10		3	226	281	4	19	6	9	1	1	539	11	550
31	1	777	24	104	2	3	1		470	308	1	28	108	27	1		915	28	943
33	4	870	75	91	10	6	2	19	448	469	9	23	32	66	8	17	1,000	91	1,091
7	...	337	10	12		1		5	47	223		31	48	9		1	357	10	367
3	..	84	6	21	1				23	67	2	6	16	4	3	.	108	7	115
.	..	59	4	11	1	...			25	43	.	1	4	5	.		73	5	78
11	...	352		55	.	.	1		123	263	13	18	1	1	.	.	418	1	419
165	13	10,204	385	1,887	45	187	7	29	4,464	6,448	166	100	936	340	29	81	12,443	450	12,893

C.—

3.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of British Burma

1	2										
		Classes according to									
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month, and not exceeding six months.		Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		Above one year, and not exceeding three years.		Above three years, and not exceeding five years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Rangoon	595	83	1,023	33	903	7	600	1	409	...
2	Moulmein	402	30	466	12	83	1	205	1	195	2
3	Akyab	104	5	289	3	69	.	47	1	96	1
4	Bassein	160	12	472	24	269	5	268	1	21	...
5	Thayetmyo	191	29	261	16	173	6	149	1	4	...
6	Toungoo	24	4	60	4	47	1	59	...	3	...
7	Kyouk-hpyoo . .	73	2	215	5	25	...	17	...	1	...
8	Sandoway	29	3	55	..	18	...	21	1	...	...
9	Henzada	92	2	282	8	93	...	41	1	23	...
10	Myanoung	232	13	140	13	277	2	251	...	6	...
11	Prome	316	41	311	46	172	4	140	...	27	...
12	Shwe-gyeen	93	3	147	7	74	...	32	...	6	...
13	Tavoy	52	7	30	...	12	...	12	...	1	...
14	Mergui	23	1	28	4	4	...	13	...	1	...
15	Ma-oo-bin	68	...	201	1	98	...	36	...	5	...
	Total	2,454	235	3,980	176	2,317	26	1,891	7	798	3

PRISONS.

for the year 1875, according to the nature and length of sentence.

3										4				5		
LENGTH OF SENTENCE										NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.						
F.		G.		H.				I.		A.		B.		Total.		
Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS.				Sentenced to death.		Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.				
				For life.		For a term.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
382	1	36	..	34	2	78	.	6	...	282	35	3,784	92	4,066	127	4,193
132	...	8	...	91	.	29	.	5		174	32	1,442	14	1,616	46	1,662
62	...	13	...	12	...	.	..	...	..	36	3	656	7	692	10	702
6	...	1	...	4	.	..	...	1	..	152	15	1,050	27	1,202	42	1,244
11	...	...	...	3	...	.	..	4	.	38	15	758	37	796	52	848
...	...	...	...	..	.		.	3		7	4	189	5	196	9	205
3	...	1	..	2	.	.		.	..	6	1	331	6	337	7	344
1	...	4	...	.	.	.	.		.	3		125	4	128	4	132
7	...	...	..	.				1		14	1	525	10	539	11	550
7	...	...	..	...	..	...		2	.	70	5	845	23	915	28	943
25	...	...	..	6	..	..		3	.	62	31	938	60	1,000	91	1,091
5	...	...	...	...		.	..			29	4	328	6	357	10	367
...	..	.	..	.		.	.	1	..	8	.	100	7	108	7	115
1	...	1	...	1	.	..		1		8	..	65	5	73	5	78
7	...	...	...	2	..	.	..	1	..	21	1	397	...	418	1	419
649	1	64	...	155	2	107	..	28	.	910	147	11,533	303	12,443	450	12,893

C.—

4.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of British Burma

1	2	3			4					
					Number previously					
Serial number.	Jails.	Total.			A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Rangoon ..	4,066	127	4,193	323	2	105	.	62	...
2	Moulmein ...	1,616	46	1,662	131	4	57	1	20	...
3	Akyab .	692	10	702	20	.	19	..	8	...
4	Bassein	1,202	42	1,244	199	.	80	1	27	1
5	Thayetmyo	796	52	848	151	4	23	..	11	...
6	Toungoo	196	9	205	12		8	..	8	...
7	Kyouk-hpyoo .	337	7	344	34	1	19	..	5	...
8	Sandoway	128	4	132	16		5	.	...	...
9	Honzada	539	11	550	105	.	47	1	16	...
10	Myanoung ..	915	28	943	226	2	25	..	14	...
11	Prome .	1,000	91	1,091	202	16	88	2	28	1
12	Shwe-gyeen .	357	10	367	64	1	19	.	4	...
13	Tavoy .	108	7	115	27	1	9	.	4	...
14	Mergui	73	5	78	34	3	4	..	...	...
15	Ma-oo-bin ...	418	1	419	64	..	38	...	6	...
	Total ...	12,143	450	12,893	1,671	34	546	5	213	2

PRISONS.

during the year 1875, who had been previously convicted.

		5			6			
CONVICTED.		RATIO OF COLUMN 4 D. TO COLUMN 3.			JUVENILE PRISONERS (UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE, SECTION 318, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).			
D. Total.					A. Number imprisoned.		B. Number previously convicted.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M	F.
490	2	12·05	1·57	11·73	16	1	2	...
208	5	12·87	10·86	12·81	17	1	..	..
47	..	6·79	..	6·69		..	.	...
306	2	25·45	4·76	24·15	13	...	..	...
188	4	23·60	7·69	22·64	14	5	1	..
28	...	14·28	...	13·65	.	...	..	...
58	1	17·21	14·28	17·15	1	..	..	...
21	...	16·40		15·90	.	..	...	...
168	1	31·16	9·09	30·72	6	1	...	..
265	2	28·96	7·14	28·31	31	1	3	..
378	19	37·8	20·87	36·38	33	4	3	1
87	1	24·37	10·	23·97	7	..	2	...
40	1	37·03	14·28	35·65	2	.		...
38	3	52·05	60·	52·56		.	...	...
108	...	25·83	..	25·77	11		..	...
2,430	41	19·52	9·11	19·16	151	13	11	1

C.—

.6.—*Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punish*

1	2	3		4		5					
						Breaches of Jail Rules.					
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.	
		M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Rangoon	2,075	16	2	..	57	...	269	...	549	.
2	Moulmein ..	903	3	9	..	380		637	...	697	.
3	Akyab	298	2	1	.	1	.	237	...	70	.
4	Bassein . .	373	7	2	.	13	.	502	2	221	4
5	Thayetmyo	375	6	2	...	21	...	457	...	288	3
6	Toungoo . .	69	1	.	..	..	..	1	...	10	.
7	Kyouk-hpyoo .	64	1	..	...	11	.	4	...	9	
8	Sandoway .. .	33	1	.	..	13	..	..	..	4	.
9	Henzada . .	59	1	.	.	4	..	17	...	9	
10	Myanoung	64	1	1	.	66	1	44	...	67	2
11	Promo .	55	7	3	.	14	..	32	1	14	1
12	Shwe-gyeon . .	52	1	.		18	..	31	...	101	
13	Tavoy	34	1			10	..	54	4	35	2
14	Mergui ..	9	1	.			..	1	..	2	
15	Ma-oo-bin	34		2		2	...	14	...	9	
	Total	4,497	49	22	.	610	1	2,300	7	2,085	12

PRISONS.

ments inflicted on them, in the Jails of British Burma during the year 1875.

6												7
PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.												
A		B. By Jail Officers.									C	
		a.		b.		c.		d.	e.			
By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 6 C to column 2.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		
2	..	13		62	..	361	..	381	58	..	877	41·94
9	...	70	...	12	..	55	..	686	891	..	1,723	190·17
1	...	...		84	..	67	..	153	4	...	309	103·
2	...	207	.	7		47	...	172	303	6	744	195·78
2	2	...	...	.	.		.	750	16	1	771	202·36
...	..	1	..	..			...	10	...		11	15·71
...	...	4	..	3	.		.	11	6		24	36·92
...	...	...	...	.	..	.	.	13	4	..	17	50·
...	...	...	..	...	.	..		30	.	...	30	50·
1	...	...	.	55		40	3	81	1	.	181	278·46
3	...	...	1	4	.		.	56		1	65	104·63
...	...	30	...	.		.	..	94	26	..	150	283·01
...	..	9	..	31	4	11	2	19	29	..	105	200·
...	...	..	.	.	.		.	3	.	..	3	30·
2	...	...	...	..		.	.	21	4	..	27	79·41
22	2	334	1	258	4	581	5	2,480	1,342	8	5,037	110·69

O.—

7.—*Statement showing the state of Education of the Convicts imprisoned*

1	2	3		4						5	
				Of those in column 3 there were							
Serial number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
1	Rangoon	1,988	108	740	81	544	24	704	3	2,075	16
2	Moulmein	713	43	628	43	62	...	23	...	903	3
3	Akyab	395	8	322	8	69	...	4	...	298	2
4	Bassein . ..	730	34	397	33	213	...	120	1	373	7
5	Thayetmyo . . .	436	46	229	45	177	1	30	...	375	6
6	Toungoo	138	9	69	9	56	..	13	...	59	1
7	Kyouk-hpyoo	279	6	219	6	48		12	...	64	1
8	Sandoway	92	4	82	4	10	.	...	...	33	1
9	Henzada	460	10	211	10	71	.	178	...	59	1
10	Myanoung	836	27	270	27	559	..	7	...	64	1
11	Promo	941	89	441	74	411	3	89	12	55	7
12	Shwe-gyeen	318	8	209	8	93	...	16	...	52	1
13	Tavoy	76	7	54	7	22	...	...	...	34	1
14	Mergui	67	5	32	5	33	...	2	...	9	1
15	Ma-oo-bin	418	1	286	1	126	.	6	...	34	
	Total .	7,887	405	4,189	361	2,494	28	1,204	16	4,497	49

PRISONS.

in, and released from, the Jails of British Burma for the year 1875.

6		7		8						9					
				Of those in column 7 there were						Number released during the year after more than six months in jail.					
Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
47	...	2,238	111	1,329	100	581	11	328	.	.	...	...	...	...	
...	...	807	44	731	44	56		20	...	...	..	...	.	...	
..	...	411	7	347	7	62	.	2	.	..	...	..	...	...	
2	.	841	38	344	38	369		128	.	183	1	106	...	52	
...	...	671	49	302	49	282	..	27	.	132	1	105	.	12	...
...	..	126	8	114	8	12	..		..		...	.	..	...	
...	...	250	6	197	6	41		12	..	4	.	..	.	...	...
...	...	79	3	79	3		..	...	.	23	.	.	..	..	...
...	...	408	8	159	7	124	1	125	.	...		.	..	....	...
...	...	642	25	642	25		.		.	..	.		..	.	...
...	..	626	76	396	75	188	1	42	.		..	.	...	...	...
...	...	264	10	165	10	73		26		.	.	..	..	...	...
...	...	75	7	58	7	17		.		3	1	1	..	...	...
...	...	45	3	34	2	10	1	1		...	..	..	...	...	...
...	...	173	1	173	1	...	..	.	.	2	..	.	...	...	...
49	...	7,656	396	5,130	382	1,815	14	711	..	347	3	272	...	64	...

C.—

10.—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the the cost of building new Jails and of

1	2	3				
		Average number of prisoners.				
				Civil.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Debtors.	Abkarree.	Total.
1	Rangoon	2,091	26	16	42	2,175
2	Moulmein... .	906	12	6	2	926
3	Akyab	300	11	7	...	318
4	Bassein	380	8	5	...	393
5	Thayetmyo .. .	381	6	5	1	393
6	Toungoo	70	4	1	..	75
7	Kyouk-hpyoo	65	3	1	...	69
8	Sandoway	34	2	1	...	37
9	Henzada	60	7	6	...	73
10	Myanoung	65	11	5	1	82
11	Prome	62	11	4	...	77
12	Shwe-gyeen	53	9	2	...	64
13	Tavoy	35	4	3	...	42
14	Mergui	10	3	3	..	16
15	Ma-oo-bin	34	4	2	1	41
	Total ..	4,546	121	67	47	4,781

PRISONS.

Prisoners in the Jails of British Burma during the year 1875, excluding additions, alterations, or repairs.

4		5		6	
RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		POLICE GUARD.	
A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
54,585 14 3	25 4 6	35,245 14 11	16 3 3	9,181 9 6	4 3 6
24,461 14 4	26 9 5	19,749 15 6	21 5 3	5,298 13 6	5 11 6
4,148 5 8	13 5 5	8,346 4 11	26 3 11	3,193 15 4	10 0 8
9,211 0 7	23 11 10	6,517 11 8	16 9 4	4,859 10 2	12 5 10
8,132 1 1	20 15 4	6,426 0 9	16 5 8	3,660 0 0	9 5 0
1,567 1 10	21 2 10	2,703 6 6	36 0 9	3,880 8 4	51 11 10
1,532 7 2	22 8 7	1,884 13 4	27 5 1	3,205 8 8	46 7 4
820 1 10	22 12 6	1,276 8 10	34 8 0	1,799 5 11	48 10 1
1,392 7 11	20 12 6	1,791 2 6	24 8 7	1,302 2 7	17 13 5
1,201 0 0	15 9 6	1,255 11 0	15 5 0	782 7 4	9 8 8
2,383 0 5	32 10 4	1,337 13 2	17 6 0	1,907 3 8	24 12 4
1,277 13 1	20 9 9	1,344 0 0	21 0 0	1,968 0 0	30 12 0
825 13 2	21 2 9	2,079 7 5	49 8 2	2,297 4 10	54 11 2
259 11 11	19 15 8	1,119 0 0	69 15 0	972 0 0	60 12 0
973 15 5	24 15 7	623 11 4	15 3 5	1,745 6 11	42 9 1
1,12,772 12 8	23 14 9	91,701 9 10	19 2 10	46,054 0 9	9 10 1

C.—PRISONS.

1	2	7								
		HOSPITAL CHARGES.								
		A.			B.			C		
Serial number.	JAILS.	Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average number sick		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P
1	Rangoon	4,251	13	10	1	15	3	60	12	6
2	Moulmein	604	14	8	0	10	5	54	15	10
3	Akyab	294	11	4	0	14	10	18	6	8
4	Bassein	533	9	7	1	5	8	33	5	7
5	Thayetmyo...	413	13	4	1	0	10	31	13	4
6	Toungoo	181	8	3	2	6	8	30	4	0
7	Kyouk-hpyoo	109	5	8	1	9	4	21	13	11
8	Sandoway	55	0	5	1	7	9	18	5	5
9	Henzada	34	3	0	0	7	6	34	3	0
10	Myanoung	8	11	7	0	1	8	4	5	9
11	Prome	1	1	4	0	0	2	0	8	8
12	Shwe-gyeen...	2	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0
13	Tavoy	25	12	4	0	9	9	12	14	2
14	Mergui	14	13	3	0	14	10	7	6	7
15	Ma-oo-bin	5	10	10	0	2	2	5	10	10
	Total .	6,540	1	5	1	5	10	43	0	5

Statement 10—(concluded).

8						9						10			11		
Clothing.						Contingencies.											
A.			B.			A.			B.								
Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Grand total expended.			Total cost per head of average strength.		
Rs	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
4,585	13	2	2	2	8	7,893	3	7	3	10	0	1,15,097	5	3	53	3	1
127	5	3	0	2	3	2,128	12	5	2	4	9	52,371	11	8	56	8	10
341	7	6	1	2	3	393	1	8	1	3	9	16,717	14	5	52	9	1
901	2	3	2	9	9	1,456	4	3	3	11	3	23,569	6	6	59	15	6
127	5	0	0	5	4	540	15	6	1	6	0	19,300	3	8	49	1	9
116	3	0	1	10	6	337	2	6	4	7	11	8,785	14	5	117	2	4
185	14	2	2	13	9	355	8	1	5	2	5	7,273	9	1	105	6	7
			...			114	1	3	3	1	4	4,065	2	3	109	13	10
5	4	10	0	1	5	959	2	4	13	2	2	5,484	7	2	75	2	1
3	12	4	0	0	11	1,056	4	2	12	14	1	4,307	14	5	52	8	6
57	4	3	0	14	9	1,326	0	9	17	3	6	7,012	7	7	91	1	2
130	8	0	2	7	4	267	10	0	4	2	11	4,989	15	1	77	15	6
167	1	9	4	12	5	312	9	9	7	7	1	5,708	1	3	135	14	6
2	4	6	0	3	8	123	4	6	7	11	3	2,491	2	2	155	11	1
4	6	0	0	2	0	455	7	8	11	1	9	3,808	10	2	92	14	3
6,795	12	0	1	7	11	17,719	8	5	3	11	3	2,81,583	13	1	58	14	4

12.—*Statement showing the employment of the Convicts*

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.		Average number not sentenced to labour.		Average number of effectives.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Rangoon	2,002	6	74	9	1,741	6
2	Moulmein	801	1	14	...	711	1
3	Akyab	292	1	6	1	225	1
4	Bassein	345	4	28	3	288	4
5	Thayetmyo	367	5	8	1	306	5
6	Toungoo	66	1	3	...	58	1
7	Kyouk-hpyoo	55	1	8	1	57	1
8	Sandoway	32	1	1	...	26	1
9	Henzada	58	1	1	...	42	1
10	Myanoung	60	2	2	1	42	2
11	Prome	56	4	2	...	41	4
12	Shwe-gyeen	46	1	6	...	37	1
13	Tavoy	32	1	2	...	29	1
14	Mergui	8	1	1	...	8	1
15	Ma-oo-bin	31	...	3	...	28	
	Total ..	4,341	30	150	16	3,627	30

PRISONS.

in the Jails of British Burma during the year 1875.

6						7		
EMPLOYMENT.						RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 5 OF THOSE EMPLOYED.		
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.			
Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Building and repairing jails.	On jail gardens.	On manufactures.	Extramural.	As prison officers.	As prison servants.	On manufactures.
97	214	40	76	1,214	106	5·55	12·24	69 49
69	89	13	28	502	11	9·60	12·50	70·50
10	13	1	8	192	2	4·42	5·75	84 95
19	41	17	13	189	13	6·50	14·04	64 72
6	44	5	26	230	...	1·02	14·14	73 95
5	14	12	5	16	7	8·47	23·72	27 11
2	17	...	12	23	4	3·44	29·31	39 65
4	6	4	4	6	3	14·81	22·22	22·22
6	6	4	6	12	9	13·95	13·95	27·90
1	4	2	7	22	8	2·27	9·09	50
	8	4	3	20	10	...	17·77	44 44
	9	1	9	16	·3	...	23·68	42·10
4	6	3	4	13	...	13·33	20·	43·33
2	2	1	2	1	1	22·22	22·22	11·11
1	3	2	..	6	14	3·84	11·53	23·07
226	476	109	203	2,462	191	6·16	12·98	67 13

C.—

14.—Statement showing the expenditure on the construction of new Jails, the Prisoners in the Jails of British

1	2	3						4			5		
		On jail buildings.											
		A.			B.								
Serial number	JAILS.	By Jail Department.			By Public Works Department.			On maintaining and guarding the prisoners.			Total expenditure, columns 3 and 4.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Rangoon	397	13	9	74,458	8	7	1,16,278	11	5	1,91,135	1	9
2	Moulmein	2,196	13	5	1,011	6	2	52,541	14	5	55,750	2	0
3	Akyab	15	10	0	74,308	4	3	16,770	13	3	91,094	11	6
4	Bassein	495	10	0	1,700	4	1	23,629	12	2	25,825	10	3
5	Thayetmyo	211	6	6	1,338	1	6	19,300	3	8	20,849	11	8
6	Toungoo	500	0	0	267	0	0	9,020	15	5	9,787	15	5
7	Kyouk-hpyoo	6	0	0	9,011	7	7	7,379	7	7	17,906	15	2
8	Sandoway	37	13	3	...			4,175	9	11	4,213	7	2
9	Henzada	...			12,515	4	11	5,567	13	9	18,083	2	8
10	Myanoung	...			...			4,361	6	3	4,361	6	3
11	Prome	3	11	6	28	8	0	7,105	6	8	7,137	10	2
12	Shwe-gyeen	64	13	0	...			4,989	15	1	5,054	12	1
13	Tavoy	265	9	0	325	0	0	5,848	4	7	6,436	13	7
14	Mergui	2	6	0	...			2,491	2	2	2,493	8	2
15	Ma-oo-bin	56	3	0	750	2	6	3,902	12	2	4,709	1	8
	Total ...	4,253	13	5	1,76,313	15	7	2,83,362	4	6	4,63,930	1	6
	Add cost of Inspector-General's Office, travelling on inspections, &c.										17,957	2	7
	Grand total ...										4,81,887	4	1

Prisons.

and on additions, alterations, and repairs, with the gross and net cost of Burma, during the year 1875.

6			7			8			9			10			11		
Expenditure on manufactures &c. (column 4 D of Statement 13).			Gross expenditure (columns 5 and 6).			Cash receipts from manufactures (column 3 A & B of Statement 13).			Net cost or column 7 *minus* column 8.			Total expenditure (column 5) per head of average strength.			Net cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
2,12,916	9	9	4,04,051	11	6	1,85,997	12	10	2,18,053	14	8	87	6	11	90	12	0
27,155	0	7	82,005	2	7	53,668	10	3	29,236	8	4	60	0	2	31	7	6
5,630	9	11	96,725	5	5	14,298	11	7	82,426	9	10	285	0	0	258	6	3
14,918	10	6	40,739	4	9	15,168	13	0	25,570	7	9	65	8	9	64	14	4
1,318	8	3	21,168	3	11	7,971	13	1	13,196	6	10	53	0	10	33	9	3
2,136	6	4	11,924	5	9	3,647	9	11	8,276	11	10	127	1	10	107	7	10
1,418	3	6	19,415	2	8	3,955	4	2	15,459	14	6	257	1	7	220	13	8
318	2	1	4,531	9	3	1,711	12	4	2,819	12	11	110	14	1	74	3	3
1,185	6	5	19,268	9	1	2,803	13	7	16,464	11	6	244	5	10	222	7	11
1,343	11	9	5,705	2	0	2,584	13	0	3,120	5	0	52	8	9	37	9	0
589	12	4	7,727	6	6	3,402	13	5	4,324	9	1	91	8	1	55	7	1
553	13	5	5,608	9	6	782	8	11	4,826	0	7	78	15	8	75	6	6
2,233	2	4	8,669	15	11	1,966	3	10	6,703	12	1	149	11	1	155	14	1
97	14	0	2,591	6	2	162	2	0	2,429	4	2	135	13	6	151	13	3
249	9	0	4,958	10	8	1,464	15	0	3,493	11	8	112	1	11	83	2	11
2,72,060	8	2	7,53,947	12	3	2,99,587	12	11	4,54,359	15	4	100	4	3	94	8	7

C.—

15.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the

1	2	3			4			5			6			7		
		A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Serial number.	JAILS.	Capacity of the jail barracks at thirty-six superficial feet per head.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T
1	Rangoon ...	1,928	56	1,984	2,075	16	2,091	2,093	21	2,114	610	6	616	67	1	68
2	Moulmein ...	1,602	47	1,649	903	3	906	1,002	4	1,006	175	...	175	9	...	9
3	Akyab .	388	11	399	298	2	300	298	2	300	514	...	514	14	...	14
4	Bassein ...	405	16	421	373	7	380	464	8	472	710	...	710	16	...	16
5	Thayetmyo ...	554	10	564	375	6	381	445	5	450	202	2	204	11	1	12
6	Tou[illegible]o ...	298	9	307	69	1	70	67	1	68	124	2	126	4	1	5
7	Kyouk-hpyoo ...	107	17	124	64	1	65	81	1	82	158	...	158	5	...	5
8	Sandoway ...	50	5	55	33	1	34	46	1	47	33	2	35	2	1	3
9	Shwe-gyeen ...	36	5	41	52	1	53	68	1	69	82	1	83	2	...	2
10	Henzada ...	52	9	61	59	1	60	105	2	107	10	...	10	1	...	1
11	Myanoung ...	52	9	61	64	1	65	76	1	77	57	3	60	1	1	2
12	Prome ...	55	10	65	55	7	62	81	2	83	60	3	63	2	...	2
13	Tavoy ...	74	20	94	34	1	35	46	1	47	20	...	20	2	...	2
14	Mergui ...	25	6	31	9	1	10	12	1	13	23	1	24	1	1	2
15	Ma-oo-bin ...	25	...	25	34	...	34	44	...	44	156	...	156	1	...	1
	Total ..	5,651	230	5,881	4,497	49	4,546	4,928	51	4,979	2,934	20	2,954	138	6	144

PERSONS.

Convicts in the Jails of British Burma during the year 1875.

8.			9.														
			Ratio per cent. of average strength.														
			A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
37	...	37	29·39	37·5	29·46	3·22	6·25	3·25	·04	...	·04	1·73	...	1·72	1·78	...	1·76
26	...	26	19·37	...	19·31	0·99	...	0·99	·44	...	·44	2·43	...	2·42	2·87	...	2·86
20	...	20	172·48	...	171·33	4·69	...	4·66	..	...	..	6·71	...	6·66	6·71		6·66
6	...	6	190·34	...	186·84	4·23	...	4·21	...	..	...	1·60	...	1·57	1·60	..	1·57
3	...	3	59·86	33·33	53·54	2·93	16·66	3·14	...	..	...	·80	...	·78	·80	.	0·78
4	...	4	179·71	200·	180·	5·79	100·	7·14	...	...	...	5·79	..	5·71	5·79	..	5·71
1	...	1	246·87	...	243·07	7·81	...	7·69	...	...	...	1·56	...	1·53	1·56	..	1·53
2	...	2	100·	200·	102·94	6·06	100·	8·82	..	...	...	6·06	...	5·88	6·06	..	5·88
	..	...	157·69	100	156·60	3·84	...	3·77	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.
4	..	4	16·94	...	16·66	1·69	...	1·66	...	...	...	6·77	...	6·66	6·77		6·66
	..	...	89·06	300·	92·30	1·56	100·	3·07	..	...	..	...	...	..	...		.
2	..	2	109·09	42·85	101·61	3·63	..	3·22	...	...	...	3·63	—	3·22	3·63	...	3·22
1	..	1	58·82	...	57·14	5·88	...	5·71	...	..	...	2·94	...	2·85	2·94	..	2·85
1	.	1	255·55	100·	240·	11·11	100·	20·	...	...	..	11·11	...	·10	11·11	.	10·
	.	...	458·82	...	458·82	2·94	...	2·94	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
107	.	107	65·24	40·81	64·98	3·06	12·24	3·16	·11	...	·11	2·26	...	2·24	2·37		2·35

C.—

20.—Statement showing the particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
Serial number.	JAILS.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		Average daily number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Bangoon .	4	2	212	45	216	47	14	2	205	45	...	...	...	...
2	Moulmein	8	1	53	9	61	10	5	1	59	10	...	...	...	...
3	Akyab ...	3	...	60	2	63	2	6	1	58	2	...	...	...	...
4	Bassein ..	1		64	20	65	20	4	1	65	20	...	...	...	...
5	Thayetmyo ...		...	38	10	38	10	4	1	31	9	...	...	...	..
6	Toungoo ...	...	.	21	5	21	5	1	...	20	5	...	...	...	...
7	Kyouk-hpyoo ..	...		10	..	10	..	1	...	8	..	...	...	...	...
8	Sandoway ..	1	.	3	2	4	2	1	..	4	1	...	...	...	..
9	Henzada ...	5	1	54	8	59	9	5	1	46	8	...	...	...	...
10	Myanoung ..	8	..	26	2	34	2	4	1	34	2	...	...	...	...
11	Prome .			13	8	13	8	3	1	12	8	...	...	...	...
12	Shwe-gyeon ...	..	.	6	5	6	5	1	1	4	5	...	...	...	...
13	Tavoy ...	4	1	14	4	18	5	2	1	18	5	...	...	...	..
14	Mergui ..		1	21	12	21	13	2	1	18	13	...	..	.	...
15	Ma-oo-bin		.	19	1	19	1	2	...	17	1	...	...	...	..
	Total	31	6	611	133	618	139	55	12	599	134	.	.	.	...

Prisons.

Jails of British Burma during the year 1875.

10		11		12		13		14		15								16	
										Hospital								Cost	
										A		B		C		D		A	B
Died.		Remaining at the close of this year.		Capacity of barracks at thirty-six superficial feet per head		Average number of prisoners above capacity.		Average number of prisoners below capacity.		Admission.		Daily average sick		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.		Total charge	Average cost per prisoner.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs. A P	Rs A P
...	...	11	2	54	...	...	.	40		1	..	1	..	..	...	...	...	410 0 0	26 0 0
..	...	2	...	20	...	..	....	15	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	179 15 6	29 13 3
1	...	4	...	11	3	...	...	5	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	16·66	...	269 2 2	38 4 10
...	...	...	...	5	2	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	..	170 0 5	34 0 1
...	...	7	1	10	6	...	...	6	5	2	...	·04	..	.	...	.	...	140 7 6	28 1 6
...	...	1	...	6	4	...	...	5	4	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	94 11 2	94 11 2
...	...	2	...	7	4	..	...	6	4	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	80 6 2	80 6 2
...	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	3	4	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	87 11 2	87 11 2
...	...	13	1	6	4	...	...	1	3	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	335 14 0	57 12 4
...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	2	3	.	..	...	..	.	...	...	..	189 3 1	37 13 5
...	...	1	...	.	4	.	...	3	3	1	..	·03	.	..	.	..		297 8 0	59 6 0
...	...	2	...	4	4	...	..	3	3	..	.	...	.	..	...	.	...	111 14 10	55 15 5
...	...	...	...	4	4	..	.	2	3	1	..	·06	.	.	.	.	..	336 12 6	112 4 2
...	...	3	...	4	4	...	...	2	3	2	1	·12	..	.	.	..	...	417 15 3	139 5 1
...	...	2	...	...	...	..	..	..				.		..	..	...	...	138 0 10	69 0 5
1	.	48	5	147	47	...	..	34	38	8	1	2·25	...	1	.	1·81	.	3,205 12 7	47 13 7

C—

21.—Statement showing particulars regarding under-trial

1	2	3		4		5			6		
Serial Number.	JAILS.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.			Average daily number		
		M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F	Total.
1	Rangoon	25	2	563	15	588	17	605	24	2	26
2	Moulmein	7		267	10	274	10	284	11	1	12
3	Akyab	2		237	3	239	3	242	10	1	11
4	Bassein	9		204	3	213	3	216	7	1	8
5	Thayetmyo	3		152	9	155	9	164	6	.	6
6	Toungoo	4		99	2	103	2	105	4	..	4
7	Kyoukhpyoo	3		150	2	158	2	160	3	...	3
8	Sandoway	.		40	2	40	2	42	2	..	2
9	Henzada	22	2	236	7	258	9	267	1	1	2
10	Myanoung	22		207	9	229	9	238	9	2	11
11	Prome	5		371	22	376	22	398	10	1	11
12	Shwe-gyeen	14	..	262	8	276	8	284	8	1	9
13	Tavoy	2	...	67	5	69	5	74	3	1	4
14	Mergui	...	.	39	8	39	8	47	2	1	3
15	Ma-oo[redacted]	...	..	153	...	153	...	153	4	..	4
	Total. ...	118	4	3,052	105	3,170	109	3,279	109	12	121

PRISONS.

Prisoners in the Jails of British Burma during the year 1875.

7			8			9		10	
Released			Convicted and sentenced			Transferred.		Escaped	
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M.	F.	M.	F
226	9	235	309	6	315	2			
121	5	126	137	4	141	2			
120	1	121	117	2	119	1			
115	1	116	93	2	95	1			
64	4	68	69	5	74	15			
37	1	38	56	1	57	4			
71		71	84	2	86				
20	1	21	18	1	19	1			
105	5	110	146	4	150	7			
111	5	116	103	4	107	11			
98	6	104	272	16	288	2			
119	4	123	115	2	117	29	2		
26		26	41	5	46	2			
8	6	14	30	2	32				
63		63	74		74	7			
1,304	48	1,352	1,664	56	1,720	84	2		

C.—Prisons.

1	2	11		12								
Serial Number	Jails	Deaths		Remaining on 31st December 1875			A. Rations			B. Guard and establishment		
		M	F	M	F	Total	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
1	Rangoon	3		18	2	20	655	5	9	[illegible]90	15	6
2	Moulmein	1		13	1	14	319	1	0	324	9	0
3	Akyab	1					146	11	7	309	2	5
4	Bassein			4		4	189	14	8	231	9	4
5	Thayetmyo			7		7	125	12	0	154	0	0
6	Toungoo	1		5		5	84	11	4	351	2	4
7	Kyouk hpyoe	1		2		2	67	9	9	221	5	3
8	Sandoway			1		1	45	9	0	166	4	2
9	Henzada			2		2	145	7	6	206	10	0
10	Myanoung			2		2	171	8	6	273	6	4
11	Prome	1		3		3	359	1	8	463	9	8
12	Shwe gyeen			13		13	185	7	9	465	12	0
13	Tavoy						84	11	0	416	13	4
14	Mergui			1		1	59	15	0	392	1	0
15	Ma co-bin			9		9	99	14	4	281	2	0
	Total	8		110	1	111	2,730	12	10	4,918	6	4

Statement 21.—(concluded).

13								14			
Cost.								Hospital.			
C.			D.			E.					
Other charges			Total.			Annual cost per head of average strength.		A.	B	C	D
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Admissions.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.
145	1	6	1,391	6	9	51	3	4	21	1	3	11 53
85	6	0	679	0	0	56	9	4	8	2	1	8·33
28	12	5	509	10	5	51	12	6	1	1	1	9 09
40	7	4	461	15	4	57	11	11	...	...		
14	0	0	294	5	0	49	0	10	2	·83		
27	10	4	463	8	0	115	14	0	2	1	1	25
20	3	3	309	2	3	103	0	11	1	·03	1	33 33
9	2	2	220	15	4	110	7	8	1	·02		
95	3	8	537	5	2	76	12	2	3	·3		
142	13	8	587	12	1	53	6	11	...	...		
180	8	4	1,012	3	8	92	0	4	3	·1	1	9 09
37	14	0	689	2	6	76	9	2	1	·16		
32	3	4	533	11	8	138	5	11	...	...		
25	14	3	477	14	3	159	4	9	...	...		
44	15	8	376	0	0	91	0	0				
884	13	3	8,514	0	5	70	9	9	43	6·08	8	8 61

1.—General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in in the three Divisions of British

PART I.—

Serial number	Law under which punishable	Description of Crime	Cases: Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year	Investigated: By Police *suo motu*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 98 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Class I *Offences against the State Public Tranquillity Safety, and Justice*						
1a	115, 117 to 119, I P C	Substantive abetments	7		7			2
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy						
2	261 to 259, 260 to 263 467, 471	Offences relating to com stamps, and Govt notes	16		16			10
3	212 216	Harbouring an offender	11		11			5
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	102	7	108		1	94
5	143, 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	65		65			50
6	140, 170 171	Personating public servant or soldier	9		9			8
		Total	210	7	216		1	169
		Class II *Serious Offences against the Person*						
8		Murder by Thugs						
9		Ditto Dacoits	7	2	9			5
10	302, 303, 396	Ditto robbers	7	2	9			5
11		Ditto Poison						
12		Other murders	63	5	68			33
13	307	Attempts at murder	8		8			6
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	39	1	40			24
		Carried over	124	10	134			72

Police

the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, and Recovery of Property Stolen, Burma, for the year 1875.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Persons.																Property.			
Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Number arrested within the year. By Police.	Number arrested within the year. By order of Magistrate—see columns 7 and 8.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Otherwise disposed of—*i. e.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. On bail.	Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year. Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
10	10a	10b	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																		Rs.	Rs.
		..	21		.	1	20	9		11			...	.		..		.	...
		...	...	..	.									..				..	..
		...	23	..	..		23	11		12	..					..	...	...	...
1		1	16		.	2	15	5		9	.	..		1	.	..	...		...
		...	139	1	...		140	29		111		.			.	..		...	...
9		9	540	..	..	5	544	160	..	371	.			13	..		..	..	...
	..	...	17	..	..	..	17	5	.	12	..	.	.		.	.	..	...	...
10	..	10	756	1	..	8	759	219	..	526		.	..	14	.	..	.	..	...
	..	...	...	..	..	.	..									..		...	...
	.	...	18	...	2	1	15	1		14	.	.		.		4	1	1,820	448
	..	...	12	...	...	1	11		3	8				.	.	4	2	1,006	185
	..	...	...	...	.	...							...			..	...	..	
2	..	2	96	...	6	22	69	7	5	42	1	1	..	7	7	4	3	506	355
4	...	4	7	..	1	.	10	..	2	8		..		.	.	..	.	...	..
1	1	2	48	...	...	1	49	11	7	28			.		3	...	...	...	...
7	1	8	181	...	9	25	154	19	17	100	1	1	.	7	10	12	6	3,341	988

A.—P[illegible].—

PART I.—

Serial number	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police, *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 98 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in column 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Brought forward ...	124	10	134	...	...	72
		CLASS II.—*(continued).*						
15	376 ...	Rape ..	60	1	61	...	...	25
16	377 ..	Unnatural offences ..	7	.	7	..	...	2
17	317, 318 .	Exposure of infants, or concealment of birth	...		..	...		
18	305, 306, 309 .	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide .	20	.	20	...	...	8
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt ..	110	..	110	...	...	78
21	328 .	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	1	..	1	...	....	1
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession .	1	..	1	...	...	2
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon...	323	3	320	6	...	225
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction ..	28	...	28	...	...	10
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	4	...	4	...	...	1
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	2	..	2	...	...	
27	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	
28	353, 354, 356, 357 .	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine .	172	1	173	...	...	106
29	358	Rash act, causing grievous hurt ..	6	..	6	...	..	4
		Total	858	15	867	6	...	534

Statement 1—(continued).

COGNIZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

Persons.																Property.			
Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Number arrested within the year.		Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Otherwise disposed of—e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			By Police.	By order of Magistrate—see columns 7 and 8.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			In custody of Police.	On bail.	Before being put on trial. Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
10	10a	10b	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																		Rs.	Rs.
7	1	8	181	..	9	25	151	19	17	100	1	1	.	7	10	12	6	3,341	938
1	...	1	55	1	.	9	48	23	..	23	.		.	1	1	..	..	...	...
...	...	.	7	..	1	1	5	3		2		..		..		..	..	...	...
...	.	...	.	.	.					.	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	...	...
2	...	2	20		1	.	21	12	..	8	...			1	.	..	...	...	..
...	..	...	...	...		.	.			.	.		.	.	.	..	...	..	...
3	...	3	151	..	..	11	138	26	..	100	1	5		11		..	.	..	...
..	...	..	1	..	...		1	...	.	1				.	.		..	...	..
3	..	3	1	..		.	4	..	1	3	..			.	.	..	..	..	.
12	...	12	457	7	..	50	426	113	.	301	2			7		..		..	...
2	..	2	33	.	.	7	28	15		12					1	..	..	..	...
...	...	...	9	.	..	1	8	7		1	.			.		..	...	..	...
..	..	..	2	...	...	.	2	2		.					.	.	..	...	...
...	...	.	..	...	..	.		.		..	.		..				...	...	...
..	..	...	228		1	12	215	87	.	125	.			3	.	4	3	150	8
...	...	...	7	...	.		7	3		4	..		.	.			.	...	.
30	1	31	1,152	8	12	116	1,057	310	18	683	4	6		30	12	16	9	3,497	946

A.—POLICE.—

PART I.—

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated: By Police, *suo motu*.	Investigated: By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated: By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
30	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity ..	38	8	46			13
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	3		3	.	...	2
32	394, 397, 398 .	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs				..	..	.
		Robbery with hurt — by other means	19	3	22	..	...	12
33	392, 393 .	Robbery — in dwelling-house	20	1	21	..	...	8
		Robbery — on the highway, between sunset and sunrise	9	1	10	.	...	5
		Robbery — other robberies..	60	1	61	.	..	22
34	270, 281, 282, 430, 433, 435, 440 .	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	52	..	52	.	.	7
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt .	697	21	718	..	..	192
36	450 to 462 .	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt .	55	..	55	...	...	31
37	412, 413 .	Receiving stolen property by dacoity, or habitually	4	.	4	...	..	1
		Total ..	957	35	992	..	..	293
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
38	323 .	Hurt ...	498	...	456	42	...	388
39	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	40		40	...	..	34
40	341 to 344 .	Wrongful restraint and confinement	20	..	20	...	..	13
41	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	55	1	56	...	...	38
42	374	Compulsory labour	.	.			..	..
		Total .	613	1	572	42	..	463

Statement 1—(continued).

COGNIZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

Persons.																Property.			
Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	*Number arrested within the year.* By Police.	By order of Magistrate—see columns 7 and 8.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	*Acquitted or discharged after trial.* By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Otherwise disposed of—*e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	*Number pending at end of year.* Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
10	10a	10b	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																		Rs.	Rs.
14	.	14	77	1	1	10	81	18	13	50		.	.	.	.	34	14	5,469	2,633
...	..	..	5	.		..	5	.		2		.	.	3	.	.		...	..
3	.	3	51	.	2	10	42	13	2	27	..			.		16	7	7,324	854
..	.	.	33	..	.	9	24	7	6	11	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	3,123	26
2	...	2	12		.	2	12			10	1		.	1	.	9	4	900	61
2	..	2	76		.	9	69	30		37		.		2	.	51	15	4,189	665
..	..	...	40		.	6	31	21	1	7	.		.	2	.	1	1	35	35
6	.	6	332		1	11	323	77	1	213	1		.		1	469	133	43,155	7,543
1	.	1	54			8	47	10		37			.				..	..	...
.	.	..	5	.		1	4	3		1						.	1	..	7
28	...	28	685	1	4	69	641	182	23	125	2			8	1	603	176	67,285	11,824
...	...	.	693	81	1	58	715	186	1	526				2		.		...	...
.	..	.	71		.	1	70	27		43						.	..	.	...
1		1	51	.		2	50	21		29						.		..	.
.	.	...	122			4	118	44		74		.				.	..		...
..	..	.			.								.			.		..	..
1	.	1	937	81	1	65	954	278	1	672				2				.	...

A.—Police.—

PART I.—

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police, *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
43	428, 429	Mischief ..	58	..	58	...	...	24
44	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking ..	130	3	133	...	...	60
45	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle .	821	73	894	...	...	187
		Theft { ordinary	7,612	220	7,831	1	...	3,006
46	406 to 408 .	Criminal breach of trust ..	133	2	133	2	...	77
47	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	509	18	526	...	1	383
48	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ..	353	1	352	...	2	226
49	461, 462 .	Breaking closed receptacle .	2		2	...	...	1
		Total ..	9,618	317	9,929	3	3	4,024
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
50	311, 400, 401, C. P. C. ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Chapter XIX., C. P. C. .	Vagrancy and bad characters	903	...	901	2	...	664
52	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion	11	.	11	...	...	10
53	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act .	693	.	675	18	...	625
54		Do. Excise Laws	1,314	1	1,315	..	...	1,086
55		Do. Railway Laws	.	.	..	..	...	...
56		Do. Salt and Custom Laws		.	..	...	...	...
57		Do. Stage Carriage Act	137	..	137	...	...	115
58		Do. Stamp Act .	..	..	..	..	...	...
59	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and Local Nuisance	2,899	1	2,900	...	...	2,635
60	.....	Other special and Local Laws cognizable by Police .	186	.	186	...	...	163
		Total	6,143	2	6,125	20	...	5,298
		Grand total ..	18,399	377	18,701	71	4	10,781

Statement 1—(continued).

COGNIZABLE CRIME—(*concluded*).

Persons.																	Property.			
Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Number arrested within the year. By Police.	Number arrested within the year. By order of Magistrate—see columns 7 and 8.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct	Otherwise disposed of—e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. On bail.	Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year. Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
10	10a	10b	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																		Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	59	...	..	3	56	26	.	29	.	.	...	1	...	2	2	80	80
...	...		92	..		3	89	23	.	66	..	.		.	...	23	9	1,231	153
5	2	7	528	..	3	69	463	171	.	290	.	..		2	.	818	369	96,943	45,018
56	3	59	5,590	1	19	330	5,299	1,101	.	3,861	4	1	1	30	3	7,556	3,548	2,93,683	56,295
1	...	1	122	2		6	119	36		81	2	..	.	.	..	99	50	6,141	1,696
11	.	11	793	1	2	20	783	238	2	537	.	.	..	6	.	80	400	3,893	20,754
...	...	..	426	4	.	9	421	133	.	286		.	.	2	.	4	2	126	3
...	...	...	2	...	..		2	1	.	1	.	.	..		...	.	...	..	...
73	5	78	7,612	8	24	410	7,232	2,029	2	5,151	6	1	1	41	3	8,582	4,380	4,02,097	1,23,999
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..		..	...	.	..	..	...	...	.	...	...
13	...	13	1,515	2	1	11	1,515	458	..	1,055	..	..	...	2	.	...	.	...	...
...	...	...	28	...	...	..	28	6	.	22	..	..	.	.		..	.	...	...
27	...	27	3,717	113	2	9	3,876	528	.	3,327	.	..		21	.	.	..	...	...
20	...	20	1,662	8	2	2	1,686	313		1,336	1	..	.	6	..	.	.	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	..	.	..	.	.	...	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	.	..	...			.	..	...	...
...	...	...	320	...	..		320	72	..	248	.		..		..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...		.	...	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	...	...
5	...	5	5,375	7	5	26	5,356	380	.	4,970	..	.	.	6	.	..	...	...	...
1	...	1	230	..	1	...	229	27	.	212			..	.	.	2	2	9	9
66	...	66	12,856	160	11	51	13,020	1,814		11,170	1	..		35	..	2	2	9	9
208	6	214	23,998	259	52	719	23,662	4,832	11	18,627	13	7	1	130	16	9,203	4,567	4,72,888	1,30,778

A.—Police.—

PART II.—NON-

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.
1	2	3
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*	
1a	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State
2	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	Offences against public justice
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims
6	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring
8	482 to 489	Making, or using false trade-marks
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray
		Total ...
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*	
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves
		Total ...
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*	
12	384 to 389	Extortion
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*	
13	345	Wrongful confinement
14	352, 355, 358	Criminal force
		Total ...
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*	
15	417 to 420	Cheating
16	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property
17	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.
18	426, 427, 431	Mischief (simple)
		Total ...
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*	
19	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage
20	298	Offences against religion
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service
22	500 to 502	Defamation
23	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult
24	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances
25		Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII., Civil Procedure Code
26		Special laws not cognizable by Police
		Total ...
		Grand Total ...

Statement 1—(concluded).

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
4	5	6	7	8	9
..	.	..		.	..
1	33	1	.	.	...
..	.			...	...
239	603	79	523		...
92	120	29	90		.
21	30	10	20	..	..
1	3	3		.	.
3	7	2	5	.	..
...	.			..	..
90	615	115	500	.	...
447	1,411	239	1,138	.	...
1	1		1	..	...
..	.	.	...	..	..
1	1		1	..	..
34	58	21	31	42	18
...	..			.	...
61	92	18	71	..	...
61	92	18	71	.	...
45	59	15	41	811	...
118	150	27	131	2,410	1,673
14	20	10	10	116	116
36	65	28	37	119	55
213	299	80	222	3,456	1,874
4	5	3	4	..	...
...	..	.	.		...
2	6	1	5		.
1	2	2		..	..
64	49	21	57	.	...
18	111	4	110	...	...
1	1		1	.	.
61	135	26	109	...	...
151	342	57	316		...
907	2,203	418	1,785	3,498	1,892

B.—

2.—Comparative Statement of Cognizable Crime, with result of Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Per-centage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number	
							Number of persons arrested.	
			1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Class I.—*Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
1a	115, 117 to 119 ..	Substantive abetments	8	7	50	28	12	21
1	131 to 136, 138 .	Offences relating to Army and Navy	1	..	..	.	1	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263 ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Govt. notes ..	22	16	59	62	51	23
3	212 to 216 .	Harbouring an offender .	13	11	61	45	29	17
4	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice	118	109	87	86	138	140
5	143, 153, 157, 158 .	Rioting, or unlawful assembly	114	65	90	76	786	519
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	8	9	75	88	8	17
		Total ...	281	217	82	77	1,024	767
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by Thugs ..	.	..	..	...	...	...
9		Ditto Dacoits ..	2	9	50	55	7	18
10		Ditto Robbers ...	9	9	74	55	9	12
11		Ditto Poison .	..	.		...	...	...
12		Other murders ..	67	68	47	47	69	98
13	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	11	8	57	75	14	11
14	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	31	40	70	60	40	50
15	376	Rape .	80	61	33	40	82	57
16	377	Unnatural offences ..	7	7	42	28	7	7
17	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants, or concealment of birth	...	...	51	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 .	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	35	20	..	40	35	22
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	2	...	100	...	2	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ..	100	110	61	70	142	154
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	2	1	50	100	2	1
22	327, 330, 332 .	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	15	1	60	200	17	4
		Carried over .	364	334	..	..	426	434

POLICE.

operations, in the three Divisions of British Burma, for the year 1875.

AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.								AMOUNT OF PROPERTY STOLEN.		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Total number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	..	12	20	58	55	58	52		.		.	...	..
..		1	..			.					.	.	
		15	23	62	52	51	52						
..	...	29	15	72	60	70	53					..	...
..	..	133	140	88	79	83	79	.				.	..
...	...	812	544	79	68	79	67					..	..
.	..	9	17	66	70	66	70						.
..	.	1,041	759	79	69	78	68			..			...
...	...		...			.			.	.		.	..
...	2	7	15	44	93	44	77	661	1,829	..	448	.	24
...	..	5	11	100	72	45	66	754	1,006	111	135	19	13
...	...	...	..										
..	6	70	69	55	60	48	42	320	506	320	355	100	.
...	1	14	10	57	80	57	72					.	70
.	.	37	49	75	57	70	56	.				.	..
	.	73	48	38	47	33	41						..
...	1	7	5	41	40	44	28	..	..				.
..	.	.	.		.			.					...
...	1	32	21	56	38	51	36	.				..	...
.	.	2		100		100					.	.	...
...	..	144	138	68	72	65	64				.	..	..
...	.	5	1	20	100	20	100	.	..	.	.	...	...
...	..	17	4	58	75	58	75	.	.			..	..
..	11	413	371	.	.		.	1,735	3,341	464	938	..	..

B.—POLICE.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number	
							Number of persons arrested.	
			1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Brought forward	361	334		.	426	434
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—(continued).						
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	220	326	69	69	288	476
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	27	28	25	35	29	35
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	2	4	50	25	5	9
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution		2			.	2
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves		.	.			...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	115	173	70	61	196	228
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	1	6	12	66	1	7
		Total	759	873	59	61	945	1,191
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	31	46	35	28	92	92
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity		3	.	66	...	5
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt: by poisonous or stupefying drugs	.	.	.	..	...	...
		Robbery with hurt: by other means	7	22	20	54	13	54
33	392, 393	Robbery: in dwelling-house	38	21	28	38	54	33
		Robbery: on the highway, between sunset and sunrise	40	10	37	50	43	14
		Robbery: other robberies	27	61	29	36	33	78
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	30	52	20	13	31	40
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	527	718	25	26	244	338
36	459 to 462	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	61	55	63	56	62	55
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	5	4	60	25	9	5
		Total	766	992	28	29	581	714

Statement 2—(continued).

AND PER-CENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.								AMOUNT OF PROPERTY STOLEN.		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Total number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	11	413	371		.	.	...	1,735	3,341	464	938	...	...
..		288	426	73	71	71	63			.	..	.	..
...	.	26	28	30	42	26	31						..
...	...	5	8	20	12	20	11	.	.		.		..
..	.	.	2		.	.						..	..
..	.		..	.			.			..		..	...
..	1	192	215	69	58	77	54	18	156	16	8	88	5
..	..	1	7	100	57	100	57	.		.	...	..	...
...	12	925	1,057	64	64	60	57	1,753	3,497	480	946	27	27
1	1	92	81	52	61	45	54	20,608	5,409	626	2,633	3	48
...	..	...	5	.	40	...	40				.	.	...
...	...	...	.									..	...
...	2	10	42	60	64	42	50	1,008	7,324	207	854	20	11
..	.	35	24	48	45	31	36	6,479	2,123	415	25	6	1
...	..	43	12	62	83	60	71	4,811	990	798	61	17	6
...	...	31	69	54	53	51	47	2,420	1,189	546	665	22	15
...	...	27	34	40	20	35	17		35		35	...	[illegible]00
...	1	232	323	71	75	66	71	43,105	43,155	2,693	7,543	6	17
...	...	59	47	72	78	69	67	12	..	..	...	...	...
...	...	8	4	25	25	22	20		.		7	..	...
1	4	537	641	62	66	56	59	78,144	67,285	5,286	11,824	6	17

B.—Police.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number	
							Number of persons arrested.	
			1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
38	323	Hurt	..	498		77	...	774
39	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	36	40	86	85	55	71
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	17	20	58	65	39	52
41	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	56	56	83	67	73	122
42	374	Compulsory labour			.	.	.	..
		Total	109	614	80	75	167	1,019
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
43	428, 429	Mischief		58	...	41	..	59
44	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking	57	133	59	45	49	92
45	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	925	894	24	20	658	535
		Theft { ordinary	8,263	7,832	38	39	5,571	5,650
46	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	102	135	59	57	106	125
47	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	571	527	74	72	864	805
48	447, 448	Criminal house-trespass	319	354	74	63	991	430
49	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	3	2	30	50	3	2
		Total	10,240	9,935	40	40	7,692	7,698
		Class VI. *Other Offences not specified above.*						
50	311, 400, 401, C. P. C	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	2	..	50	.	3	...
51	Chapter XIX., C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character..	1,110	903	75	73	1,790	1,530
52	295 to 297	Offences against religion	6	11	83	90	24	28
53	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	713	693	89	90	4,224	3,887
54		Do Excise Laws	993	1,315	81	82	1,357	1,690
55		Do. Railway Laws	..	.	..	..	...	...
56		Do. Salt and Custom Laws ..			...	...	...	...
57		Do. Stage Carriage Act	.	137	..	83	..	320
58		Do. Stamp Act		..		.	...	...
59	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Public and Local Nuisance..	2,970	2,900	96	90	5,501	5,387
60		Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police.	398	186	89	87	736	240
		Total	6,192	6,145	87	86	13,635	13,082
		Grand total	18,350	18,776	57	57	23,984	24,471

Statement 2—(concluded).

AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.								AMOUNT OF PROPERTY STOLEN.		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Total number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1874.	1875.	1874	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	1	.	715	.	73	.	67	.	.	..	...	...	...
..	.	58	70	77	61	76	61		..		.	.	...
..	...	30	50	76	58	76	55			...	..	...	...
...		73	118	72	62	72	60	.			.	.	...
..	...	.	.	.	.						.	...	...
...	1	170	953	75	70	74	66	.	.			.	.
...	...	.	56		51		49	.	80	..	80	...	100
..	..	49	89	77	71	76	71	237	1,231	57	153	24	12
...	3	625	463	60	62	55	54	86,464	96,943	43,831	45,018	51	46
1	19	5,278	5,299	75	72	70	68	2,36,319	2,94,683	52,340	56,295	22	19
...	...	95	119	68	68	61	64	7,081	6,141	3,207	1,696	45	27
1	2	851	783	69	68	68	66	2,392	3,893	24,375	20,754	..	...
...	...	366	421	71	67	70	66		126	.	3	..	2
..	...	3	2	100	50	100	50			...	.	...	...
2	24	*7,287	7,212	73	71	68	66	3,32,493	4,02,097	1,23,810	1,23,999	37	30
...	...	3	..	33	.	33	.	.		.	..	...	...
.	1	1,784	1,515	72	69	71	68		.			..	...
...	...	24	28	70	78	70	78	..	..	..	.	...	.
..	2	4,347	3,876	83	85	85	85			.		...	...
1	2	1,334	1,686	81	79	79	70	.	.	.	..	..	...
...	..		..		.	.	..		..	.	..	..	
...	..	...	.					.	.		.	..	
...	...	...	320		77	.	77	.	.		.	...	..
...	..	...	..	..	.	.	...	.		.	..	...	...
...	5	5,484	5,356	93	92	92	92		..	..	..	...	...
...	1	735	239	83	88	83	88	.	9	..	9	...	100
1	11	13,711	13,020	85	85	84	85		9	.	9	...	100
4	52	23,671	23,692	80	78	77	76	4,12,692	4,72,888	1,29,576	1,36,778	28	28

C.—

3.—Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of poisonous or stupefying

D.—

4.—Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection

PART I.

ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE PROTECTION

DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	*Strength of Police usually located at the place.*		*Detached from the regular force.*		*Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.*	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Akyab District	.		.	..	..	..	...	1	5
Rangoon District	Pyagalay ..	..	..	...	...	.	..	...	...
Prome District ..	Shoay-doung Shoay Nattoung.	Eight days ..	15,000 to 20,000.	..	...	2	15	...	...
Do. do. ...	Padoung Nga Myet Nah.	Eight days ..		.	...	2	5	...	...
Do. Town ...	Shoay Tsandaw	Three days ..		...	...	3	25	...	...
Thayetmyo District..	...	..	.	2	49	...	...	...	...
Moulmein Town ...	Chinese Theatre	Three months and ten days.	About 5,150	..	...	...	..	...	5

POLICE.

Drugs for criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes.—None.

POLICE.

of Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.						PART II. ADDITIONAL POLICE QUARTERED AS A PUNITIVE MEASURE.						REMARKS.
Total cost under columns 9 and 10.		*Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.*		*Property.*			*Strength of additional Police.*					
To Government.	To local or private funds.	Investigated by the Police	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases.	Officers	Men.	Total cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								Rs.			
...	547 0 0											
...	..	...	.		.	.	1	9	888	Six months.	12	These men were stationed at Pyagalay, as it and the nine neighbouring villages had harboured the Pyagalay gang of dacoits.
...	.	..								.	..	Quartered on account of Pagoda festival.
...	.	..		.			.	..	.			
...	...	..	.			.	..	.	..	..	.	
4,662 0 0	..	.	..		.	..		..	..		...	Entertained on account of rumour of war with Upper Burma.
...	101 11 10	..		.		.			..	.	..	Quartered on account of Chinese Theatre.

E.—

5.—Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.									
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	*Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly, or in part, from Imperial Revenues.*						*Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenue.*		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (column 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										Rs.
Head-quarters	1	..	3	1	.	.		...	...	27,600
Arakan. Akyab		1	4	28		406	13	.	...	..
Arakan. Kyouk-hpyoo		1	3	19		320	25	.	.	...
Arakan. Sandoway		..	2	15	.	200	8	.	.	...
Arakan. Hill Tracts, N. Arakan	.	1	2	10		235	8	..	..	...
Arakan. Total		3	11	72	.	1,161	54	.	.	..
Pegu. Rangoon	.	2	7	38	.	388	50	1	2	...
Pegu. Do. Town		1	2	6	..	67	6	18	145	...
Pegu. Thonkwa		1	2	14	.	147	37	3	15	...
Pegu. Bassein		1	3	22		246	37	11	72	...
Pegu. Henzada		2	4	24	..	398	10	9	45	...
Pegu. Prome		1	4	31	.	328	15	7	76	...
Pegu. Thayetmyo		2	3	42	..	767	5	4	22	...
Pegu. Total	.	10	25	177		2,331	160	53	377	...
Tenasserim. Amherst	.	3	4	61		581	36	.	..	...
Tenasserim. Moulmein Town	.	1	1	4		46	4	11	99	...
Tenasserim. Tavoy		1	2	16		162	10	2	16	...
Tenasserim. Mergui	.	1	2	19	.	186	9	.	14	...
Tenasserim. Shwe-gyeen		1	3	27	.	309	33	1	14	..
Tenasserim. Toungoo	.	1	4	31		339	.	3	32	...
Tenasserim. Salween	.. .	.	3	13	.	180	12	...	...	...
Tenasserim. Total	.	8	19	171	.	1,823	104	17	175	...
Grand Total	1	21	58	421	.	5,315	318	70	552	27,600

POLICE.

of Police in the Province of British Burma during the year 1875.

Cost of Police.											
Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3) (2).	*Other expenses of column 3.* Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments (3).	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4 and 5) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (columns 6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise (not included in columns 11, 13, and 14).	*Annual average pay of* Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 11 to 17.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	..	..	..			.		1,800	29,400	29,100	...
16,800	1,000	...	17,340	57,204	..		136	7,455	93,799	93,799	...
6,000	1,000	.	13,080	48,084	.	.	139	6,146	74,310	74,310	...
	.	.	8,820	28,920	...	.	139	4,404	42,144	42,144	
4,800	1,200	...	9,510	36,036	..	.	148	4,609	56,185	56,185	..
21,600	3,200	..	48,780	1,70,244	..	..	140	22,614	2,66,438	2,66,438	..
15,600	2,000	...	22,560	64,080	..	...	145	8,825	1,13,065	1,12,517	548
7,200	.	..	19,200	32,028		.	146	5,382	63,810	21,270	42,540
6,000	1,000		9,060	28,500	.		143	4,074	48,634	45,490	3,144
6,000	1,000	.	18,060	50,196			142	7,589	83,145	67,438	15,707
13,200	2,000	.	19,080	61,860	.	..	140	9,394	1,05,534	94,967	10,567
4,800	1,000	.	21,600	59,340			141	9,544	96,284	80,685	15,599
14,400	2,000	...	26,080	1,11,588	.	.	140	13,253	1,67,321	1,62,321	5,000
67,200	9,000		1,35,640	4,07,892		.	142	58,061	6,77,793	5,81,688	93,105
16,800	3,000	..	32,640	91,656	.	.	148	11,878	1,55,971	1,55,974	...
5,160	....	..	10,800	20,664		.	138	3,771	40,395	11,745	28,650
9,600	1,000	..	10,860	26,136	.	..	138	4,701	52,300	48,634	3,666
8,400	1,000	...	11,640	29,148	.	.	138	4,511	54,609	52,509	2,190
6,000	1,000		16,500	48,516		.	138	6,398	78,524	75,585	2,739
7,200	1,000	.	13,920	40,224		.	145	6,814	69,158	62,658	6,500
..	...	..	14,640	34,444		.	174	4,471	52,555	52,555	...
53,160	7,000	.	1,11,000	2,89,788	.		145	42,457	5,03,405	4,59,660	43,745
1,41,960	19,200	.	2,95,420	8,67,924		..	142	1,24,932	14,77,936	13,40,186	1,36,850

E.—Police.—

District.	Distribution of Force.							
	In District.						On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.
	Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.		On other duties.			
	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.		
1	21	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Head-quarters					5	...		...
Arakan: Akyab	1	21	1	12	26	318	73	...
Arakan: Kyouk-hpyoo	1	22	1	13	21	310		...
Arakan: Sandoway			2	24	15	184		...
Arakan: Hill Tracts, N. Arakan					13	243	...	..
Total	2	43	4	49	75	1,055	73	..
Pegu: Rangoon	4	56			39	308	3	78
Pegu: Do Town							245	...
Pegu: Thonkwa			1	20	16	164	18	...
Pegu: Bassein	2	32	4	34	20	217	83	...
Pegu: Henzada		37		17	30	344	54	...
Pegu: Prome	1	12	2	12	33	319	83	...
Pegu: Thayetmyo	1	21		10	43	713	26	28
Total	8	161	7	93	181	2,065	512	106
Tenasserim: Amherst	4	27	1	6	63	584	..	...
Tenasserim: Moulmein Town					...	...	166	...
Tenasserim: Tavoy	1	16	2	12	16	134	28	..
Tenasserim: Mergui			1	11	21	172	23	...
Tenasserim: Shwe-gyeen	1	12		13	30	317	15	...
Tenasserim: Toungoo	2	18			34	330	35	11
Tenasserim: Salween					16	192	...	...
Total	8	73	4	45	180	1,729	267	11
Grand Total	18	277	15	187	441	4,849	852	171

Statement 5—(concluded).

Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).					
		To area (6)			*To population (7).*		
		Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	Of the whole district	Of district, exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).
32	33	34		35	36		37
..						.	.
5,337	284,160	1 to 11		.	1 to 627		.
4,309	148,240	1 „ 11			1 „ 401		.
3,067	53,790	1 „ 16			1 „ 239	.	.
1,213	12,109	1 „ 4			1 „ 47	..	.
14,526	497,299	1 to 11			1 to 383	.	..
5,004	276,367	1 to 10			1 to 566		..
45	106,644			5 to 1			1 to 435
5,388	186,810	1 to 21			1 to 853		.
7,014	301,901	1 „ 17			1 „ 770		..
4,109	490,234	1 „ 8			1 „ 1,017	.	.
2,887	277,373	1 „ 6			1 „ 600		..
2,435	150,211	1 „ 3	.		1 „ 177		
26,882	1,789,543	1 to 9			1 to 371	.	1 to 435
15,144	217,713	1 to 22			1 to 317		.
10½	53,873			16 to 1		.	1 to 324
7,200	76,886	1 to 34			1 to 367	..	.
7,760	50,858	1 „ 33			1 „ 220		...
5,564	136,176	1 „ 14			1 „ 350		...
6,354	82,318	1 „ 15			1 „ 191		..
4,646	26,653	1 „ 22	.	.	1 „ 128	.	..
46,678½	644,177	1 to 20			1 to 278		1 to 324
88,086½	2,931,319	1 to 13			1 to 433	..	1 to 390

F.—

6.—Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and general Internal Management

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.							
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by			
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 333, and 348, Indian Penal Code.	
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Head-quarters	4		.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
ARAKAN. Akyab	32	419	450		69		31	10	81	.	6	.	...
ARAKAN. Kyouk-hpyoo	22	315	315				10	5	44	.	1	..	...
ARAKAN. Sandoway	17	208	191		17		18	4	76		..	..	..
ARAKAN. Hill Tracts, N. Arakan	12	243	240	3			16	1	56	..	1	...	...
Total	83	1,215	1,126	3	86	.	78	20	257	.	8	..	.
PEGU. Rangoon	16	110	429	1	..	7	35	13	13	..	12	...	1
PEGU. Do. Town	26	218	35	150	201	1	12	20	72	..	9	..	..
PEGU. Thonkwa	19	199	147		15	6	21	6	13	...	5	...	...
PEGU. Bassein	36	555	298	24	.		80	12	169	..	23	..	..
PEGU. Henzada	37	413	440			6	22	9	55	1	25	...	...
PEGU. Prome	12	119	396		..	.	26	14	82	..	9	...	..
PEGU. Thayetmyo	49	794	830	.	.	1	57	12	186	2	...	..	...
Total	255	2,868	2,581	175	216	21	286	86	620	3	83	...	1
TENASSERIM. Amherst	65	617	527	17		1	30	40	117	..	1	...	...
TENASSERIM. Moulmein Town	16	119		15	138	1	35	2	114	...	.	...	...
TENASSERIM. Tavoy	20	188	86	16	106		4	2	22	.	3	...	...
TENASSERIM. Mergui	21	209	111	24	35	1	17	4	17	..	.	...	...
TENASSERIM. Shwe-gyeen	31	356	335	.	..		24	19	70	..	22	...	...
TENASSERIM. Toungoo	38	391	221	8	40	1	12	3	19	.	2	..	...
TENASSERIM. Salween	16	192	204			.	1	6	41	..	...	...	...
Total	207	2,102	1,490	110	319	1	126	76	400	..	28	.	..
GRAND TOTAL	549	6,185	5,200	288	621	25	490	182	1,277	3	119	.	1

POLICE.

of the Force in the Province of British Burma during the year 1875.

a Magistrate.				Rewards.		Education.							Number who have left the Force during the year.									
Under Chapter IX. of the Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.		Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	..	.		.		4	.			..	3	1			.				.	..	...
..	..	.	8	4	1	26	269	16	236	82	309	69			22	31	14	..	12	.	2·66
		..	9	.		22	15	9	221	61	209	97		1	32	10	10		8	...	2·18
..	..	..	.	.	13	16	190	.		20	108	97			12	18			2		·88
...	.	..		.		8	71		.	110	60	85			86	16	1	..	7	..	2·74
...	.	..	17	4	11	72	545	25	457	273	686	339		1	152	78	25	.	29	.	2·23
...	.	..	1	2	1	45	300	45	111	81	389	13		.	26	42	14	1	1	.	·20
...	3	...	8	3	3	29	128	20	201	115	121	8	1	.	11	43	20	4	6		2·15
...	..	.	7	.	.	19	199			91	115	9			50	30	12	1	1		·15
..	3	.	22	10	67	35	329	1	26	251	91	16			119	80	48	2	2	.	·51
2	1	1	.	35	45	28	311			151	175	100			85	28	30	6	2		·41
...		..	4		112	42	375	6	201	15	362	54				26	13	3	3	..	·64
.	.	.	17	2	58	50	600	51	791	197	339	307			90	58	19	19	11	.	·13
2	7	1	59	52	286	248	2,242	123	1,656	937	1,505	537	1	.	411	307	156	36	26		·83
..	...	1	4	1	...	48	190	36	340	318	318	46		3	268	31	6	6	4	...	·58
..	1		2	38	5	14	61	.	158	115	51	19			71	36	3	3	2	..	1·29
..	..	..	1	1	1	20	163	14	178	25	112	71			15	4	4	..	2	..	·99
..	.	...	2		.	21	146	2	55	73	106	51	.		39	18	2	10	4	..	1·74
1	2	1	13	23	5	31	188	31	356	210	131	13			165	24	39	8	4		1·33
1	..	.	2	2	6	30	158			71	192	15			41	13	5	3	10	..	2·31
...	...	.	2	1	1	9	10			82	105	21			53	4	2	10	13	...	6·21
2	3	2	26	66	18	173	916	83	1,067	924	998	269		3	652	130	61	40	39	.	1·68
4	10	3	102	122	318	497	3,703	231	3,190	2,131	3,282	1,116	1	4	1215	515	242	76	94	..	1·39

G.—

7.—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and Men employ-

District.	Race.											
	Europeans.					*Eurasians.—*				*Natives.*		
	Military or Covenanted Civil District or Assistant District Superintendents	Uncovenanted.	Subordinate Officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Subordinate Officers. Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents	Subordinate Officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Subordinate Officers. Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Subordinate Officers. Below Rs. 100.	Constables.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11
Head-quarters	1		1				1				1	1	
ARAKAN. Akyab	1		2								2	28	419
ARAKAN. Kyouk-hpyoo		1	1								2	19	345
ARAKAN. Sandoway			1								1	15	206
ARAKAN. Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan		1	2									10	243
Total	1	2	6								5	72	1,215
PEGU. Rangoon		2		1			3				4	37	441
PEGU. Do. Town		1	4				3				1	18	218
PEGU. Thonkwa		1									2	17	199
PEGU. Bassein		1	2				1				1	32	355
PEGU. Henzada		2	2				1				2	32	443
PEGU. Prome		1	1								4	37	418
PEGU. Thayetmyo	1	1	1								2	46	794
Total	1	9	10	1			8				16	219	2,868
TENASSERIM. Amherst		3					1	3	1			66	600
TENASSERIM. Moulmein Town		1	2					2				13	148
TENASSERIM. Tavoy		1					1	2			1	16	188
TENASSERIM. Mergui		1	1				1	1	1			18	194
TENASSERIM. Shwe-gyeen		1	2								1	28	356
TENASSERIM. Toungoo			2								2	31	351
TENASSERIM. Salween			2								1	13	192
Total	1	7	9				3	8	2		5	185	2,029
GRAND TOTAL	4	18	26	1			12	8	2		27	477	6,112

POLICE.

ed in the Police force of the Province of British Burma during the year 1875.

Religion or Caste.																		
Officers.									*Men*									
			Buddhists.									Buddhists.						
Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Burmans.	Karens.	Shans.	Khyins	Karennees.	Toungthoos.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Burmans.	Karens.	Shans.	Khyins.	Karennees.	Toungthoos.	Grand total, Officers and Men.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
4	.	.	1	.		.								.		..	...	5
3	4	3	22	.	.	1	.	.	1	72	81	256	..		9	.	..	452
2	...	..	20	.		1	..	.	..	31	9	239	..		63	..		368
1	..	1	15		.	.		..		36	11	155		2	1			225
3	...	5	3	2		.		.		.	121	50	63		6	.	..	256
9	4	9	60	2	..	2			1	142	228	700	63	2	79		.	1,301
12	3	3	29	.			.		1	65	84	291	.			.		488
8	3	..	16		.	.				51	19	147		1		..	..	245
1	1	2	16	.	.	..	.			8	9	117	4	1	..		..	219
4	6	4	23	.	.	..	.	.		62	21	272	.		.			392
5	1	...	33	.	.					23	20	400				.	.	482
2	1	1	39		.	.		.		1	12	400		...	5	...		461
3	..	2	46		..	.	.	..		14	59	721		..		.	..	845
35	15	12	202	.		.	.		1	224	224	2,408	4	2	5	..	...	3,132
7	10	4	38	9	..		1	3	2	119	75	190	98	21		48	46	674
5	6	2	5	..	.	.		.	2	75	58	13	..		..	..	..	166
4	2	1	13	1	.	.	.	...	1	10	13	143	21		.		..	209
4	1	.	17		..	.	..		1	46		120	3	25	.		.	217
3	2	...	27	.	..	.	.		.	30	11	275	23	8	..	5	4	388
4	2	4	23	3		..				10	16	241	74	10	.	.	...	387
2	...	1	8	5				..		6	17	15	150	4	.	.	..	208
29	23	12	131	18		.	1	3	6	296	190	997	369	71	.	53	50	2,249
77	42	33	394	20		2	1	3	8	662	612	4,105	436	75	84	53	50	6,687

H.—Police.

8.—*Dismissals and Resignations in the subordinate Grades of the Police of the Province of British Burma during the years 1873, 1874, and 1875.*

Year.	Total strength of the force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in column 1, discharged on reduction.			Number of dismissals from all other causes.			Number of resignations.			Per-centage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction) and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the force as shown in column 1.			Remarks.
	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	
	1			2			3			4			5			
1873 ...	5,645	...	689	37	.	30	775	.	155	1,058		78	32	...	33	
1874 ...	5,685	..	678		.	.	769	..	132	1,000	..	124	31	...	37	
1875 ...	5,838		717	97	.	1	614	..	154	1,109	.	186	29	...	47	

E.—Military.

1.—*Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma, in the year 1875.*

Arm of Service.		Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of force at the end of year 1875.						
		Remaining at the end of the year 1874.	Recruited this year.	Died. In action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year 1875.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men. European Commissioned Officers.	Number of Men. Native Commissioned Officers.	Number of Men. Non-Commissioned Officers.	Number of Men. Fighting Men.	Paid camp followers and non-combatants.
Europeans	Artillery	418	30	...	8	8	20	18	402	5th, 6th, and 7th Batteries 5th Brigade; 7th Battery 6th Brigade and G 9th R. A.	12	20	.	78	407	342
	Infantry	1,688	100	..	20	20	100	80	1,588	1-21st and 67th Foot.	..	51	..	169	1,511	150
	Total ...	2,106	130	.	28	28	120	98	1,990	. .	12	71	...	247	1,918	492
Natives	Sappers	121	.	.	1	1	.	.	121	C Company Sappers and Miners.	...	1	2	12	107	6
	Infantry	2,315	320	..	40	40	70	20	2,505	6th, 15th, 17th, 39th and Wing 4th N.I.	...	31	52	266	2,170	135
	Total ..	2,437	320	...	41	41	70	20	2,626	....	...	32	54	278	2,277	141
Grand Total ...		4,543	450	...	69	69	190	118	4,616	.....	12	103	54	525	4,195	633

E.—Military. *Statement 1*—(concluded).

Arm of Service.			Average annual pay and allowance of each					
			European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Camp-followers.	Total cost including contingencies.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Europeans	Artillery		6,306 6 10	..	591 9 11	247 1 8	104 13 2	2,20,595 0 0
	Infantry		4,933 3 0	....	330 10 3	120 6 7	152 3 9	3,25,004 10 10
	Total		5,619 12 11	..	460 10 1	183 12 2	128 8 5	5,45,599 10 10
Natives	Sappers		6,648 12 0	712 3 6	216 0 0	104 15 0	98 4 0	22,222 11 0
	Infantry		8,343 7 8	770 10 10	268 2 2	132 0 3	117 10 0	6,36,705 11 5
	Total		7,496 1 10	741 7 2	242 1 1	118 7 8	108 0 6	6,58,928 6 5
Grand Total			6,557 15 4	741 7 2	351 5 7	151 1 11	118 4 5	12,04,528 1 3

E.—Military.

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma, in the year 1875.*

Arm of Service.		Employment on last day of the year 1875.							Employment during the year.						
		Number of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied.	*Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.*		*Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty.*		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	*Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.*			Number of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	Number of Regimental Parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry.
					On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With Corps or Company not on duty.	On furlough.			
Europeans	No. 5 Battery 5th Brigade, R. A.	..	1	..	7	50	...	.	..	44·03	318·35	.	6	240	...
	„ 6 do., do. ...	.	.	..	8	62	..	..	.	46·03	318·05	..	4	261	...
	„ 7 do., do. .	...		..	7	50	..	...		47·53	317·44	...	4	208	...
	„ 7 do., 6th do. .		..	.	7	72	...	..		45·63	319·37	..	6	288	...
	G. do., 9th do. ...	.	.	.	10	157	...	..		37	328	.	7	212	...
	H. M.'s 1-21st Fusiliers ..	.	1	1	53	626	14	121	...	52	313	..	10	434	180
	H. M.'s 67th Regiment ..	.	1	...	33	495	..	...	...	52	313	..	23	280	183
Natives ...	C. Company, Sappers and Miners,		..	..	13	94	..	.	...	36	329	.	4	21	2·5
	6th Regiment, Native Infantry .	..	1	1	82	549	..	...	..	72	293	...	15	124	64
	15th do., do. do	...	1	2	43	365	81	256	...	91	274	..	...	145	64
	17th do., do. do. ...	..	1	1	60	485	20	95	...	67	298	...	4	88	104
	39th do., do. do. ..	...	..	...	122	523	...	...	...	120	245	...	10	69	226
	Wing, 4th do. do. ..	.	..	...	40	260	...	...	...	40	120	...	10	40	60

E.—Military.

3.—Statement showing Religion, Races, and Classes of Native Officers and Men of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1875.

Classification according to Religion, Aces, &c.		Average age.	Average height.		Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Years.	ft.	in.	lbs.	
According to Religion.	Christians	34	5	6	131	The general caste of features is in accordance with the Caucasian branch to which they belong; in a few amongst the lower castes, the low receding forehead, corresponding facial angle, and projecting facial bones approach towards the Negro type of countenance.
	Mahommedans	31	5	6	130	
	Hindoos	34	5	5	132	
	Sikhs	34	5	6	132	
According to Countries and Races.	Hindoostanees	33	5	5½	131	
	Punjabees		..		.	
	Afghans	..			..	
	Beloochees	.	.		.	
	From W. Himalaya	.	.		..	
	From E. Himalaya		.		...	
	Bengalees	..	..		..	
	From Mahratta Country	29	5	6½	130	
	Telingas	33	5	5¾	132	
	Tamils	32	5	6	131	
	Canarese	31	5	6¼	130	
	Malabars	30	5	5½	133	
Hindoos according to Caste.	Brahmins	29	5	6	131	
	Rajpoots	30	5	5¼	130	

F.—Marine.

1.—*Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed in the Province of British Burma in the year 1875-76.*

Details of vessels.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Cost.	Earnings.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Sea-going Vessels—					
Schooner *Pharos*, light-house tender	2	17	16,227	.	
Ditto, *Dauntless*, ditto ditto	2	9	11,213	.	
Ditto, *Spy*, pilot-vessel	2	16	19,273	..	
Ditto, *Fairy*, tender to *Spy*	1	8			
River-going Vessels—					
Steamer *Irrawaddy*	8	52	65,000	.	
Schooner *Alquada* ...	.	11	1,632	210	
Ditto *Amherstia*...	.	11	2,184	..	
Buoy-vessel *Retriever*	1	11	5,230	416	

F.—Marine.

2.—Statement showing the Strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Province of British Burma, during the year 1875-76.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of the force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each.					Total cost, including contingencies.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died. In action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of the year.	Number of ships.	Number of guns.	Number of men. European commissioned officers.	Number of men. Native commissioned officers.	Number of men. Non-commissioned officers.	Number of men. Fighting men.	Number of men. Paid non-combatants.	European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Paid non-combatants.	
Sea-going ... Europeans / Natives									Nil.												
Total									Nil.												
River-going ... Europeans / Natives ...									One	2	6	2	3	..	49	15,840	900	2,520	..	...	65,000
Total ..																					
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	One	2	6	2	3	...	49	15,840	900	2,520	...	..	65,000

F.—Marine.

3.—Statement showing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Marine Service attached to the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1875-76.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
Mussulmans (Chittagonians)	26 years.	5ft. 3in.	128 lbs.	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

1.—Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Province of British Burma for the year 1875-76.

Sources of Income	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against Income. Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments, including payment under treaty and other engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers and enamdars, and charitable grants.	Total.	Net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	82,36,546	6,340	11,01,216	...	...	11,07,556	71,28,990
Forests	17,79,020		8,14,750		.	8,14,750	9,64,270
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ..	15,95,593	5,890	7,555	..	...	13,445	15,82,148
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	..	...	.	.	...	...	...
Total Territorial .	1,16,11,159	12,230	19,23,521	..	..	19,35,751	96,75,408
Income-tax	..	2	..	..	.	2	2
Customs	45,85,908	1,39,622	2,02,520	..	...	3,42,142	42,43,766
Salt ... Import duty ..	1,11,333	3,693	..	..	...	3,693	1,07,640
Salt ... Excise duty ...	48,988	..	4,212	...	..	4,212	44,776
Salt ... General sales ...	.	...	.	..	.	...	..
Total ..	47,46,229	1,43,317	2,06,732	...	...	3,50,049	43,96,180
Stamps	6,34,951	10,746	11,701	..	..	22,447	6,12,504
Post-office	1,59,043	..	88,522	..	...	88,522	70,521
Telegraph	..	.	...	..	...	...	...
Mint	..	.	..	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice. Refunds .. .		...	...	...	...	...	..
Law and Justice. Real fines	2,00,350	67,323	.	...	...	67,323	1,33,027
Marine ... Refunds ..	.	...	..	..	...	...	...
Marine ... Real	83,861	106	...	...	..	106	83,755
Interest Refunds .	..	.	...	...	..	..	..
Interest Real	20		..	...	...	...	20
Receipts in aid of superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances.	4,170	.	...	..	...	..	4,177
Gain by exchange on transactions with London.	7,147	...	..	...	...	...	7,147
Miscellaneous	11,092	36	...	...	...	36	11,056
Total .	11,00,634	78,211	1,00,223	...	...	1,78,434	9,22,200
Total Imperial ...	1,74,58,022	2,33,758	22,30,476	..	...	24,64,234	1,49,93,788
Provincial Services	38,57,655	...	..	.	...	...	38,57,655
Local Funds	18,06,070	.	.	...	...	..	18,06,070
Gross Receipts	2,31,21,747	2,33,758	22,30,476	.	..	24,64,234	2,06,57,513

A.—Finance.

2.—*Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of British Burma for the year 1875-76.*

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount. Last year.	Amount. Present year, or 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Service Funds and other accounts	2,590	3,592
Civil and Political Establishments, &c.	5,56,959	5,69,673
Minor Department charges	1,19,662	38,638
Judicial charges	7,21,181	7,53,404
Military charges	..	..
Marine do	2,27,787	2,70,150
Deficit Post-office	...	...
Deficit Electric Telegraph	...	...
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	65,087	78,108
Public Works .. Civil . New	...	..
Public Works .. Civil . Repairs	...	.
Public Works .. Military . New	...	..
Public Works .. Military . Repairs	...	...
Loss by exchange on transactions with London	11	7,070
Ecclesiastical	39,580	41,320
Medical	73,266	1,08,293
Miscellaneous	65,174	33,443
Allotments for Provincial Services	30,70,000	32,46,356
Total Imperial	49,71,903	51,50,047
Provincial Services	40,08,135	38,64,606
Local Funds	22,36,697	16,47,726
Grand Total	1,12,16,735	1,06,62,379

A.—Finance.

3.—*Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Province of British Burma for the year 1875-76.*

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance of last year	51,02,491	Expenditure as per statement No. 2	1,06,62,379
Net receipts as per statement No. 1	20,657,515	Loans, Railways, and Interest	2,70,000
Receipts on account of Loans and Railways		Charges on account of Service Funds	
		Advances	1,06,690
Receipts on account of Service Funds		Repayment of deposits	19,27,205
Repayment of advances, &c	1,01,126	Ditto Savings Bank Deposits	65,115
Deposits	21,12,095	Ditto prize-money	...
Ditto Savings Banks	76,896	Cash remittances	86,97,896
Prize money	..	Remittances, other Governments and Departments	1,57,09,398
Sale of waste-lands	.	Bills drawn by other Treasuries paid	20,53,427
Cash remittances	86,05,441	Ditto ditto Governments	1,29,523
Remittances, other Governments and Departments	48,60,687		
Bills drawn on other Treasuries	20,86,275		
Ditto ditto Governments	3,40,038		
Total	4,38,85,562		
Deduct— Disbursements	3,95,31,633		
Cash-balance at the end of the year 1875-76	43,53,929	Total	3,95,31,633

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1875-76.*

Details	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						
Military.						
Building for European Infantry—						
Rangoon Garrison	1,12,032	7,076	1,18,911			
Bassein	1,492		1,492			
Thayetmyo		5,072	5,072			
Tayangoon		2,753	2,753			
Toungoo		4,174	4,174			
				1,13,524	19,075	1,32,599
Buildings for Royal Artillery—						
Toungoo	3,000		3,000			
Rangoon Garrison		2,884	2,884			
				3,000	2,884	5,884
Buildings for Native Infantry—						
Rangoon Garrison		1,770	1,770			
Thayetmyo		4,022	4,022			
Moulmein		2,595	2,595			
					8,387	8,387
Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings—						
Rangoon Garrison	24,565		24,565			
Toungoo	9,867		9,867			
				34,432		34,432
Works of Fortification—						
Rangoon Garrison	16,953	7,203	14,156			
Thayetmyo	17,973	..	17,973			
				24,926	7,203	32,129
General Cantonment Works and Roads—						
Rangoon Garrison	548	6,889	7,437			
Thayetmyo	2,519	3,661	6,180			
Toungoo		3,000	3,000			
				3,067	13,550	16,617
Minor Works—						
Rangoon Garrison	14,035	15,340	29,375			
Thayetmyo	9,412	9,547	18,959			
Tayangoon	444	...	444			
Toungoo	10,536	12,465	23,001			
Bassein	242	327	569			
Moulmein	1,264	2,745	4,009			
Rangoon, Prome, and Pegu roads		934	934			
Shwe-gyeen		1,500	1,500			
Rangoon Town		1,235	1,235			
				35,933	44,093	80,026
Total, Military				2,14,882	95,192	3,10,474

B.—Public Works. *Statement 1.*—(concluded).

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.—Military— *(concluded).*						
Civil Buildings.						
Telegraph Works—						
Moulmein ..		967	967			
Amherst	3,000		3,000			
Henzada and Myanoung		207	207			
Akyab	4,596	327	4,923			
Toungoo		100	100			
Elephant Point ..	1,048		1,048			
Thayetmyo		299	299			
Bassein	552	51	603			
Prome	209		209			
Rangoon Town	66	236	302			
				9,471	2,187	11,658
Postal Works—						
Bassein	3,682		3,682			
Tavoy	708		708			
Rangoon Town	548	279	827			
Thayetmyo	200	404	604			
Henzada	175	100	275			
Rangoon Garrison		43	43			
Akyab		143	143			
Toungoo		389	389			
Amherst		646	646			
Moulmein		54	54			
				5,313	2,058	7,371
State Prison—						
Rangoon Garrison	350	274	624	350	274	624
Total, Civil Buildings				15,134	4,519	19,653
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—						
Oyster Reef Light-house ...	79,316		79,316			
Krishna Shoal and Double Island Light-house		2,792	2,792			
Cocos Light-house ..		127	127	79,316	2,919	82,235
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements			..	79,316	2,919	82,235
Establishment						94,752
Tools and Plant						67
Total Ordinary Expenditure				..		5,06,781
Deduct decrease in Suspense Balance						39,054
Total outlay as per Appropriation Account						4,67,727

B.—Public Works.

2.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on Reproductive Works in British Burma for the year 1875-76.*

Name of Works.	Total outlay on construction to end of 1875-76.	Total income realized during 1875-76.	Deduct charges for 1875-76.			Net surplus or deficit.
			Cost of maintenance, including establishment.	Interest on capital, at 4½ per cent.	Total charges.	
Embankment—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrawaddy ...	24,18,774	1,97,118	34,681	1,01,318	1,35,999	Surplus 61,119
Ramree ...	78,791	..	1,328	3,566	4,894	Deficit 4,894
Martaban District	18,400	..	.	387	387	387
Pegu and Sittang Canal ...	1,47,101	.	..	810	810	810

D.—Embankments.

3.—*Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure incurred on Irrigation Works in British Burma during the year 1875-76.*

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Ordinary Irrigation.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital—						
Irrawaddy Embankment	1,79,515	.	1,79,515			
Ramree ditto	1,325		1,325			
Martaban district ditto	12,464	..	12,464			
Pegu and Sittang Canal ditto	1,18,838	...	1,18,838			
				3,12,142	.	3,12,142
Revenue—						
Irrawaddy Embankment	2,045	26,048	28,093			
Ramree ditto		1,079	1,079			
				2,045	27,127	29,172
Ordinary Agricultural—						
Minor Works. .	4,338		4,338	4,338	..	4,338
Establishment	..		..	...	...	79,500
Tools and plant	.	.	.	..	...	1,545
Profit and loss ...	.	.	..	...	..	55
Total Ordinary Expenditure	.	.	.	...	...	4,26,752
Add increase to Suspense balances	.			..	...	3,129
Total ...			..		...	4,29,881
Less Receipts on Capital Account ..	.	.	..	...	...	123
Deduct Expenditure in England	..	..		.	..	4,29,758 124
As per Appropriation and Outlay Account.	..	..		..	.	4,29,634

C.—Railways.

Appropriation Account of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Railway, for the year 1875-76.

Main Heads of Expenditure.	Grant as per Budget orders.	Outlay of the year.	Difference. Unspent grant.	Difference. Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary Expenses as per schedule	6,500	11,502	...	5,002
Land ditto ditto	40,021	56,737	...	16,716
Construction of Line ditto	7,44,370	5,08,863	2,35,507	...
Ballast and Permanent-way ditto	21,18,096	15,85,146	5,32,950	...
Stations and Buildings ditto	3,97,978	2,13,150	1,84,828	...
Electric Telegraph ditto	....	...	...	.....
Plant ditto	41,000	1,05,202	...	64,202
Rolling Stock ditto	6,53,472	1,46,603	5,06,869	.....
Maintenance ditto	...	...	...	.....
Total	40,01,437	26,27,223	14,60,154	85,940
Establishments as per schedule	2,81,663	2,11,660	40,003	...
Contingencies ditto	6,900	10,389	.....	3,489
Total	42,90,000	28,79,272	15,00,157	89,429
Increase in Suspense balances	10,000	12,18,273	...	12,08,273
Additional Grant	6,00,000	...	6,00,000	...
Total	49,00,000	40,97,545	21,00,157	12,97,702
Less Expenditure in England	18,18,240	12,88,171	5,59,769	...
Grand Total	30,51,760	28,09,074	15,40,388	12,97,702
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account	..	2,359	...	2,359
			Unspent grant 2,45,045	
Net Expenditure in India	30,51,760	28,06,715		

Appropriation Account of the Rangoon and Sittang Valley (State) Railway Survey for the year 1875-76.

Main Heads of Expenditure.	Grant as per Budget orders.	Outlay of the year.	Difference. Unspent grant.	Difference. Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary Expenses as per schedule	Lump sum grant.	5,956		
Land ditto ditto				
Construction of Line ditto				
Ballast and Permanent-way ditto				
Stations and Buildings ditto				
Electric Telegraph ditto				
Plant ditto		5,774		
Rolling Stock ditto				
Maintenance ditto				
Total	..	11,730		
Establishment as per schedule	..	40,869		
Contingencies ditto	..	2,003		
Total	...	54,632		
Increase in Suspense balances		954		
Total	50,000	55,586		
Less Expenditure in England		..		
Grand Total	50,000	55,586	.....	5,586
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account	.....	7	.....	7
Net Expenditure in India	50,000	55,579	.....	5,579

D.—Marine.

1.—*Statement showing the various Government ships and vessels employed under the Administration of British Burma in the year 1875-76.*

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel, and horse-power of engines, if a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessel.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sea-going vessels—				Rs.	Rs.	
Pharos, schooner	77 tons.	2	17	16,227		Employed as tender to the Alguada Reef Lighthouse.
Dauntless, ditto	45 „	2	9	11,213		Employed as tender to the Krishna Shoal, Eastern Grove, and China Buckeer Lighthouses.
Spy, ditto	63 „	2	16	19,273		Stationed at the entrance of the Rangoon river to supply vessels with Pilots entering the port, and taking out Pilots from vessels proceeding to sea.
Fairy, ditto	61 „	1	8			
River-going vessels						
Irrawaddy, steamer		8	52	65,000		
Alguada, schooner	30 tons		11	1,632	240	Employed in raising and laying down buoys, &c., in the Bassein river.
Amherstia, ditto	60 „		14	2,184		
Retriever, buoy vessel	80 „	1	11	5,280	416	Employed in surveying the river and shifting and laying down buoys and moorings.
All other crafts, boats &c.—						
Steam-launch			83	13,684	..	Inspection duties of Master Attendant, Rangoon.
Port boats						Inspection duties by Marine officers.

D.—MARINE.

1.—Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government vessels under the Administration of British Burma in the year 1875-76.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	
Superintending establishment—					
Master Attendant's establishment	6	31	41,127		
Dockyard establishment—					
Dockyard and Marine establishment			...		
Naval or Store-keeper's ditto	...	.	.		
Pilot establishment—					
Government salaried	..	..			There is no fixed Pilot establishment in this province as in Bengal, but the following are the expenses of the new scheme of Pilot establishment introduced in Rangoon in 1874— Rs. Allowance to Pilots 1,10,104; Pilot establishment 1,344; Pilot schooners 11,742
Ditto free					
Licensed					
Any other establishment—					
Signal establishment ...	.	7	944	.	
Wharf ditto ..	1	5	10,811	.	
Harbour-master's, &c., ditto .	8	12	13,572		
Port Health Officer's ditto ..	2		3,600	.	
Light-houses ditto ...	.	15	16,317	...	

D.—Agri

1.—Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, in

	Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.
Arakan	Akyab	272,902		13	50	
	Northern Arakan	15		..	..	2,500
	Kyouk-hpyoo	84,089	..	1	1,681	2
	Sandoway	28,679	.	998	508	437
	Total ..	385,685	..	1,012	2,239	2,939
Pegu.	Rangoon	631,015	...		..	
	Thonkwa . . .	163,664	..	120	..	
	Bassein	253,597		1	40	96
	Henzada	314,673	.	4,065	..	513
	Prome	154,296	...	40	71	
	Thayetmyo	59,556	11	7,949	..	5,331
	Total .	1,577,401	11	12,175	111	5,940
Tenasserim.	Amherst...	2,46,022	..	..	1,189	852
	Tavoy	46,775	...	...	68	
	Mergui	30,926	.	...	59	
	Shwe-gyeen	60,764	.	4	438	28
	Toungoo...	51,294	...	69	227	20
	Salween...	134		..	..	
	Total	415,915	..	73	1,961	900
	Grand Total .	2,379,001	11	13,260	4,331	9,779

CULTURE.

the Province of British Burma during the year 1875-76.

Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Vegetables.	Cocoanuts.	Betel-nut.	Dunnee.	Plantains.	Doorians.	Betel leaf.
...	74		110		283	824	7,[illegible]	1,355	...	463
..	..	4,000	.	.	.	.		...		...
73	51	1,504		...	303		2,451	1,124	..	198
3	44	1,820		.	94	13	1,795	590	...	31
76	169	7,324	110	.	680	837	11,871	3,069	.	692
...	.			61	2,381		313	30		3
...	...	.		4,821	..	.	191	2,407		208
...	...	34		522	3		[illegible]	1[illegible]	..	396
7	...	1,673	.	.	17	89		1,757	...	103
..	..	1,749	.	408	13	653		665	..	..
...	15	3,332	..	273	...	[illegible]	.	1,939	...	65
7	15	6,788	...	6,088	2,414	742	527	6,927	...	775
..	...	36	..	8,942	1,077	3,515	4,860	1,550	186	..
...	340	8	..	155		1,797	3,416	585	1,739	176
6	..	48	...	.	121	725	3,749	497	236	...
...	...	6	...	900	15	3,845	..	351	...	...
..	..	24	...	771	.	24	.	856	..	.
...	...	.	..	...	.	1,411		7	...	...
6	340	122	..	10,768	1,213	11,317	12,025	3,846	2,161	176
89	524	14,234	110	16,856	4,[illegible]	12,896	24,423	13,812	2,161	1,643

D.—Agri

1.—Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, in the

	Districts.	Chillies.	Mixed fruit-trees.	Mixed products.	Toungyas.
Arakan.	Akyab...	2,259	9,238	8,918	7,287
	Northern Arakan		...	..	5,196
	Kyouk-hpyoo	398	1,804	389	5,336
	Sandoway	255	657	193	3,187
	Total	2,912	11,699	9,500	21,006
Pegu.	Rangoon	..	24,076	1,748	2,404
	Thonkwa	515		14,699	
	Bassein	136	21,072	1,048	1,970
	Henzada	256	4,947	8,458	4,260
	Prome...	..	9,394	2,551	10,574
	Thayetmyo	1,397	1,776	3,575	21,472
	Total	2,304	61,265	32,074	40,680
Tenasserim.	Amherst	...	12,805	...	8,942
	Tavoy ..	...	5,116	..	6,550
	Mergui...	..	3,504	...	5,144
	Shwe-gyeen	...	1,716	...	12,166
	Toungoo	.	359	.	2,722
	Salween	..	11	...	12,078
	Total	..	23,511	...	47,602
	Grand Total	5,216	96,475	41,574	109,288

CULTURE.

Province of British Burma during the year 1875-76.—(concluded.)

Peas and pulse.	Mulberry.	Maddar.	Marians.	Onions.	Custard-apples.	Theckay.
...	...	.		.	.	...
..		.		.	..	..
...	..	..	.	.	..	..
71	12	12		..	...	...
71	12	12		..	...	...
...		.	159		...	...
74	.			24	..	...
..		85	.	...	.	.
2,666	...	.	.	426	..	...
.					593	...
..	139	..	..	1,617	97	300
2,740	139	85	159	2,067	690	300
...	..	..		.	..	...
..	.	.	.		.	.
..	..				..	..
...	.	..			..	...
...	...	.			...	..
...		..		.	.	...
...	...	.			..	...
2,811	151	97	159	2,067	690	300

D.—Agriculture.

2.—*Statement showing the quantity of Stock in the Province of British Burma during the year 1875-76.*

Districts.		Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Elephants.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Oil and Sugar mills.	Rice mills.	Steam Saw mills and Saw pits.
Arakan	Akyab	121,073	167,431	31	271		2	8,748	6,783	4,712	55,353	14,370	73	6	..
	Northern Arakan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kyouk-hpyoo	29,076	52,817	..	23	..	..	620	4,920	498	16,001	5,244	1,012	..	..
	Sandoway	24,304	7,016	...	83		3	625	2,861	785	10,548	1,307	170	...	..
	Total	174,453	227,264	31	377		5	9,993	16,564	5,995	81,902	20,921	1,255	6	..
Pegu	Rangoon	74,297	29,969	48	1,319	.	86	1,646	5,084	15,598	30,843	6,886	113	301	184
	Thonkwa	24,875	7,888	..	131	.	2	435	5,986	6,572	8,331	7,349	40	2,865	...
	Bassein	91,772	55,600	1	833	..	26	1,421	26,973	24,728	23,347	12,274	72	14,274	182
	Henzada	73,636	111,272	.	1,807		94	1,306	13,057	63,160	46,365	3,870	637	...	...
	Prome	21,851	90,123	3	501		21	707	9,280	29,785	32,084	1,362	420	...	...
	Thayetmyo	12,338	77,546	..	355	..	4	417	10,083	19,206	23,766	757	641	...	...
	Total	298,769	372,398	52	4,946	...	233	5,932	70,463	159,049	164,736	32,498	1,923	17,440	866
Tenasserim	Amherst	76,146	41,805	.	1,278	.	509	1,064	7,209	6,897	13,611	6,904	136	12	138
	Tavoy	27,831	4,833	...	13		127	522	712	452	3,561	1,847	41	...	...
	Mergui	27,710	449	..	8	...	16	312	1,249	48	3,060	2,452	16	...	2
	Shwe-gyeen	26,911	11,311	...	132	..	84	398	2,367	5,881	7,040	1,460	176	...	172
	Toungoo	9,962	6,153	...	159	...	72	520	1,136	3,141	6,226	254	68	...	115
	Salween	1,882	267	..	2	..	189	..	..	1	...	4	6	...	1
	Total	170,442	64,818	...	1,592	...	997	2,816	12,673	15,920	33,498	12,921	443	12	428
Grand Total		643,664	664,480	83	6,915		1,235	18,741	99,700	180,964	280,136	66,340	3,621	17,458	794

D.—Agriculture.

3.—*Statement showing average rates of Rent and Produce in the Province of British Burma for the year 1875-76.*

Districts.		Average rent per acre for land suited for—											
		Rice.	Dunnee.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Plantains.	Theckay.	Toungya.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arakan	Akyab	2 0 0	..	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0		2 0 0	2 0 0	.	.	..
	Northern Arakan	. .	..			..	.	.	..	..	...	..	..
	Kyouk-hpyoo	2 0 0			3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	21 0 0	.	...	...
	Sandoway	0 15 0	.	..	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	...	...	...
Pegu	Rangoon	2 3 0	1 12 6	..	..	.	...	..		.	2 3 4	...	1 0 0
	Thonkwa	1 6 6	2 4 0	.	.	..	1 12 0	.	...	.	1 11 0	...	...
	Bassein	1 10 0	1 1 0	..		1 4 0	1 6 0	.	.	1 6 0	1 9 0	...	0 8 0
	Henzada	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 11 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	...	1 0 0
	Prome	0 12 9	..	...	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	..	1 6 0	1 4 0	0 14 4	...	0 8 0
	Thayetmyo	1 2 6		1 0 0	.	1 4 0	1 5 4	1 8 0	..	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 4 0
Tenasserim	Amherst	2 0 0	.	...		..	.	..	..	..	.	...	...
	Tavoy	2 0 0	..		..		..	...	.	..	...	...	...
	Mergui	1 12 0	..	...	...	..	...	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...
	Shwe-gyeen	0 8 0	..	...	...	0 10 0	0 8 0	...	.	0 8 0	...	...	...
	Toungoo	0 14 5	...	1 3 6	...	0 8 0	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	...	...	..
	Salween	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
General Average		1 7 7	1 11 2	1 2 10	2 1 0	1 5 6	1 7 7	1 9 3	2 6 8	3 3 7	1 7 3	1 2 0	0 13 7

E.—Prices of Produce and Labour.

Statement 1.—(concluded.)

Divisions.	Districts.	Per maund of 80 lbs. Earth-oil.	Per maund of 80 lbs. Gingelly-oil.	Iron, per maund.	Timber, per ton.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep and goats, each.	Fish, per seer.	Oxen, each.	Gayal, each.	Cows and bullocks, each.	Buffaloes, each.	Elephants, each.	Ponies, each.	Rum, per gallon
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arakan.	Akyab ...	...	...	12 0 0	...	60 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	...		...	120 0 0	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...		...	...	35 0 0	4 0 0	0 4 0	20 0 0	90 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk-hpyoo	...		8 0 0	...	35 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	12 0 0	...	40 0 0	...	0 5 0	...		20 0 0	45 0 0	...	...	...
Pegu.	Rangoon ...	6 2 7	11 8 0	15 0 0	60 0 0	67 8 0	11 0 0	0 15 7	63 0 0	...	...	72 8 0	1,137 8 0	75 0 0	3 0 0
	Thonkwa	7 5 0	...	19 0 0	95 0 0	65 0 0	11 8 0	0 8 3	45 0 0	...	...	70 0 0	1,000 0 0	80 0 0	...
	Bassein	7 5 0	...	17 0 0	...	70 0 0	10 0 0	0 2 0	45 0 0	...	...	75 0 0	1,000 0 0	80 0 0	...
	Henzada	7 5 0	...	18 6 0	100 0 0	62 8 0	8 0 0	0 3 6	42 8 0	...	...	105 0 0	1,350 0 0	150 0 0	...
	Prome	...	13 10 0	11 3 0	130 0 0	45 0 0	...	0 2 11	15 0 0	...		70 0 0	900 0 0	40 0 0	3 8 0
	Thayetmyo	5 5 0	18 0 0	13 0 0	30 0 0	45 0 0	16 0 0	0 12 0	30 0 0	...	...	50 0 0	900 0 0	70 0 0	6 0 0
Tenasserim.	Amherst	2 8 0	...	5 0 0	50 0 0	60 0 0	6 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	80 0 0	1,500 0 0	150 0 0	6 0 0
	Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	45 0 0	...	0 5 0	...	...	...	30 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	8 0 0	...	45 0 0	6 0 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	40 0 0	...	...	...
	Shwe-gyeen	...	...	45 0 0	...	60 0 0	8 0 0	0 2 3	...	...	...	70 0 0	1,000 0 0	80 0 0	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	55 0 0	10 0 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	50 0 0	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	General Average...	5 15 9	14 6 0	15 4 9	77 8 0	52 10 8	9 2 8	0 6 8	37 3 5	90 0 0	20 0 0	67 8 0	1,087 8 0	90 10 0	4 10 0

E.—Prices of Produce and Labour.

2.—Statement showing the prices of Labour in the Province of British Burma at the end of the year 1875-76.

Districts		Wages per diem. Skilled.	Wages per diem. Unskilled.	Carts per day.	Boats per score per day.	Elephants per day.	Buffaloes per day.	Bullocks per day
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Arakan	Akyab ...	2 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	Northern Arakan ...	.....	0 4 0	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kyouk hpyoo ...	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	Sandoway ...	0 10 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Pegu	Rangoon ...	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 12 0	23 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	Thonkwa ...	2 4 0	0 10 0	1 10 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	Bassein ...	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	20 0 0	4 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
	Henzada ...	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 12 0	15 0 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
	Prome ..	1 8 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	40 0 0	5 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
	Thayetmyo ...	1 8 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	60 0 0	.....	3 0 0	1 8 0
Tenassrim	Amherst ...	1 8 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	Tavoy ..	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	8 12 0	.....	.....	.....
	Mergui ..	1 0 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	Shwe-gyeen ..	1 0 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	Toungoo ..	2 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	Salween .	1 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	General Average .	1 5 2	0 8 3	1 10 6	24 7 2	4 12 0	1 7 5	0 14 7

F.—Mines and Quarries.

Where situated	Mineral products.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
Kyouk-hpyoo District.—				
Kyouk-hpyoo	Limestone ..	9 ...	According to demand.	Demand limited
Rangoon District.—				
Rangoon...	Laterite ..	Not known ...	Not known ..	Consisting of 750 acres, and was taken up by Government from Mr. Mangles' grant of waste land
Kyoung-gon Circle, Hmawbee Township.	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Ditto .	The whole ridge or backbone of Syriam, Twantay, and Hmawbee may be said to be mainly composed of laterite strata The demarcation of these laterite quarries is now in the hands of the Garrison Engineer.
Bassein District.—				
Kyouk-thin-bon	Limestone ..	1 .	800 baskets.	
Htonboh...	Ditto ..	1 ...	1,500 "	
Nayabyangyee Quingyoung ..	Ditto .	1 .	700 "	
Sauwine... ...	Ditto ..	1 .	1,000 "	
Prome District.—				
Padoung...	Petroleum (earth-oil) ...	4 .	Not given.	
Thayetmyo District.—				
Thadaw Circle, Thayetmyo Township.	Limestone ...	50 Quarries, taken from sides of hill.	57,600 baskets ...	Nearest to Thayetmyo, about three miles
Bhanbyong Circle, Thayetmyo Township.	Petroleum (earth-oil).	Two wells .	16 viss ...	Nearest to Thayetmyo, about 20 miles The old wells nearly exhausted
Radoukbyeng village, about 8 miles west of Thayetmyo.	Ditto ..	Nine wells (6 wells non-productive).	3,880 viss ...	Nearest to Thayetmyo, 15 miles.
Medai Township	Ironstone ..	Found near the surface of the soil.	Not ascertained. .	Found in various places in the Medai Township.
Mergui District.—				
Banhoonee	Tin ...	1 ..		
Malewoon		4 ...		
Bokepyin		4 ...		
Mee Gyoung Kyoung ...		1 ...		
Ya Guan..		1 ..		
Kyoung Tamoung		4 ...		
Maronone, in Lenya ...		1 ...		
Shwe Hpa-yeon Khyoung ..		1 ...		
Yamon		2 ...		
Kalathoree		2 ...		
Thabawlaik		2 ...		
Plout		1 ...		
Kyouk-gyee Khyoung ...		1 ...		
Thain-daw		1 ...		
Tenasserim river	Coal .	1 ..		
Thannee-hla	Lime ..	1 ..		
Mingyee Island	Lead ...	1 ...		
Shwe-gyeen District.—				
Theinseik	Iron ..	...	... .. .	These are not worked.
Thayet-pindath, Baugatah, and stream that flows into the Shwe-gyeen river.	Gold ...			
Toungoo District.—				
On the Eastern Karen Hills...	Antimony.			

G.—Manufactures.

	Class of Manufactures														
	Silk	Cotton	Wool and other fibres	Paper	Wood	Iron works and blacksmiths	Brass copper and tin	Rice &c., mills	Oil mills	Sugar mills	Distilleries	Builders	Carpenters	Gold and silversmiths	Shoemakers, leather and hide dealers
Number of mills and large manufactories					16	2	1	47	35	2	7				
Number of private looms or small works	5 351	38 652		1	190	427	23	22 961	444	419	35	53	340	431	42
Number of workmen in large works — Males					940	90		6 939	20						
Number of workmen in large works — Females								2,000							
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans	6 520	56 090	322	71	938	2 025	219	39 703	2 255	829	116	1 208	3 401	1,935	371
Number of European Superintendents in large works					22	5		80	3						
Value of block in large works Rs		61,000		62	1,83,500	10 401	300	29,05,300	16,490	706		2,900	5,606	8,900	3,600
Estimated annual out turn of all works Rs	1,64,368	9,34,526	1,02,009	320	79,085	50,865	2,275	24,48,430	1,06,206	4,780	5,200	3,680	30,950	2,05,974	10,780

G.—Manufactures.—(continued).

	Class of Manufactures—(continued)														
	Tailors	Masons	Boat builders, cutters and repairers	Cigar manufacturers	Brick and tile makers	Carvers, engravers, and gilders	Painters	Fishmongers	Bakers	Potters.	Dyers.	Umbrella-makers	Cart-builders.	Loom-makers	Artificial flower makers.
Number of mills and large manufactories															
Number of private looms or small works	122	212	212		15		6		11	341	16	97	12		22
Number of workmen in large works { Males			124												
Number of workmen in large works { Females															..
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans	1,204	705	572	115	361	372	116	7,103	135	2,225	158	529	42	6	142
Number of European Superintendents in large works															
Value of block in large works, Rs.	1,000	2,500	3,905		3,000		501		1,600	1,000	570	1,000	905		690
Estimated annual out-turn of all works Rs.	41,122	50,290	21,400		21,700	1,280	4,400		31,320	49,915	1,800	14,980	2,000	180	6,775

G.—Manufactures.—(concluded).

		Class of Manufactures.—(concluded).									
		Silk-worm rearers.	Torch makers.	Mat, bamboo, &c., makers.	Salt boilers.	Catch boilers.	Tea growers.	Lime burners.	Brokers.	Lacquered-ware.	Butchers, poulterers.
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...
Number of private looms or small works	...	...	...	...	1,260	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works — Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works — Females	...	..	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	..
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans	..	..	18	194	797	2,044	185	...	35	138	92	89
Number of European Superintendents in large works	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Value of stock in large works	..	Rs.	...	...	80	2,700	...	2,00,000	...	...	...	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works	...	Rs.	...	...	8,808	1,49,840	...	20,400	...	...	...	

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions in the Province of British Burma for 1875.

Class and object of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income. Paid by Government.	Income. From endowments. In land.	Income. From endowments. In money.	Income. Subscriptions and donations.	Number of Institutions which afford relief. In-door.	Number of Institutions which afford relief. Out-door.	Number of Institutions which afford relief. General.	Remarks.
				Rs.			Rs.				
Government Institutions.											
Dispensaries ..	18	300·28	69,056	31,252	...	1,440	16,481	...	...		Relief is given in the shape of medicines, medical attendance, accommodation and food.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Religious Institutions of various denominations in the Province of British Burma in the year 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Profession.	Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of persons professing the religion.	Annual income from Government.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
Christians — Roman Catholics ...	42	29	8,095	6,876	
Christians — Church of England ...	8	5	1,587	17,011	
Christians — Church of Scotland ...	1	1	255	3,600	
Christians — Protestant Dissenters.	242	280	27,522	1,000	
Christians — Greeks	...	...	...	...	
Christians — Armenians	1	1	182	...	
Christians — Unitarians	...	...	...	...	
Jews	1	1	26	...	
Hindus	34	84	10,961	...	
Muhammadans — Sunis .. / Shiahs .	237	238	83,328	...	
Spirit worshippers	...	...	4,716	...	
Buddhists or Jains	5,405	8,423	2,111,965	...	
Chinese	2	4	1,370	...	
Total ...	5,973	9,066	2,250,007	28,487	

B.—Education.

1.—*The University.*—None.

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars attending them, for the official year 1875-76.*

Class of Institution.	Government Institutions.								Aided Institutions.							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classification of Scholars as on 31st March.			Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national classification of Scholars as on 31st March.		
				English.	Vernacular only.	Burmese.	Kuroos.	Others.				English.	Vernacular only.	Burmese.	Karens.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Colleges—																
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Schools—																
Higher	3	893	752	686	207	606	3	284	3	325	281	325	...	112	...	213
Middle	7	595	478	595	...	382	7	206	10	1,143	786	1,070	73	436	215	492
Lower	15	623	490	332	291	549	6	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls' Schools—																
Higher	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1,110	840	473	637	644	21	385
Lower	1	86	80	...	86	69	..	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools—																
For Masters .									6	582	558	178	404	2	579	1
For Mistresses																
Total	26	2,197	1,800	1,613	584	1,606	13	578	38	3,160	2,465	2,046	1,114	1,194	815	1,091

B.—Education 2.—(continued).

Class of Institution.	Unaided Institutions under Inspection.								Grand total of Institutions.	Grand total of Scholars on the 31st March.	Grand Total.			Remarks.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national classification of Scholars as on 31st March.								
				English.	Vernacular.	Burmese.	Karens.	Others.			Burmese.	Karens.	Others.	
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Colleges—														
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Professional	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	
Schools—														
Higher	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	6	1,218	718	3	497	
Middle	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	17	1,738	818	222	698	
Lower	1,142	*33,090	33,090	...	33,090	*33,090	...	...	1,157	33,713	33,639	3	71	
Girls' Schools—														
Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	19	1,110	644	21	385	
Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	86	69	..	17	
Normal Schools—														
For Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	582	2	579	1	
For Mistresses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,142	*33,090	33,090	...	33,090	33,090	...	...	1,206	38,447	35,890	828	1,669	

* These figures indicate only the number of pupils in lower schools, supervised by Government agency.

C.—Scientific and Literary Societies.

1.—*Scientific and Literary.*

Names.	Object.	Income.				Number of Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.						
Rangoon Literary Society ...	The diffusion of a taste for literature.	300	*Nil.*	2,249	2,549	100	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	100	Not registered.	1857.

2.—*The Press.*

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.
Akyab ...	"Arakan News" Press ...	J. O. Hay	1	
Rangoon ...	"Gazette" Press	T. D. Mitchell and others...	1	
Ditto ...	"Times" Press	S. J. Seth	1	
Ditto ...	"Mail" Press	F. N. Burn	1	
Ditto ..	"B. B. Advertiser" Press .	T. D. Mitchell and others...	1	
Ditto ...	"Friend of Burma" Press ...	Min Kyaw Yaza... .	1	
Ditto ...	"Burma Herald" Press ...	Ditto (vernacular) ...	1	
Ditto ...	"Mission" Press	American Baptist Mission Union	...	2
Ditto ...	"Christian Ark and Tower" Press	R. O. Edge	...	2
Ditto ...	"Albion" Press	M. S. Edge	1	
Ditto ...	"Burma News" Press ...	Ahfoke (vernacular) ...	1	
Amherst ...	"Advertiser" Press ...	S. J. Seth	1	
Ditto ...	"Friend of Moulmein" Press	Moung Tsoh	1	
Bassein ...	"Bassein" Press	Roman Catholic Mission ...	1	
Thayetmyo ...	"Thayetmyo" Press ...	H. M.'s 67th Regiment ...	1	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

1.—Return showing Marriages, Births, and Deaths among the population of any places or in any classes in respect for which particulars may have been ascertained, and the average age at which deaths occurred, in the Province of British Burma for the year 1875.

Place.		Population of place or number of class.	Number of marriages during the year.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Average age at the time of death.
Arakan	Akyab	261,185	3,580	5,700	4,596	N. B.—The greatest mortality was between the ages of 1 to 5 years, and the lowest mortality was between the ages of 6 to 15 years.
	Akyab Town	21,046	20	145	225	
	Kyouk-hpyoo	144,177	2,556	3,693	2,534	
	Sandoway	53,790	227	1,193	817	
Pegu	Rangoon	337,756	2,319	7,540	4,949	
	Rangoon Town	91,579		1,040	1,753	
	Thonkwa	166,810	541	2,586	2,140	
	Bassein	262,321	2,284	5,452	3,725	
	Bassein Town	27,940	63	1,052	1,133	
	Henzada	410,298	747	6,188	3,947	
	Henzada Town	15,482	....	673	252	
	Kyangheen Town	8,681		263	168	
	Myanoung Town	5,708		231	131	
	Prome	223,797	1,367	5,911	2,819	
	Prome Town	25,959	41	702	640	
	Shwe-doung Town	12,944	43	679	499	
	Kyaukkay Town	5,311	15	54	50	
	Thayetmyo	143,321	1,133	3,844	2,356	
Tenasserim	Moulmein	217,713	1,169	4,842	2,441	
	Moulmein Town	62,841	59	520	916	
	Tavoy Town	14,829	52	385	281	
	Tavoy	60,584	448	1,963	898	
	Mergui Town	10,408	48	279	225	
	Mergui	38,641	199	916	461	
	Shwe-gyeen	128,700	931	2,027	998	
	Shwe-gyeen Town	7,486	55	297	276	
	Toungoo	71,944	.....	1,019	883	
	Toungoo Town	14,282	.. ...	257	356	
	Total	28,66,473	17,897	59,451	40,370	

V.—Statistics of Life.

2.—*Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each class in the Dispensaries and Hospitals of the Province of British Burma for 1875.*

Places and class of Hospitals or Patients.		Number of cases of each disease treated														
		Fevers.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Lung.	Liver.	Rheumatism	Venereal.	Wounds and injuries.	Skin.	Brain.	Dropsy.	Abscess and ulcers.	Other diseases.	Total.
Akyab	In-door	71	1	19	5	15	1	8	16	118	12	5	7	20	92	390
	Out-door	418	...	59	18	123	1	104	65	85	191	16	5	173	824	2,102
Kyouk-hpyoo	In-door	50	..	3	1	1	1	4	3	22	8	3	1	9	10	116
	Out-door	352	...	14	7	49	1	22	5	8	25	3	2	52	143	663
Sandoway	In-door	36	...	1	1	5	1	2	...	11	2	1	...	6	20	86
	Out-door	117	...	6	10	61	..	12	3	18	30	1	2	45	234	539
Falukwa	In-door	70	..	7	3	4	4	13	8	21	10	5	5	54	64	268
	Out-door	222	...	48	58	89	6	129	3	33	96	18	4	93	366	1,164
Rangoon	In-door	265	2	181	88	43	16	103	131	747	19	47	89	148	441	2,319
	Out-door	1,261	...	262	538	739	30	1,078	910	974	1,278	140	92	1,650	3,938	12,890
Ma-oo-bin	In-door	10	...	10	5	..	..	1	2	13	..	...	...	2	9	52
	Out-door	86	...	42	107	66	1	45	55	98	78	5	1	98	475	1,157
Basseiu	In-door	61	4	14	20	9	2	9	6	39	2	6	3	17	62	274
	Out-door	634	2	71	247	69		122	69	386	113	38	2	337	1,336	3,316
Hellzada	In-door	32	...	7	4	7	1	13	8	34	5	1	3	15	48	178
	Out-door	233	..	41	49	184	7	166	65	126	86	7	3	322	1,257	2,546
Myanoung	In-door	44	..	4	8	3		1	2	22	5	...	...	6	11	106
	Out-door	218	..	29	58	19	11	6	15	59	88	..	...	64	155	722
Mengyee	In-door	3	..	5	4	..	5	5	7	10	...	2	...	..	9	50
	Out-door	94	..	49	47	91	11	87	58	81	93	30	...	119	1,820	2,580
Prome	In-door	47	..	10	9	1	...	7	12	118	7	2	1	1	27	252
	Out-door	239	..	60	182	183	5	132	57	93	119	21	1	14	842	2,098
Poungday	In-door	7	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	32	...	..	1	...	5	45
	Out-door	226	...	31	35	84	1	36	12	51	37	14	3	8	415	1,029
Thayetmyo	In-door	44	..	21	7	3	1	10	12	34	6	5	4	1	34	199
	Out-door	439	...	27	184	87	6	82	55	91	78	46	2	55	767	2,415
Moulmein	In-door	100	3	34	45	17	1	37	57	127	10	22	19	31	139	649
	Out-door	814	1	113	229	457	17	473	176	499	92	120	12	1,295	2,837	7,139
Tavoy	In-door	46	...	3	8	8	2	4	2	66	4	1	1	9	38	189
	Out-door	493	.	59	33	236	3	76	18	80	112	23	2	34	1,665	3,143
Mergui	In-door	32	.	1	7	4	...	9	2	35	...	1	...	13	15	117
	Out-door	850	...	20	91	156	...	104	16	83	67	37	4	201	865	2,518
Shwe-gyeen	In-door	121	..	17	3	6	1	5	6	43	17	2	...	15	26	262
	Out-door	1,236	...	208	308	165	9	98	56	252	485	43	4	44	2,519	5,832
Toungoo	In-door	62	..	53	13	13	1	8	14	34	1	5	8	17	56	265
	Out-door	1,730	..	501	408	371	1	125	106	308	211	69	11	81	3,252	7,012
Grand Total	In-door	1,101	10	390	231	139	37	239	288	1,526	107	108	142	393	1,126	5,837
	Out-door	9,689	3	1,640	2,609	3,229	110	2,897	1,764	3,325	3,378	631	150	6,837	23,730	56,785

V.—Statistics of Life. *Statement 2.*—(concluded).

Places and class of Hospitals or Patients.		Deaths from each cause.														
		Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Lung.	Liver.	Rheumatism.	Venereal.	Wounds and injuries.	Skin.	Brain.	Dropsy.	Abscess and ulcers.	Other diseases	Total.
Akyab	In-door	1	1	3	...	5	...	...	1	6	...	1	2	...	7	27
	Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyouk-hpyoo	In-door	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	6
	Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway	In-door	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	Out-door	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Palukwa	In-door	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Out-door	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rangoon	In-door	24	2	71	38	13	6	19	23	76	...	20	43	36	100	471
	Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ma-oo-bin	In-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Out-door	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Bassein	In-door	...	4	5	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	3	22
	Out-door	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Henzada	In-door	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	6
	Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanoung	In-door	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mengyee	In-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Out-door	5	...	2	2	5	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	27
Prome	In-door	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	11
	Out-door	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Poungday	In-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Out-door	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Thayetmyo	In-door	2	...	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	7	20
	Out-door	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Moulmein	In-door	4	1	6	24	4	1	...	2	6	...	3	6	8	18	83
	Out-door	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Tavoy	In-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	5
	Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui	In-door	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	5
	Out-door	7	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	16
Shwe-gyeen	In-door	1	...	7	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	14
	Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	In-door	7	...	18	5	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	3	7	7	52
	Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	In-door	43	8	116	80	25	10	20	27	105	1	31	59	53	155	733
	Out-door	14	2	5	8	9	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	19	63

V.—Statistics of Life.

3.—*Return of Vaccine Operations in the Province of British Burma during the year 1875.*

Division.	District.	Number of operators.	Persons treated. Successful.	Persons treated. Unsuccessful including unknown	Persons treated. Total.	Cost of operations during the year.	Remarks
						Rs.	
Arakan	Akyab	2	2,189	590	2,779	1,258	
	Northern Arakan (Hill Tracts)	1	288	100	388		
	Kyouk-hpyoo	1	446	390	836		
	Sandoway	1	493	237	730		
Pegu	Rangoon	6	3,325	554	3,879	7,293	
	Ditto (Jail)	...	141	345	486		
	Bassein	2	2,517	678	3,195		
	Henzada	2	3,128	213	3,341		
	Prome	3	1,765	158	1,923		
	Thayetmyo	1	285	140	425		
Tenasserim	Toungoo	1	290	98	388	3,776	
	Shwe-gyeen	2	1,800	168	1,968		
	Amherst	7	3,103	199	3,302		
	Tavoy	2	169	181	350		
	Mergui	1	75	153	228		
	Military Cantonment	...	98	65	163		
	Total	32	20,112	4,269	24,381	12,327	

APPENDIX TO PART III.

RETURNS OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(Referred to in paragraph 292, page 98 of Part II.)

Classification and description of the Lines of Telegraph in

Sections.	Number of miles of line.			Number of posts per mile.	SUP	
					Number of miles of	
	Along road or across country.	Along railway.	Total.		Permanent.	Spe Iron-wood.
A.—Padoung to Prome	10·00	...	10·	16	...	9·1
B.—*Prome to Rangoon*—						
1 Prome to Poungday junction (1)...	35·50	...	35·5	18	...	35·5
2 Poungday junction to Thoukyan	111·00	...	111·	19	...	84
3 Thoukyan junction to Rangoon Suburbs junction ... (2)...	17·50	...	17·5	20	...	...
4 Rangoon Suburbs junction to Rangoon ... ... (3)...	4·50	...	4·5	20	...	3·5
C.—*Rangoon to Shwe-gyeen*—						
1 Rangoon to Thoukyan junction (4)	70·62	...	70·62	18·5	...	70·5
2 Thoukyan junction to Shwe-gyeen ... ... (5)...	20·00	...	20·	20	...	19·75
D.—Shwe-gyeen to Moulmein (6)...	107·02	..	107·02	20	...	104·75
Territory Lines.						
E.—*Prome to Thayetmyo*—						
1 Prome to Younzike junction ...	36·80	..	36·8	17·6	...	14·
2 Younzike junction to Laingha (7)	15·00	...	15·	7 at 20 8 at 17·6	...	...
3 Laingha to Thayetmyo (8),..	5·88		5·88	20·	...	3·75
F.—*Prome to Bassein*—						
1 Prome to Myanoung (9)...	23·25	...	23·25	17·6	...	21·78
2 Myanoung to Myo-gwin junction	52·00	...	52·	17·6	...	51·75
3 Myo-gwin junction to Henzada (10)	20·25	...	20·25	17·6	...	20·25
4 Henzada to Bassein (11)	89·75	...	89·75	17·6	...	89·6
G.—Rangoon to Elephant Point (12)...	32·80	..	32·8	20·	...	32·4
H.—Shwe-gyeen to Toungoo ...	84·62	...	84·62	20·	...	84·44
I.—Moulmein to Amherst	55·00	...	55·	17·6	...	44
Total ...	791·49	...	791·49	...	...	689·07

the British Burma Division on the 31st March 1876.

PORTS.				INSULATION.			
EACH DESCRIPTION.				NUMBER OF MILES OF EACH DESCRIPTION.			
				Permanent.			
				Robinson's.			
Other wood.	Temporary.	Number of wires.	Total miles of wire and cable.	Old pattern.	Perforated hood.	Prussian pattern.	Uninsulated.
...	.	1	10·		9·1		
...	..	3	106·5	35·5	35·5	35·5	
Teak 27·	...	2	22·	111·	..	111·	
17·5	...	3	52·5	..	35·	17·5	
1·	.	4	18·	..	...	18·	
...	..	1	70·02	37·	..	..	33·02
...	.	2	40·	40·	..		
...	.	1	107·02	1·			103·75
22·8	...	1	36·8	..	.	..	36·8
14·8	...	2	30·	.	30·	.	
1·	..	1	5·88	..	...	..	4·75
...	..	1	23·25	..	..	..	23·25
...	...	1	52·	.	.	...	52·
...	...	2	40·5	.	39·	1·5	
...	..	1	89·75	.	...	...	89·75
...	.	1	32·6	.		..	32·4
...	..	1	84·02	84·02		.	
11·	...	1	55·	..	55·	.	
95·1	..		1077·24	309·12	203·6	183·5	375·07

Classification and description of the Lines of Telegraphs in the British Burma Division on the 31st March 1876.—(concluded.)

Sections.	River Crossings.						
	Name of River.		Width in yards.	Length of span from mast to mast.	Length of span from check-post to check-post.	Whether cabled or spanned.	Number of cables or spans.
A.—Padoung to Prome	Irrawaddy river	I.	1,375	..	..	Cabled	1
B.—*Prome to Rangoon*— 1 Prome to Poungday junction (1) 2 Poungday junction to Thoukyan 3 Thoukyan junction to Rangoon Suburbs junction (2). 4 Rangoon Suburb junction to Rangoon (3)							
C.—*Rangoon to Shwe-gyeen* 1 Rangoon to Thoukyan junction (4)	Sittang river	II.	180	227	300	Spanned	1
2 Thoukyan junction to Shwe-gyeen .. (5)	Shwe-gyeen river	III.	355	448	769	Do.	2
D.—Shwe-gyeen to Moulmein (6)	Moulmein river	IV.	2,950	..	...	Cabled	1
Territory Lines.							
E.—*Prome to Thayetmyo*— 1 Prome to Younzike junction	Chineo Choung	V.	300	350	750	Spanned	2
2 Younzike junction to Laingha (7							
3 Laingha to Thayetmyo ..(8)	Irrawaddy river	VI.	1,700	..	...	Cabled	1
F.—*Prome to Bassein*— 1 Prome to Myanoung ...(9)	Irrawaddy branch	VII.	433	492	820	Spanned	1
	Ditto main		2,200	...	...	Cabled	1
2 Myanoung to Myo-gwin junction	Ngawoon or Bassein river ...	VIII.	300	430	1,050	Spanned	1
3 Myo-gwin junction to Henzada (10.)							
Henzada to Bassein .. (11)	Daga river ...	IX.	175	250	490	Spanned	1
G.—Rangoon to Elephant Point (12)	Hline river ...	X.	436	...	...	Cabled	1
	Bassein creek		275	...	...	Do.	1
H.—Shwe-gyeen to Toungoo	Sittang river ..	XI	245	311	513	Spanned	1
I.—Moulmein to Amherst.							
Total			.	...	...	...	

Monthly Statement of Message fees in each Office, including Foreign charges, for 1875-76.

MONTHS.	Rangoon.	Elephant Point.	Bassein.	Henzada.	Myanoung.	Prome.	Thayetmyo.	Lainghe.	Shwe-gyeen.	Toungoo.	Moulmein.	Amherst.	Grand Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
April ..	781	3	121	21	9	26	46	53	8	55	141	...	1,264
May .	756	3	67	22	6	29	43	124	11	56	128	.	1,245
June .	659	3	43	20	5	40	53	38	10	67	206	...	1,144
July .	686	2	26	19	7	34	41	43	13	55	124	..	1,050
August	546	3	33	16	9	27	42	28	15	44	117	..	880
September .	1,121	2	38	23	10	34	44	50	15	47	156		1,540
October .	1,160	2	43	16	7	29	49	51	16	56	169		1,598
November . .	1,263	1	28	11	7	36	52	90	16	64	251	..	1,819
December .	1,176	2	31	18	9	41	63	100	19	59	218	.	1,736
January .. .	1,470	5	32	26	11	40	75	88	13	69	177	...	2,000
February . ..	2,168	8	57	19	10	53	78	86	20	72	195	4	2,770
March	1,821	7	88	28	15	45	93	86	16	66	188	3	2,456
Total ...	13,607	41	607	233	105	434	679	837	172	710	2,070	7	19,502

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